

5376. Also, petition of Lutherman's Society of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Grove City, Minn., urging passage of the Shipstead-Kvale immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5377. By Mr. MURPHY: Petition of Clark J. Halverstadt, chairman committee, stating that Midway Grange, No. 1482, Leetonia, Ohio, has indorsed the Ketcham bill (H. R. 10568) for farm relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5378. Also, petition of A. L. Roof, Sherrodsville, Ohio, stating that Atwood Grange, No. 1706, has passed a resolution indorsing the "export debenture" plan of farm relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5379. Also, petition of Emma Cope, president; Mrs. J. L. Rogers, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. P. O. Raley, treasurer, stating that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rogers, Ohio, has unanimously indorsed the Stalker bill (prohibition enforcement); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5380. Also, petition of Price Cope, secretary Salem Grange, No. 1261, Salem, Ohio, unanimously indorsing the Ketcham bill (H. R. 10568) for farm relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5381. By Mrs. NORTON of New Jersey: Petition of John H. Bell and others, protesting against the proposed Lankford compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5382. By Mr. O'BRIEN: Resolution of the Buckhannon Chamber of Commerce, recommending the passage of House bill 10142; to the Committee on Roads.

5383. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 9195; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5384. Also, petition of R. H. Hooper & Co., New York City, N. Y., with reference to legislation now pending in the Congress which would practically put all American cotton exchanges out of business; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5385. Also, petition of the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, favoring the passage of the Cuban parcel post bill (H. R. 9195); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5386. Also, petition of the American Irish Historical Society of New York City, favoring the elimination of the national-origins clauses from the immigration act; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5387. By Mr. SEGER: Petition of Maxwell P. Steiker and 32 residents of Paterson, Little Falls, and vicinity, against House bill 78, compulsory Sunday observance for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5388. By Mr. SWICK: Petition of Louis G. Genkinger and nine other residents of New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa., opposing the passage of the Lankford bill, or any similar measure proposing the compulsory observance of the Sabbath in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5389. By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Petition of Rev. L. C. Cooper et al., of Fairfield County, Ohio, favoring legislation for the relief of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5390. By Mr. WINTER: Petition against compulsory Sunday observance by citizens of Casper, Wyo.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5391. Also, petition against Sunday legislation, by citizens of Wyoming; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5392. Also, petition against compulsory Sunday observance, signed by citizens of Casper, Wyo.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5393. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of 260 citizens of Westmoreland County, Pa., favoring passage of Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

THURSDAY, March 15, 1928

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 14, 1928)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 2569. An act providing for horticultural experiment and demonstration work in the semiarid or dry-land regions of the United States; and

S. 3292. An act providing for turning over to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society two dedication stones formerly a part of one of the locks of the Ohio & Erie Canal.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1181. An act authorizing an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," as amended;

S. 1665. An act to authorize the board of park commissioners of the city and county of San Francisco to construct a recreation pier at the foot of Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.;

S. 2007. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to pay officers and Filipinos formerly enlisted as members of the National Guard of Hawaii for field and armory training during years 1924 and 1925, and to validate payments for such training heretofore made; and

S. 2021. An act extending and continuing to January 12, 1930, the provisions of "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to determine and confirm by patent in the nature of a deed of quitclaim the title to lots in the city of Pensacola, Fla.," approved January 12, 1925.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2800) authorizing E. K. Morse, his successors and assigns (or his or their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns), to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Burlington, N. J., with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 325. An act repealing existing law requiring the Postmaster General to report action taken on claims of postmasters;

H. R. 328. An act to relieve the Territory of Alaska from the necessity of filing bonds or security in legal proceedings in which such Territory is interested;

H. R. 405. An act providing for horticultural experiment and demonstration work in the southern Great Plains area;

H. R. 484. An act to amend section 10 of the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912;

H. R. 487. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended;

H. R. 4964. An act to authorize the city of Muskogee, Okla., to remove and retain title to the boilers from the Municipal Hospital Building recently conveyed by the city to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee, Okla.;

H. R. 5746. An act to authorize the appraisal of certain Government property, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6492. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charleston, S. C., a certain bronze cannon;

H. R. 7903. An act to authorize the erection at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., of a monument in commemoration of William Rufus King, former Vice President of the United States;

H. R. 9710. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina;

H. R. 10360. An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims under an act entitled "An act authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims," approved May 14, 1926;

H. R. 10374. An act for the acquisition of lands for an addition to the Beal Nursery at East Tawas, Mich.;

H. R. 10544. An act to abolish the office of administrative assistant and disbursing officer in the Library of Congress and to reassign the duties thereof;

H. R. 10884. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain to regulate the level of Lake of the Woods, concluded on the 24th day of February, 1925," approved May 22, 1926;

H. R. 11020. An act validating certain applications for and entries of public lands;

H. R. 11023. An act to add certain lands to the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of the State of California;

H. R. 11074. An act to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in ac-

quiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11140. An act to provide for the inspection of the battle field of Kings Mountain, S. C.;

H. R. 11482. An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the burial grounds containing the remains of Zachary Taylor, former President of the United States, and the memorial shaft erected to his memory, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1925; and

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a flagstaff at Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C., and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ashurst | Fess | McKellar | Shortridge |
| Bayard | Fletcher | McMaster | Simmons |
| Bingham | Frazier | McNary | Smith |
| Black | George | Mayfield | Smoot |
| Blease | Gerry | Metcalf | Steck |
| Borah | Glass | Moses | Steiner |
| Bratton | Gooding | Neely | Stephens |
| Brookhart | Greene | Oddie | Swanson |
| Broussard | Hale | Overman | Thomas |
| Bruce | Harris | Phipps | Tydings |
| Capper | Harrison | Pittman | Tyson |
| Caraway | Hayden | Ransdell | Wagner |
| Copeland | Heflin | Reed, Mo. | Walsh, Mass. |
| Couzens | Howell | Reed, Pa. | Walsh, Mont. |
| Curtis | Johnson | Robinson, Ark. | Warren |
| Cutting | Jones | Robinson, Ind. | Waterman |
| Deneen | Kendrick | Sackett | Watson |
| Dill | Keyes | Schall | Willis |
| Edge | King | Sheppard | |
| Edwards | La Follette | Shipstead | |

Mr. JONES. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is detained from the Senate on official business.

Mr. McMASTER. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] is unavoidably absent on the business of the Senate. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. FRAZIER. I wish to state that my colleague the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] is absent on official business of the Senate. I wish to let this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT VEHICLES (S. DOC. NO. 71)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed amendment of the Budget for the fiscal year 1929, which would increase, from \$165,000 to \$190,000, the authorization to use the lump-sum appropriations of the Department of Agriculture for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles outside of the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of documents and files of papers which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the department and have no permanent value or historic interest, and asking for action looking to their disposition, which was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JONES and Mr. FLETCHER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

RESIGNATION OF TARIFF COMMISSIONER COSTIGAN

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Mr. Edward P. Costigan, who for many years has served as a member of the United States Tariff Commission. He has announced his retirement from the commission, and in the letter to which I refer has given his reasons for resigning and has discussed the work and proceedings of the commission, some proposals for reform, and the work of the tariff investigating committee of which the senior Senator from Arkansas is chairman. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter

printed in the RECORD and referred to the Select Committee on Investigation of the Tariff Commission.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Select Committee on Investigation of the Tariff Commission and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESIGNATION FROM THE TARIFF COMMISSION

(Letter to Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, from Edward P. Costigan, member of the United States Tariff Commission)

DEAR SENATOR ROBINSON: As chairman of the Senate committee which was appointed two years ago this week to investigate the Tariff Commission, it is doubtless suitable that I send you a final letter on certain developments closely related to the underlying causes of that investigation. After more than 10 years of official service—exceeding by 4 years the membership of the nearest in time of my associates—I am about to transmit to the President of the United States my immediately effective, long-considered, and voluntary resignation as tariff commissioner. Listed for the most part in the order in which they have materialized, the chief reasons for my action are the following:

A SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR IMPARTIAL TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS

The Tariff Commission—of whose originally appointed members I am and have long been the only official survivor—was designed to be, and for the first five years of its existence was, a scientific, nonpolitical, and impartial investigational agency of the Government. The law creating it planned a commission judicially independent of both the President and Congress, and free alike from official and private pressure in the discharge of its duties. The evidence is conclusive that the leading business interests of the United States, and public opinion generally, fully indorsed the original purposes of the statute.

FLEXIBLE TARIFF POWERS AND PLEDGES

The importance of a scientific commission was given added signal emphasis by the new powers conferred in the flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1922. Under section 315 of that act the commission is authorized to recommend for presidential proclamation, as the facts warrant, decreases or increases, in existing tariff rates, to equalize, within defined limits, differences in costs of production and other competitive conditions here and abroad. Pending the adoption of that section of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, authorized spokesmen for the administration assured the public that, because of conditions following the World War, the tariff rates enacted by Congress in 1922, and thus declared subject to change down or up, had been purposely placed by Congress sufficiently high to permit in most cases tariff reductions in accordance with the standard laid down by Congress in the flexible provisions. For example, many more reductions than increases in tariff rates under the flexible provisions were publicly predicted by Senator Smoot; and Senator McCumber confidently stated that the startlingly high ad valorem rates made possible by substituting American for foreign valuation—which the law permitted under certain circumstances—would probably never be employed by the President, except in a few cases like chemicals and toys. To crown those prophecies, President Harding in 1922 used the then existing prestige of the Tariff Commission to strengthen his assurance that there would be "a scientific and wholly just administration of the law." And President Coolidge in 1924 publicly pledged himself to administer the same law "not politically, but judicially."

UNIMPORTANT DECREASES, IMPORTANT INCREASES, AND NONACTION BY THE PRESIDENT

How have these rate-changing promises been fulfilled? At the end of five years, and at the cost of approximately \$3,000,000, the Tariff Commission has made 32 reports to the President under the flexible tariff provisions. Those reports have grown out of investigations, not freely chosen by the commission, but instead requested by the President or the Senate, or, under a practice settled by President Harding, urged by private interests. The reports have resulted in 23 presidential proclamations, changing tariff rates. In 5 cases of little tariff importance—mill feed, bob-white quail, paintbrush handles, phenol, and cresylic acid—previous tariff rates have been reduced. In 18 cases, some of which related to articles of much tariff significance, the President has proclaimed substantial or maximum increases; and various other important cases are pending in which demands for maximum increases are being pressed by strongly entrenched industrial groups. In 2 dubious instances—taximeters and "hit-and-miss" rag rugs—by resorting to American valuation, President Coolidge has increased the former tariff rates of \$3 plus 45 per cent per meter, and 35 per cent, respectively, on their foreign value, to rates, when the changes were made, approximating 100 per cent or more of such foreign value—such new rates being destined to go still higher when American selling prices advance.

NONACTION BY PRESIDENT—SUGAR, LINSEED OIL, AND HALIBUT

Even more significant for the consuming public are some of the cases in which the President has declined to act on decisive evidence that the rates should be substantially lowered—sugar, linseed oil, and halibut—

to which, if Chairman Marvin and two other members of the commission have their way, will now be added the five-year-old investigation of logs of fir, spruce, cedar, and western hemlock.

The sugar report of 1924 recommended to the President considerably less than a 50 per cent decrease in the sugar tariff. In amount, the reduction thus held warranted under the law was about half a cent per pound; namely, an effective tariff on sugar of 1.23 cents per pound instead of the present duty of 1.76 cents per pound. That reduction, if then made, would have saved tax-paying consumers of the United States some \$40,000,000 or more a year, while protecting the American sugar industry under the statutory rule indorsed by a Republican Congress and by President Harding.

The linseed oil report was sent to the President on March 3, 1925, more than three years ago. The result was a request from the President on February 6, 1926, for a fuller investigation. Yet the records in that investigation were so unescapable that even the usually immovable protectionist members of the commission, in the only important instance in the commission's experience, admitted the necessity under the law for a definite reduction in the duty. In that case the prices paid flax growers in this country were fully protected in the commission's recommendations through a proper allowance to crushers of linseed oil of full compensation for the tariff on flaxseed. In addition, the commission's recommendations paved the way to properly lowered prices on paints, especially important to American farmers, by reducing the excessive subsidies then and continuously since enjoyed under the tariff by linseed oil crushers.

CHANGES IN COMMISSION UNDER PRESIDENT HARDING

To understand such results certain factors in the situation must be recalled. Unfortunately the tariff revision out of which the flexible provisions grew, and the early exercise of the commission's new powers under those provisions, were accompanied by substantial changes, alike in presidential policy and in the standards and quality of the commission's membership. Such changes began under President Harding and, with two exceptions, have continued under President Coolidge. That they finally destroyed the commission's reputation for impartiality no candid and informed person will deny.

President Harding's contributions to the commission's membership by appointment were: First, Commissioner Marvin, former secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, a tireless and fanatical protectionist, known in Washington as a tariff lobbyist for New England protected interests; second, former Commissioner Burgess, long similarly known in Congress for tariff-lobbying activities, especially on behalf of the domestic pottery industry; and, third, former Commissioner Glassie, a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, chosen as a Democrat, but extraordinarily fertile in advancing fallacious excuses for exceedingly high protective tariff rates, whose appointment was hailed as acceptable to the sugar interests of Louisiana. These three appointees of President Harding, and three of the commission's original members—Commissioners Lewis, Culbertson, and myself, selected as Democrat, Republican, and Progressive, respectively—made up the full membership of the commission when the administration of the flexible tariff began in the early months of 1923.

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL PRESSURE IN THE SUGAR INVESTIGATION

The consequences of the specified changes in personnel speedily became evident. Both from within and without pressure was brought on members of the commission, directed toward the destruction of the commission's impartiality. The indefensible methods employed are well illustrated by the course of the commission's sugar investigation, which was instituted in 1923 and completed in 1924. The sworn evidence taken by the Senate investigating committee records, in part, the following events in the progress of that investigation:

(1) President Harding's three appointees—Commissioners Marvin, Burgess, and Glassie, with Commissioner Glassie voting on the question—insisted on Commissioner Glassie's right to take part in the sugar investigation, in the outcome of which it was disclosed Commissioner Glassie's immediate family had a special, direct, substantial, and financial interest.

(2) In December, 1923, President Coolidge, who was empowered by the flexible provisions, was officially requested by me on legal and moral grounds to check Commissioner Glassie's asserted right to take part and vote in the sugar investigation. Instead, President Coolidge supported Commissioner Glassie's position with the weight of his powerful office, and Commissioner Glassie, though in January, 1924, his participation was publicly challenged by me, with the concurrence of Commissioners Lewis and Culbertson, continued to act in that investigation until Congress, in the spring of that year, by a special enactment, effectively rebuked him and his commission supporters—Commissioners Marvin and Burgess—and terminated the practice.

(3) While this significant issue over Commissioner Glassie hung in the balance, before it became public and prior to the action of Congress, Commissioner Culbertson reported that he had been offered and had refused membership in the Federal Trade Commission. Had Commis-

sioner Culbertson been shifted to the Federal Trade Commission at that time, a majority of the remaining Tariff Commission would have supported Commissioner Glassie's breach of the requirements of impartiality and would have dictated the subsequent course of the sugar investigation.

(4) Following two public hearings, oral arguments, and the filing of briefs in the sugar investigation by attorneys for the domestic and Cuban interests, and after the case had been taken under advisement by the commission for the preparation of our official report to the President, Senator Smoot—a recognized spokesman in Congress both for the administration and the domestic sugar interests—privately invited Commissioner Culbertson to a one-sided conference in the Senate Office Building, attended by representatives of the domestic sugar interests, including attorneys who had appeared before the commission. At that conference, without opportunity given other interested parties to be present, efforts were made to impress Commissioner Culbertson with the soundness of the arguments which the domestic sugar interests had advanced in the sugar investigation then being considered for decision by all members of the commission.

(5) When it became apparent, notwithstanding these incidents and the dilatory tactics of Commissioners Marvin and Burgess (Commissioner Glassie no longer being free to participate), that the sugar report was to be given precedence for the President's consideration, a request was received by the Tariff Commission from the President to the effect that the commission suspend all other work, take up the butter investigation, and proceed with that until its completion.

(6) About the same time a disappointed tariff applicant lodged an attack with President Coolidge on Commissioner Culbertson's right to continue as a member of the Tariff Commission. The charge was that Commissioner Culbertson had violated the law creating the Tariff Commission by delivering paid lectures at Georgetown University in Washington and at Williamstown, Mass., since the law provides that no tariff commissioner shall engage in any other activity or employment. The President, in effect, requested the Attorney General to advise him whether, as urged, Commissioner Culbertson had been guilty of malfeasance in office, making him subject to removal by the President, for delivering such lectures.

(7) During the very days when these grave charges were being considered by the Attorney General, Commissioner Culbertson—who has since been appointed by President Coolidge and now is United States minister to Rumania—reported that assurances were being given him at the White House by the President's Secretary that Commissioner Culbertson was being considered for various conspicuous positions in the United States Diplomatic Service. Shortly after, and just before the commission planned to send its final recommendations in the sugar case to the President, Commissioner Culbertson further reported that President Coolidge had conferred with him about an opinion from the Attorney General upholding the President's right to remove Commissioner Culbertson from office on the basis of the specified charges. Commissioner Culbertson added that in that conference President Coolidge, with the unfavorable opinion of the Attorney General before him, requested Commissioner Culbertson to delay sending the sugar report to the President.

(8) In spite of these and other obstacles, on July 31, 1924, the commission's sugar report was sent to the White House. Some five weeks later, on September 8, President Coolidge had before him the question whether he would reappoint Commissioner Lewis, who had joined in the preparation of the majority opinion. Earlier in the year word was sent Commissioner Lewis from the White House that, with the expiration of Commissioner Lewis's term on September 8, the President expected to reappoint him, in keeping with the nonpolitical character of the commission. As the date, however, of possible reappointment approached, contrary rumors were circulated. A so-called National Tariff Council, with headquarters in Denver, circularized about 100 leading business men, requesting contributions of \$100 each—a total of \$10,000—in part for the declared purpose of securing the appointment of "a protectionist Democrat" as the successor of Commissioner Lewis. A few days before Commissioner Lewis's term expired the letter thus sent out received unexpected publicity.

(9) On September 8, 1924, in the midst of President Coolidge's campaign for election, Commissioner Lewis was asked to call at the White House with reference to his reappointment. With the invitation came the statement that, if reappointed, Commissioner Lewis was expected by President Coolidge to leave at the White House a blanket letter of resignation from the commission for use at any time by the President. In fact, Commissioner Lewis was handed the form of resignation President Coolidge himself was said to have dictated for Commissioner Lewis's signature.

Commissioner Lewis's sworn and uncontradicted testimony is that, during his visit that afternoon with President Coolidge, the President asked whether Commissioner Lewis had brought his resignation. Commissioner Lewis, whose official attitude was always unflinchingly frank and disinterested, replied in the negative. He further told the Presi-

dent, in substance, that the latter was free to destroy the appointment credentials he had started to sign. The President, however, insisted on delivering to Commissioner Lewis a temporary appointment, good only until March 4, 1925, the end of the approaching session of Congress. When so doing the President advised Commissioner Lewis that the latter would hold office in any event only at his (the President's) pleasure.

It may be added (though not in the published testimony) that on leaving the White House on September 8, 1924, Commissioner Lewis said to a friend: "I have been in public life 25 years. Once only in that time have I been approached with a view to my weakness, and that was by a President of the United States."

(10) On March 4, 1925, President Coolidge allowed Commissioner Lewis's temporary appointment to expire without reappointment or further notice. Thereafter Commissioner Dennis, a protectionist Democrat and long-time acquaintance and friend of the President, was named to succeed Commissioner Lewis. Some two months later, on May 17, President Coolidge appointed Commissioner Culbertson United States minister to Rumania. Thus two of the commissioners who had scientifically discharged their duties in the sugar investigation were eliminated—Commissioner Culbertson by promotion; Commissioner Lewis—a faithful and incorruptible official who merited reappointment—by demotion.

(11) On June 15, 1925, a little more than a month after Commissioner Culbertson's retirement, and after having held the Tariff Commission's sugar report for many months, President Coolidge announced his refusal to make any change in the tariff on sugar under the flexible provisions. Thus a major report of the commission was ignored and a commission investigation of the first order, which had engaged the services of an expert staff for nearly two years and cost the Government many thousands of dollars, was thrown overboard, following an unprecedented series of lobbying drives and political maneuvers, in some of which the White House actively shared.

LATER TARIFF COMMISSION CONTROVERSIES

Without attempting to present in similar detail the commission's history since the summer of 1925, I may state that during these later days the obstacles thus early erected against a scientific application of the flexible tariff provisions have never been removed. From 1925 on, as in the two preceding years, and due to the same contrasted official standards, sharply different interpretations of facts and law have featured the commission's reports to the President. Those reports must largely be left to speak for themselves. It may, however, be said in regard to transportation—the subject of farthest-reaching consequences and most persistent commission division—that the members of the commission who have insisted on judicial standards have been upheld in their constructions of the law in an opinion of the Attorney General. That case involved the question, on which the commission divided for two years, whether under the law transportation should be added to production costs to enable domestic and foreign goods to meet on even terms in the principal competing market of the United States. The declared object of the flexible tariff is equalized competition in the United States. This can be attained only by including transportation expenses, and the answer of the Attorney General was in the affirmative. Yet to-day, after another two years, the Marvin group are strenuously engaged in nullifying the ruling of the Attorney General by substituting transportation charges based on imaginary movements of articles for the actual charges incurred under the actual competitive conditions investigated by the commission.

COMMISSIONER DENNIS'S EXPERIENCE

Oddly enough, testimony of an exceptional sort as to the right and wrong of such commission issues will be found in the official record of Commissioner Dennis. When he displaced Commissioner Lewis, the background of his appointment apparently boded ill for the commission. His known friendship for President Coolidge disposed him to look, and apparently when appointed he did look, with disapproval on the independent course followed in the sugar investigation by those members of the commission who declined to be swayed by the wishes of President Coolidge. Commissioner Dennis, accordingly, began his official service with every evidence of his intention and desire to cooperate with the Marvin group. His entry on the commission's work placed me in an apparently hopeless minority; the commission was divided 5 to 1. Apart from his uniform courtesy, and outside of the transportation problem, on which he agreed with my long-maintained construction of the law, Commissioner Dennis for months, with unimportant exceptions, threw his vote and influence with the Marvin group. In the halibut case he even signed his name to a report which he privately denounced, and recently he has openly and frankly expressed his regret that he did not, as I did, strongly dissent from, instead of signing, the commission's majority findings in that case. More and more, indeed, with the passing months, Commissioner Dennis, for good reasons and in the name of official self-respect, has found the harmony he originally sought impossible, and has withdrawn from that earlier association. His testimony before the Senate investigating committee is therefore

highly significant. Nor is that the end of the story. Without authority to speak for him, I can say in my official capacity that never more vehemently than in recent weeks has Commissioner Dennis expressed his indignation against the methods and prejudgments of the Marvin group, of which Commissioners Brossard and Lowell are now part.

Similarly, the commission's most recent member, Commissioner Dixon, a trained lawyer and experienced in handling tariff questions as a former member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, has been unable to agree with the Marvin group in several of the commission's recent reports, including the log case, which is the most important and the clearest lower-duty case considered by the Tariff Commission since halibut, which followed sugar and linsed oil. It thus appears that, while the Senate investigating committee still hesitates over its report, the old divisions and underlying causes persist. In fact, the commission stands to-day as irreconcilably divided because of the different official standards of its members as in the darkest days of the sugar investigation.

COMMISSIONER DIXON

Can there be any longer the slightest reason to doubt the true explanation? With all his applied political power President Coolidge has failed to annihilate all of the commission's former impartiality, though his course has effectively helped to wreck the commission's usefulness. When Commissioner Glassie's term of office and subsequent recess appointment by the President expired, the opposition Commissioner Glassie had aroused in Congress, by insisting on judging the sugar case, prevented his permanent reappointment. Conditions in 1927 thus unexpectedly paved the way for a successful demand by the minority in Congress for the selection as the successor of Commissioner Glassie of Commissioner Dixon, a high-minded public servant. This selection was made during the Senate committee's investigation of the commission.

COMMISSIONERS MARVIN, BROSSARD, AND LOWELL

The public was much less fortunate, however, in regard to other appointments. Preceding the Senate committee's investigation, when vacancies were created by Commissioner Culbertson's and later by Commissioner Burgess's resignations, Commissioners Brossard and Baldwin were named. After a limited service, during which, to be entirely candid, he was little better than a rubber stamp in the hands of the Marvin group, Commissioner Baldwin resigned, in part, it was said, for reasons of health. He has since been succeeded by Commissioner Lowell.

Commissioners Marvin, Brossard, and Lowell stand to-day a united tariff band, steadily pressing for higher tariff rates and against important reductions, reckless on occasions in their treatment of facts and the law. Commissioner Marvin has been mentioned. I must add my confirmed judgment, which the Senate investigating committee has had ample opportunity to verify, that his membership seriously impairs the usefulness of the commission, which will not have proper credit or respect either at home or abroad among scientists, economists, and disinterested persons, particularly so long as he remains its chairman. Without a background of public service justifying his selection, his position as commissioner and as chairman has exalted a tariff lobbyist at the public's expense. Incomparable opportunities for a former lobbyist have now for years been thrust into his hands through his repeated annual designations for that strategic post by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. No exposures, however discrediting, of bias, partisanship, and the distrust of his associates, have sufficed to break this New England slate. Strangest of all, the stranglehold on the commission is continued by hidden influences. It is well known in Washington that President Coolidge has long ceased personally to consult or place confidence in his own designated Tariff Commission chairman.

Commissioner Brossard has long been known in Washington as a political protégé of Senator Smoot. He was on the staff of the commission before he became a member, and in both relations created an impression of a biased, as distinguished from a scientific or judicial, mind. Members of the Senate investigating committee are aware that while testifying under oath he appeared at times to be cautiously hiding material information within his knowledge which was sought by such members. As a witness he strengthened the view that he is a partisan who wishes to favor certain tariff-protected interests. The record discloses that his appointment was characterized in writing in 1925 by his predecessor, Commissioner Culbertson, President Coolidge's United States minister to Rumania, as follows:

"* * * It's not much of a compliment to me that Brossard is selected to fill my place. If this appointment is to be regarded as a revelation of the President's policy I feel fully justified in leaving the commission. They were certain to put you and me into a minority, and I would have been driven by the force of circumstances to break with my party without saving the commission. * * * I didn't suppose that Coolidge would do the thing so rawly, if he did it at all. Evidently our suspicions were correct and Brossard has been playing with the sugar lobby, and now he has his reward! I can imagine the

effect on the staff—upon men like Comer, Clark, De Long, Simpson, Wallace, etc. They must feel that honesty is not the best policy." * * *

Of Commissioner Lowell, the most recent member of the Marvin group, it must be said that he lacks equipment or special qualifications for the duties of the Tariff Commission. In so far as he acts independently he appears to vote prejudices rather than facts. He even seems to take pride in parading his misconception of his official responsibilities. To illustrate: In the Cherry investigation, during the preparation of the final report to the President, a section was inserted purporting to state the separate views of Commissioners Marvin, Brossard, and Lowell. Commissioner Lowell subsequently affirmed that he had not read that section, although he admitted that he knew that it had been offered as the expression of the views of himself and his two associates. On various other occasions he has stated at commission meetings that he is opposed to dissenting statements in commission reports to the President; that he is not "the kind of a man" to dissent and never will dissent, but, instead, "will keep still," no matter how much he may disagree with the contents of such reports.

NECESSITY FOR PERSONAL REFERENCES REGRETTED

It must be evident that these personal references are not recorded without regret. Commissioners Marvin, Brossard, and Lowell have been my official associates for a considerable time. Our official relations have been frank, but, also, with few exceptions, courteous. These commissioners share the pleasant personal traits which lighten our everyday human experience. It is therefore unthinkable that such critical estimates would be offered except for reasons of public necessity. The statements are personal because facts of public consequence are personal. The tragedy of the Tariff Commission is directly traceable to certain tariff commissioners and certain Presidents. And Congress will never correct the disease unless it legislates with eyes and mind open to these essential truths.

OTHER FAILURES OF THE COMMISSION, PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO LABOR AND AGRICULTURE

This picture of the Tariff Commission would not be complete without brief reference to one or two other of many fateful consequences of the manipulation of that body. The commission has not only failed to meet its impartial duties in regard to changes in tariff rates; other possibilities of far-reaching public service have similarly suffered.

For instance, among the statutory duties imposed on the commission is one calling for reports on the effect of our tariffs "upon the industries and labor of the country." Beneficiaries of excessive tariff rates often prefer imaginative fiction to tariff realities. This statutory duty of the commission awakens little enthusiasm among those who prefer embargoes and monopolies to the restraints of competition.

An open-minded performance of this task by the commission would have disclosed the use of various tariff fallacies to mislead farmers and industrial workers in the United States. If the commission had been properly constituted, long before now it would have clearly pointed out the limited benefits derived by farmers from many agricultural tariff rates. For example, the commission would have convincingly dealt with the unimportance of the tariff for most wheat growers in the United States. It might at this hour be reporting on the question, What does the 42 cents per bushel tariff on wheat, which was lifted to that level because of Canadian competition, have to do with the fact that the American hard spring wheat of the Northwest has lately been selling at prices about 10 cents less per bushel than Canadian hard spring wheat? And the public would already be advised that an increased tariff on corn, for which appeals have been pouring into Washington, offers little hope for the distressed farmers of the Corn Belt, who justly seek to escape from their tragic burdens, even if nothing is offered but an unlikely miracle. Indeed, one can but wonder in these days of easy faith why the growers of the South have not been similarly hypnotized by the assurance that their prosperity can only be guaranteed by a highly protective tariff duty on cotton.

So in the field of the "industrial effects of the customs laws * * * upon the * * * labor of the country," the commission has been under obligations which it has not discharged, and which, constituted as it now is, it can not satisfactorily perform. At the present time, after years spent in assembling information, its membership is such that no report emerges showing that American wages, though relatively higher than foreign, are not in the main the consequence of protective tariffs, but rather of the remarkable skill with which human and other power has been applied to the enormously rich, natural resources of the United States. Some highly protected industries pay wretched wages; and constantly before the commission are such familiar facts as the higher wages paid in the boot and shoe industry, which enjoys no tariff subsidy, than in the highly protected woolen and worsted industries. Similarly, it is common information, the significance of which is, however, often forgotten, that the automobile industry, which recently asked that the tariff be completely removed from motor cars, since the industry fears no world competition what-

ever, pays much higher wages than highly protected United States industries such as pottery and meat packing. In fact, novelty no longer attaches to the story of efficient mass production. Relatively high wages can be and are paid in our automobile factories, yet the American labor cost of any single automobile is low, and this product of American factories can usually be sold cheaper than the comparable product of foreign countries, in spite of the lower wages paid in such foreign countries. Nor does this experience differ widely from cases of mass production in other domestic industries in which the output is aided by especially valuable natural resources. Indeed, our natural advantages for production have wrought such comparative results through all our history, even in colonial times, as shown by higher wages in many enterprises here than abroad, with or without tariffs, and with low tariffs as well as high.

It is unnecessary to add that a scientific Tariff Commission would not hesitate to show, to the extent statistically determinable, that, while excessive tariffs at times enrich private interests, other tariffs are deceptively meaningless; that, as a rule, tariff duties are more advantageous to most branches of manufacture than to most branches of agriculture; that tariff duties are not likely to bestow equal benefits on both; and that, so far as the articles produced by the great majority of our farmers are concerned, prices are usually determined by market, especially world market, conditions rather than by tariff barriers. This country has nothing to fear through discovering that her rank among industrial nations tends to be advanced rather than retarded under tariff policies of greater liberality than those now in force, permitting, within the limits of fair practices, the reasonable operation of fundamental economic laws.

CONCLUSION

In the face of such continuing offenses, both of omission and commission, I have decided to end my official experience. Until recently I assumed that with two years' knowledge Congress would not fail at this session to grapple with corrective remedies. The appointment of the Senate investigating committee made that expectation reasonable. To be sure, the Senate's confirmation of Commissioners Brossard and Lowell, in the midst of that investigation, pointed the other way. The former was open to challenge as disqualified; the latter in part, because without real understanding of his task. Yet my personal confidence in the final outcome has persisted until now. It is extinguished at last. And I am unwilling to devote to a vanished hope the unexpired two and a half years of my present term of office.

With but three months probably left of the present session of Congress, in a presidential year, the Senate investigating committee is silent. The issue would not be hopeless if a genuine program for a reorganized commission had been set in motion. Instead, Congress has once more voted the commission's annual appropriation. Agriculture is making proper demands for national relief, and it is easier to use the commission to convert farmers to a mistaken belief in tariff salvation than to apply real and permanent agricultural remedies. Under such circumstances, my further official partnership is useless.

Three other reasons strengthen this conviction. The first is that I have done everything possible to aid the investigating committee and the public through various constructive legislative suggestions. The second, that no recess appointment of my successor is probable if I withdraw now. And the third, that sufficient of the congressional session remains to permit insistence on the appointment of an able and upright successor, and to prevent the confirmation of an unfit nominee.

In conclusion may I say that I do not exaggerate the present issue? I fully realize that the manipulation of the Tariff Commission since 1922 is but part of the total picture of present-day Washington. In an era which history may yet summarize as the age of Daugherty, Fall, and Sinclair—in which another governmental body, the Federal Trade Commission, is widely looked upon as the legitimate prey of those who deal in the unfair practices that commission was created to destroy—in which even the national Senate is not immune against the trespass and dictates of powerful lobbies—the fate and fortunes of the Tariff Commission may be thought unimportant. Yet no part of the public edifice can be undermined without danger to the whole structure. Public service still demands public fidelity. And the ancient right of remonstrance remains. An official witness of law violations, I have successively appealed to the President and to Congress. One further dissent is in order. I am, therefore, returning my official commission to the Government.

Very truly,

EDWARD P. COSTIGAN.

HON. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WATSON presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF INDIANA.

I, F. E. Schortemeier, secretary of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a full, true, and complete copy of enrolled Senate Joint Resolution 5, chapter 269, acts of seventy-fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

A joint resolution requesting Congress to prepare, support, and secure the enactment of legislation limiting and defining the jurisdiction of the United States courts in public utility and rate cases to the consideration after, not before, the courts of various States have considered the issues involved.

Whereas Congress in 1816 created Indiana a sovereign and independent State, with full right to control its local affairs and the corporations it created, and these would include especially utility corporations furnishing water, light, gas, phone service, and other necessities; and

Whereas the growth and development of the State of Indiana and its public utilities reached such proportions in 1913 that it became necessary that careful and proper consideration of the rights of the public and the adequate protection of the public welfare made it necessary for the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to create a public service commission; and

Whereas certain utilities of this State, to wit, the Indianapolis Water Co., the Indiana Bell Telephone Co., the Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, and the Central States Gas Co., of Vincennes, and the Greensburg Water Co., of Greensburg, petitioned the public service commission of the State of Indiana for increased rates for service to the public; and

Whereas such petitions were heard and valuations thereof determined and rates fixed by the Indiana Public Service Commission which were, in the judgment of the commission, fair, reasonable, and just; and

Whereas said utilities, to wit, the Indianapolis Water Co., the Indiana Bell Telephone Co., the Citizens Gas Co., the Central States Gas Co., of Vincennes, and the Greensburg Water Co., did immediately in each case invoke the jurisdiction of the Federal court of the State of Indiana instead of taking their cases to our State courts, alleging that the valuation determined and rates fixed by the public service commission were confiscatory; and

Whereas the laws of the State of Indiana governing the public service commission provide for and authorize any utility or person interested in any rate order to appeal to the circuit or superior court of any county in this State from any order of the commission fixing such rate or rates or valuation; and

Whereas such utilities did in each instance invoke the jurisdiction of the Federal court without first having pursued the remedy provided by the laws of the State of Indiana, giving the right to appeal to the State courts; and

Whereas in each instance the Federal court has fixed a higher valuation and a higher rate than that fixed by the public service commission; and

Whereas the right of the State of Indiana to control its local affairs with reference to such utilities was defeated and prevented; and

Whereas the public service commission of Indiana fixed the valuation of the Indianapolis Water Co. at \$18,455,000, the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. at \$32,000,000, the Citizens Gas Co. at \$12,000,000, the Central States Gas Co. of Vincennes at \$482,845, and the Greensburg Water Co. at \$225,000; and

Whereas thereafter at hearings in the Federal Court of the District of Indiana the valuations of these public utilities were fixed at the following figures, to wit: The Indianapolis Water Co. at \$19,000,000, resulting in increase of rates; Indiana Bell Telephone Co. at \$36,000,000, resulting in increase of rates; Citizens Gas Co. at \$16,000,000, increasing the rate for gas from 90 cents to \$1.20; Central States Gas Co. of Vincennes at \$739,572; and the Greensburg Water Co. at \$340,000, resulting in increase of rates: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Seventy-fifth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the United States Senators and Members of Congress representing the State of Indiana be, and they are hereby, respectfully petitioned to prepare, support, and their associates enact legislation limiting the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in all cases that may be filed therein by public utilities seeking relief from orders issued by public service commissions to such utilities as have first exhausted all legal remedies given by the courts of the respective States; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the governor and the secretary of state to the Senators and Members of Congress representing the State of Indiana and the Senators and Congressmen of the other States of the United States.

F. HAROLD VAN ORMAN,
President of the Senate.

HARRY G. LESLIE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Filed March 11, 1927—12.02 p. m.

F. E. SCHORTEMEIER,
Secretary of State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the State of Indiana. Done at my office in the city of Indianapolis this 12th day of March, A. D. 1928.

F. E. SCHORTEMEIER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. FESS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Cleveland and vicinity, in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BROOKHART presented petitions of sundry citizens of Corning, Oxford, Iowa City, Fairfield, Sioux City, Lake Mills, Missouri Valley, and Guthrie County, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Marshall County, Iowa, praying for the passage of legislation providing for equal distribution of wave lengths and power among radio broadcasting stations in the United States in accordance with area and population, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Atlantic, Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the bill (S. 1752) to regulate the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. JONES presented a petition of sundry citizens of Spokane and Cheney, in the State of Washington, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of members of the Arlington Parent-Teachers' Association, of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the passage of legislation creating a Federal department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hoquiam, Wash., praying for the repeal of the national-origins quota provision of the existing immigration law and for retention of quota distribution based on the census of 1890, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts presented several telegrams in the nature of petitions—in addition to many heretofore received—from sundry employees of the Boston Navy Yard calling attention to the necessity of relieving the present unemployment situation there, which one of the telegrams states "is working severe hardships on many employees and their families," and praying for the passage of pending legislation providing appropriations for reconditioning and modernizing the U. S. S. *Arizona* and *Pennsylvania*, and also the *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*, ships of the United States Shipping Board, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. RANDELL, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the views of the minority on the bill (S. 1093) to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets (Rept. No. 497, pt. 2).

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Immigration, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 113) to amend subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 11 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended, reported it without amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, to which was referred the bill (S. 755) providing for the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 550) thereon.

Mr. STEIWER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 3117) for the relief of the State of Connecticut, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 551) thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 3637) to provide Federal cooperation with the States in devising means to protect valuable shore lands from damaging erosions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 3638) for the relief of the estate of Milo Bond, deceased; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 3639) providing for the advancement of Arthur D. Edmunds on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GERRY:

A bill (S. 3640) authorizing acceptance from Peter G. Gerry of the gift of the law library of the late Elbridge T. Gerry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 3641) authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a hard-surfaced road across Fort Reno (Okla.) Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Missouri:

A bill (S. 3642) authorizing the acceptance from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes of the Order of the White Eagle, fifth class, conferred on Walter M. Mann, United States Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 3643) granting an increase of compensation to William H. Ohnsorg and Ida May Ohnsorg (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3644) granting compensation to Bertha Belle Lasley, Ruth Norine Lasley, Wanda Evelyn Lasley, Josephine Lois Lasley, and Wilma Henriette Lasley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 3645) granting a pension to James F. Archer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3646) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Berry (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3647) granting an increase of pension to Caldonia D. Compton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3648) granting an increase of pension to Marie Cottrill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3649) granting a pension to William Huckshorn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3650) granting an increase of pension to James D. McFadden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3651) granting an increase of pension to Eveleen G. Rutherford (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3652) granting an increase of pension to Annie Seckel (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3653) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Sargent (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 3654) for the relief of Eugene J. Spencer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARAWAY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 114) authorizing assessments by levee, drainage, and road districts upon unreserved public lands in the St. Francis Levee district, State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HEFLIN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 115) to amend section 191 of title 24 of the Code of Laws of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO FLOOD CONTROL BILL

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 3434, the flood control bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FRAZIER submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 11577, the Agricultural Department appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

Under the item for "Inspection and quarantine," on page 17, line 17, strike out the figures "\$712,300" and insert in lieu thereof "\$714,600."

Under the item for "Tuberculosis eradication" on page 18, line 4, strike out the figures "\$5,718,310" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,726,710."

Under the same item on page 18, line 6, strike out the figures "\$1,115,180" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,123,580."

Under the item for "Tick eradication" on page 19, line 24, strike out the figures "\$709,300" and insert in lieu thereof "\$710,500."

Under the item for "Hog-cholera control" on page 21, line 19, strike out the figures "\$441,070" and insert in lieu thereof "\$442,670."

Under the proviso for "Virus-serum control," page 21, line 22, strike out the figures "\$256,310" and insert in lieu thereof "\$257,310."

Under the item for "Meat inspection" on page 23, line 12, strike out the figures "\$2,176,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,202,660."

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN CUBA

Mr. SHIPSTEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 168), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the Congress of the United States by an amendment (known as the Platt amendment) to the Army appropriation act, approved March 2, 1901, defined the conditions under which the Executive could turn over to the people of Cuba the government of that island; and

Whereas one of such conditions was that certain parts of the said amendment should be included in the constitution of the Cuban government, and also included in a permanent treaty with the United States; and

Whereas the specified provisions of such amendment were made a part of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba, and also embodied in a treaty signed May 22, 1903; and

Whereas certain of the provisions of said amendment so made a part of the constitution of Cuba, and so embodied in the permanent treaty with Cuba, were designed and intended to afford protection to the property and persons of citizens of the United States resident in such island; and

Whereas many citizens of the United States resident in Cuba claim to have been denied the protection provided and guaranteed in said treaty and constitutional amendment: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby directed to cause an investigation to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether said claims so made by American citizens are true, and, if found to be true, to recommend such procedure and measures as will secure to said citizens of the United States the protection of life and property, as provided in said treaty and constitutional amendment.

SALES OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURED LEATHER

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I send a resolution to the desk which I ask to have read and lie over under the rule.

The resolution (S. Res. 169) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is hereby requested to investigate and report to the Senate the extent of sales of foreign manufactured leather from goat skins and kid skins in the United States since January 1, 1925, and the rates of wages paid workers in the tanning of black and colored kid in the United States and competing countries.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not understand that the Senator from Pennsylvania is asking for the present consideration of the resolution, but that it may lie over under the rule.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. That it may lie over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over under the rule.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 170), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized and directed to investigate the merits of Senate bill No. 1752, Seventieth Congress, first session, a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes.

For the purposes of this resolution such committee or subcommittee is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit at such times and places, to employ such stenographic assistants to report such hearings, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and take such testimony as it deems advisable.

The expenses of such investigation, which shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Such committee or subcommittee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, with such recommendations as it considers proper.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2800) authorizing E. K. Morse, his successors and assigns (or his or their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns), to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Burlington, N. J., which were, on page 1, line 5, to strike out "successors and assigns (or his or their)"; on page 1, line 6, to strike out ")"; on page 2, line 7, to strike out "successors and assigns (or his or their)"; on page 2, line 8, to strike out ")"; on page 2, lines 20 and 21, to strike out "successors and assigns (or his or their)"; on page 2, line 22, to strike out ")"; on page 4, line 1, after the word "shall,"

to insert "at any time"; on page 4, line 11, to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty"; on page 4, lines 24 and 25, to strike out "successors and assigns (or his or their)"; on page 4, line 25, to strike out ")"; on page 5, line 16, to strike out "successors and assigns (or his or their)"; on page 5, line 17, to strike out ")"; on page 5, line 18, to strike out the word "its" and insert "his"; on page 6, lines 1 and 2, to strike out "successors and assigns (or his or their)"; on page 6, line 2, to strike out ")"; and to amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing E. K. Morse, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Burlington, N. J."

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Will the Senator explain briefly the effect of his motion?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It is a bridge bill in the usual form except that it is made to an individual, as many of them are, and contains the words "successors and assigns," which, of course, are inappropriate in a case of an individual. The House struck out those words quite properly. That is all that is done.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think there can be no objection to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 325. An act repealing existing law requiring the Postmaster General to report action taken on claims of postmasters; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

H. R. 328. An act to relieve the Territory of Alaska from the necessity of filing bonds or security in legal proceedings in which such Territory is interested; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5746. An act to authorize the appraisal of certain Government property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 9710. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 10360. An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims under an act entitled "An act authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims," approved May 14, 1926; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 10884. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain to regulate the level of Lake of the Woods concluded on the 24th day of February, 1925," approved May 22, 1926; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. R. 11020. An act validating certain applications for and entries of public lands; and

H. R. 11023. An act to add certain lands to the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 7903. An act to authorize the erection at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., of a monument in commemoration of William Rufus King, former Vice President of the United States;

H. R. 10544. An act to abolish the office of administrative assistant and disbursing officer in the Library of Congress and to reassign the duties thereof; and

H. R. 11482. An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the burial grounds containing the remains of Zachary Taylor, former President of the United States, and the memorial shaft erected to his memory, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1925; to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 405. An act providing for horticultural experiment and demonstration work in the southern Great Plains area;

H. R. 484. An act to amend section 10 of the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912;

H. R. 487. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended;

H. R. 10374. An act for the acquisition of lands for an addition to the Beal Nursery at East Tawas, Mich.; and

H. R. 11074. An act to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now ren-

dered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 6492. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charleston, S. C., a certain bronze cannon;

H. R. 11140. An act to provide for the inspection of the battle field of Kings Mountain, S. C.; and

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a flagstaff at Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Hess, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On March 12, 1928:

S. 1705. An act authorizing the Court of Claims to render judgment in favor of the administrator of or collector for the estate of Peter P. Pitchlynn, deceased, instead of the heirs of Peter P. Pitchlynn, and for other purposes;

S. 1946. An act relative to the pay of certain retired warrant officers and enlisted men and warrant officers and enlisted men of the reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, fixed under the terms of the Panama Canal act, as amended; and

S. 2902. An act authorizing the States of Wisconsin and Michigan to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Menominee River at or near Marinette, Wis.

On March 13, 1928:

S. 700. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute an agreement with the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district providing for conservation, irrigation, drainage, and flood control for the Pueblo Indian lands in the Rio Grande Valley, N. Mex., and for other purposes; and

S. 1531. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Weather Bureau station known as Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, in the State of Virginia.

PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1181) authorizing an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," as amended, which was, on page 2, to strike out all after "(270)," in line 3, down to and including the word "expended" in line 11, and insert "available July 1, 1928, \$2,000,000; available July 1, 1929, \$2,000,000; in all for this period, \$4,000,000."

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McNARY, Mr. KEYES, and Mr. RANSDALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

RETIREMENT OF DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate resumes the consideration of the unfinished business, Senate bill 777.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 777) making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I hope the bill will pass. A similar bill was first introduced in 1921 and passed by the Senate in 1922, and again in 1925. The officers covered by the bill are the only officers for whom no retirement has been provided by previous legislation. I think it is fair and just to these emergency officers that they should be given the privileges set out in the bill. An emergency officer who has suffered 30 per cent disability in line of duty is entitled to this consideration.

I shall not take the time of the Senate to discuss the matter in detail, but I hope an early vote may be had.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Florida a question. I understood him to say that the pending bill is identical with the bill which we passed on previous occasions. Did I correctly understand the Senator?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not mean to say that it is identical. I am not sure about that, but in substance it is the same measure.

Mr. WILLIS. I have not yet had an opportunity to give a careful study to the bill, but I have been told—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, as a matter of fact I think the bill is identical with the bill which has heretofore passed the Senate on two different occasions.

Mr. WILLIS. I recall that we passed a similar bill and I supported it, but I have been told that there have been some changes in the pending bill. However, the Senator advises me now that it is substantially the same bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is substantially the same bill that was passed in 1922 and again in 1925.

Mr. WILLIS. Is that the understanding of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Yes; it is practically the same bill that has passed before in the Senate.

Mr. WILLIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, there are a number of Senators here this morning who were not present yesterday afternoon, and while I do not intend to repeat all that I said then, I want to say now for the benefit of Senators who were not here that the bill is opposed for three reasons, most of which are not known to the individuals in the veterans' organizations who have advocated the bill. I believe that when the enlisted men of the World War Army learn what is in the bill they will be almost unanimous in their denunciation of us for having passed it, if we do pass it.

The bill carries an increased expense for officers now rated at 30 per cent or more disabled of only \$2,060,000. That amount doubtless will be increased by the addition of other officers to the eligible class. The total amount being spent by the Veterans' Bureau is \$405,000,000 a year—at least that much was spent last year—so that the additional cost, while it is a large amount, is not important compared with the aggregate.

But here is a point that Senators ought to bear in mind: The bill creates the most cruel and inexcusable discrimination in favor of commissioned officers and against the enlisted men of the Army. The bill will affect practically 3,000 officers out of a total of 243,000 veterans who are now receiving compensation for disability. The other 240,000 get absolutely nothing out of the provisions of this bill. The bill does not graduate the amount of compensation that is paid according to the degree of the disability—not at all. It does not graduate it according to the occupation of the injured veteran or the degree to which his efficiency in that occupation has been reduced. Here is the way it works: If a major is classed as 30 per cent or more disabled he gets a retirement pay of \$2,250 a year. The result is that while for comparatively trivial injuries a major gets that \$2,250 a year, the severely crippled enlisted veteran, one whose condition is most pitiable, can not get more than \$1,200 a year.

Now, what are the enlisted men of the World War Army going to say to Senators who voted for this bill when they discover that a major who is a clerk and has lost two fingers gets nearly twice as much as does the enlisted man of any occupation whose back is broken or who has lost two legs, and who gets only \$1,200 a year? We shall never be able to explain why we have discriminated against the enlisted man in favor of the officer, and not in favor of all officers, mind you. The second lieutenant gets nothing from this bill. The second lieutenant who has lost both legs will get \$1,200 a year, and no more, just the same as the enlisted man, while the higher-ranking officers with comparatively slight disabilities will get twice and more than twice as much as the junior officers and the enlisted men.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator from Pennsylvania, my recollection of the hearings is that it developed that the enlisted men would fare better under the compensation adjustment provided under the Veterans' Bureau act than they would if they were provided for in the pending bill.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Of course, if they were included in the bill on the basis of their salary while in the Army, they would not get as much as they are now getting; but why discriminate between injured men according to the pay they then received? Why not grade them according to their civilian occupations and the extent of their injuries? These men are all civilians; they were only temporarily in the Army; the Army pay was but a brief incident in their lives.

This bill proposes to compensate injured officers according to the pay they received during their temporary service, giving

them three-fourths of that amount for life. It pays no attention to the degree of their injuries further than to provide that the disability must be 30 per cent or more. It also discriminates between officers in a perfectly cruel and inexcusable way. If we take the regular schedules of the Veterans' Bureau and see how this measure will work out, we must discover such inexcusable contrasts as those pointed out yesterday between the chemist and the bacteriologist, each of whom may have lost a leg at the knee.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania tell us what these men would get under the bill?

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico for that purpose, and then I will answer the question of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. CUTTING. Does not that discrimination exist between the bacteriologist and the chemist under the present arrangement; that is, under the law and regulations of the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The present discrimination amounts to about \$4 a month, while this bill will make it amount to over \$200 a month.

Mr. CUTTING. But the fact that such discrimination exists will not be due to the passage of this proposed legislation?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The fact that the discrimination will be multiplied many fold will be due to the passage of this measure. The Veterans' Bureau has constructed a rating schedule under which, merely for the purpose of illustration, I pointed out that the bacteriologist who loses his leg at the knee is rated 29 per cent disabled, while the chemist who loses his leg at the knee is rated 33 per cent disabled.

Mr. CUTTING. Could not that particular discrimination be corrected by legislation directed toward the Veterans' Bureau rating system rather than bringing it up in connection with this particular measure?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Of course it could; but the rating schedule contains thousands and thousands of items; it is carefully made up, and it has met the general approval of the Veterans' Bureau and of all who have had to do with it. We may eliminate this, if we will, and yet 10,000 other similar inconsistencies will still remain.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President—

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING] will realize that in making the discrimination between the bacteriologist and the chemist the Veterans' Bureau has obviously considered the fact that the chemist while at work must walk rapidly back and forth at his table when he is carrying on his experiments, while the bacteriologist is chiefly engaged in sitting at a table with a microscope. Therefore, although both may be similarly disabled, the degree of disability incurred by a former bacteriologist while rated at 29 per cent is not quite so great as the degree of disability incurred by a former chemist who is rated 33 per cent disabled. To-day there is no injustice even if the Senator from New Mexico, as I can see by the expression of his face, thinks that both the bacteriologist and the chemist are equally affected and both should have received ratings of 29 per cent or both should have received ratings of 33 per cent; but the present rating making a difference of only \$4 a month does not matter very much. The board which has these ratings to make is able to do so without any great amount of pressure being brought; but if this bill should go into effect, when the former bacteriologist finds that he continues to receive only \$29 a month while the former chemist receives over \$200 a month, then the pressure will be tremendous to increase the rating of the bacteriologist from 29 per cent to 30 per cent; and it is almost safe to say that no doctor will successfully resist an appeal to go contrary to what he believes is the actual rating in order to give the bacteriologist 1 per cent more so that he may get \$200 a month more.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, understand, if you please, that the bacteriologist and the chemist are merely illustrative cases taken from the occupations listed in the rating schedules and with thousands of varieties of injuries to apply them to. It is easy to go right down this 30 per cent line as to all occupations and all injuries and find similar contrasts that will horrify Senators, as I hope the illustration that I have given horrifies them.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I should like to finish, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Yes; for a question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Would not the same discrepancy which exists in the Senator's hypothetical case of these two scientists also exist as between an enlisted man and a Regular officer who has been retired?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. As I think was said at least fifty times yesterday, if it is desired to compare Regular officers and their system of retirement pay that has existed for generations, and to ignore all the reasons for the existence of that system, the contrast can be found; yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly. Mr. President, as I understand, the premises upon which this proposed legislation is based is that it is the intent to place the emergency officers of the Army upon the same retirement basis as the Regular officers and as the emergency officers of the Marine Corps and Navy have already been placed by action of Congress.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. This bill does not propose to place them on the same basis as the Regular officers by any means. It requires that emergency officers be 30 per cent disabled in order to obtain retirement pay, whereas it is not necessary for a Regular officer to be disabled at all in order to get it. If he is marked class B, after a certain number of years of service, he gets limited retirement pay; if he has served for 32 years and asks for retirement, although he is perfectly fit, he is retired on retirement pay; if he reaches 64 years of age, and is still perfectly fit, he is retired on retirement pay, and there is no 30 per cent degree of disability line applicable to him. This bill is merely a step in that direction, taken for the purpose of benefitting a comparatively few of the injured emergency officers of the World War. There were about 12,000 of them disabled to some extent during the war, and this bill picks out 3,000 of them for exceptionally favored treatment. I say that it is an absolutely indefensible distinction to draw.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Has not Congress already drawn that distinction in so far as the emergency officers in the Marine Corps and the Navy are concerned?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. A small number of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps received the benefit of a retirement measure, which lasted for one year and which was attached to an appropriation bill back in 1920. A still larger number of naval and Marine Corps officers did not take advantage of it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will ask the Senator from Maine if that is the correct statement of the history of the legislation?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, a larger number of officers were affected by that legislation than would come in under this bill.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. On the present ratings, yes; but a very large number of Navy and Marine Corps officers are urging the amendment which the Senator from Maine has offered so as to bring them in, because at present they do not get the benefit of that old provision.

Mr. HALE. Not a large number; I think there are 202 in all.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Veterans' Bureau showed something less than 200 in the report made last January, which is a pretty considerable number.

Now, let me point out one more distinction, and I have finished. An enlisted man who was a noncommissioned officer of a line regiment, particularly one who was first sergeant in a company or a battery of a line regiment is one of the finest types of Americans that I know anything about. In passing this bill we say to that man, even if a machine-gun bullet went through his spine and left his legs paralyzed, even if his two arms were blown off, even if his legs were blown off, he is only fit to get one-half as much as is given to a major or a lieutenant colonel whose injury, in all moral certainty, had nothing whatever to do with the war.

Take just such cases as this: I had a friend who came to Washington on November 6, 1918, a civilian, with no military training whatsoever. He was given a commission as a lieutenant colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army, and he was a member of the World War Army for exactly six days, because he was discharged the day after the armistice. Under the present legislation, which is intentionally liberal so as to make it easy for soldiers who suffer constitutional diseases traceable back to war time to connect their injury with their service, it is provided that insanity or tuberculosis occurring prior to January 1, 1925, is conclusively presumed to be due to one's war service. Apply that to this lieutenant colonel who served six days in uniform in Washington. If that man were to have gone crazy prior to the 1st of January, 1925, he would now go on retirement pay at \$2,625 a year.

How can you explain that to the enlisted man who was cruelly wounded in action?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if this friend of his has gone crazy?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. He has not.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Pennsylvania keeps reciting these hypothetical cases. Does the Senator know of any actual cases?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Oh, I know of actual cases. I have thousands of them here, if the Senator from Connecticut will allow me to show them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I much prefer to have the Senator discuss actual cases than to have him discuss hypothetical cases.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. All right; I will give the Senator some actual cases from my own State.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, what I should prefer even more is that the Senator suggest some modifications, some amendments to this bill, that might avert these inequalities.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. How can we do it?

Mr. GLASS. That is what I want to know.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. How can you start with a false premise that men are entitled to more because they had a commission than because they had an enlistment contract? How can you base compensation on that, disregarding entirely the degree of their injury, or the kind of occupation that they are solely fitted to follow, and the effect of that injury on that occupation? It disregards the two essential elements in the measurement of disability, and sets up a wholly false standard. You can not amend it, I am afraid, to make it any less unjust than it now is.

Let me give the Senator from Wisconsin an illustration that comes within my own acquaintance.

Here is Mr. William John McGregor, of Wilkesburg, Pa.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not ask the Senator to give the names.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I am glad to do so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator stated yesterday that he preferred not to give them; and I should not like to be responsible for their names being given if the Senator thinks there is any reason why they should not be.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. In this case there is no reason. This man is a distinguished citizen of Allegheny County, western Pennsylvania. He was a first lieutenant of Infantry in the World War. He was struck by a shell, and both of his legs were blown off. He had previously served gallantly in several actions. He was a physician; that was his occupation; but he wanted the front-line service, and he got it. He is classed as permanently totally disabled. He receives from the Veterans' Bureau \$100 per month, plus a \$50 allowance to enable him to have an attendant, because he is so completely crippled. He gets \$150 a month under the present law. This law would cut him down to \$125 per month.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, he does not have to take advantage of it if he does not want to.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No; of course not, and he will not.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If he prefers to stay under the bureau rating, he has the option of doing so.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Absolutely; he has the option; but I am trying to show you what this law does not do for deserving cases and what it does do for undeserving cases.

Now I want to call your attention to another case in Pennsylvania, which we will leave nameless for obvious reasons—another physician. He lives down near Philadelphia. He is now 54 years old. He never got anywhere near the front. He never left the United States. He is classed permanently totally disabled because he has diabetes; and the bets are a hundred to one that if he had never seen the Army, and if there had never been any war, he would have had the same case of diabetes that he has to-day. This bill advances that gentleman—and I am not making fun of him at all—from \$100 to \$150.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. FRAZIER. If this man is given total disability for diabetes, it must be because the examining physicians decided that it was caused by his service in the Army.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It is because the first symptoms of diabetes occurred while he was holding his commission. It was an injury incurred in line of duty, therefore, or a disease contracted within the meaning of the law; and he gets the compensation, although the Senator knows, as I do, that the chances are a hundred to one that he would have had the same diabetes if there never had been any war at all.

Now, let me go on and give you some more cases.

Mr. FRAZIER. It seems to me that is quite a criticism on the physicians who pass on these cases, if the Senator is going to make a statement of that kind.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No; I do not think it is a criticism on anybody.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KING. I ask the Senator from North Dakota—I think he is on the Pensions Committee; I was on it for a number of years—if it is not a fact that thousands of persons draw pensions awarded to them many, many years—30 or 40 years after the close of the Civil War—upon the hypothesis that the injuries now existing are traceable back to their service in the war?

Mr. FRAZIER. I would not say there are thousands of such cases. Undoubtedly there are some, though. There may be thousands, as far as that goes; but even if there are, I do not know that there is anything so very wrong about it.

Mr. KING. Oh, I am not making any criticism. I am merely asking if it is not a fact that that is the case.

Mr. FRAZIER. There are a great many; I do not know how many.

Mr. KING. And may I say to the Senator there are more than 42,000 applications now filed with the Veterans' Bureau by the reserve officers—and there were less than 200,000 of them—more than one-fifth of them having already filed applications claiming disabilities resulting from the war, and, of course, if they establish them they will immediately go on the list.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, if the last doctor he mentioned, who is rated as totally disabled, is actually totally disabled, may I ask the Senator whether he feels that \$150 a month is too much for him to receive?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I do not begrudge him the \$150 a month in the least; but I say if you are going to give it to him you ought to give it to the veteran who is worse disabled from service that undoubtedly caused his injury.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If a man is totally disabled, it seems to me that it is not a question of the degree of his disability, because that has already been fixed as being total.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Yes; and therefore if two veterans are completely and totally disabled, and one of them, furthermore, is not able to get around because his legs were shot off, I say it is a hideous discrimination to treat the one who still has his legs and can get around and do something better than you treat the man who can not get around at all.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Of course, I do not know anything about this diabetic doctor's condition, but he may be as completely disabled as the man who has lost both limbs.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. All right. Let me give the Senator some more instances.

Here is another physician who lives in eastern Pennsylvania who is classed as permanently totally disabled from epilepsy. The disease began to show itself during the war service. Now, we know as surely as we know anything in medicine that epilepsy is very largely hereditary. The chances are that that man's epilepsy goes back for its cause to the Napoleonic wars instead of the World War, or a century or more before that; and yet, because his disease came in his war service, and because it disables him completely, he is entitled to the \$100 for permanent disability. This bill would raise him to \$187.50 a month.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Let me finish the contrast, and then I will yield.

Right next to that is a second lieutenant whose right wrist was fractured, who had a machine-gun bullet through his right leg, who suffers to-day from general paralysis; and this bill, if he elected to go in under it, would cut him down from \$100 to \$93.75 a month.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, he does not have to be cut down, does he, unless he elects to do so?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I am talking about the terms of the legislation that the Senator seems to be about to sponsor, and I am trying to tell him now some of the questions that he is going to have to answer when totally disabled enlisted men come to see him after this bill has become a law. To that extent I think I am doing him a good service.

Mr. CUTTING. May I say that I have been answering those questions for nine years to the complete satisfaction of the totally disabled enlisted men I have talked to on the subject.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Here is another one that the Senator might perhaps be asked to answer—

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President—

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TYSON. I wish to ask the Senator if these things would not have happened just the same, would they not have been retired just the same, if they had been Regular Army officers?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Yes; I grant that.

Mr. TYSON. The whole theory of this bill is that it is trying to put the emergency officers on an equal basis with the Regular Army officers. I should be glad if the Senator would answer why an emergency officer who goes into the war and suffers the same injury under the same conditions should not be retired under the same conditions as a Regular Army officer is going to be retired under like conditions. That is the point he has never answered, and can not answer, as I understand.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. If we are going to discuss the matter from that standpoint, perhaps the Senator will explain to me why he limits the benefits of his bill to officers who are 30 per cent or more disabled. The regular retirement is not limited in that way.

Mr. TYSON. It is because of the fact that that is supposed to be about as fair a way as we can limit the thing.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Why limit it at all? The regulars are not limited.

Mr. TYSON. It is a question of opinion, after all is said and done. It may be very hard to draw the line. At least, we can not tell exactly whether a man ought to be retired or not. You know very well that it has to be, after all, the judgment of the doctors who examine a man; and this 30 per cent has been considered about as fair a proposition as we can give to the Senate and to the country, and one that will come as near doing justice to all officers concerned as any that we can find.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Why does the Senator put in the 30 per cent at all? The regular is not confronted with any 30 per cent.

Mr. TYSON. The Legion wanted to put in 20 per cent in 1923; and the Military Affairs Committee would not permit 20 per cent to be put in, but insisted upon putting in 30 per cent. That is the reason why it is not lower than it is.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. But the regular officer is not confronted with any per cent. He goes before a retiring board, and they say whether in fact he is disabled.

Mr. TYSON. That is very true; but this is the best we could do with it. If we can not give exact justice, we want to give all the justice we can.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator would know how to frame the bill so as to provide that the emergency officer should go before a retiring board, too; would he not? If you want to prevent any contrast between regular and temporary officers, why do you not give the temporary officer the privilege of going before a retiring board?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator vote for the bill if it is amended so as to carry out the views of the Senator in that regard?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I most certainly will not. Furthermore, you say you are trying to avoid any contrast between the two classes of officers. The regular has the privilege of retirement for age. Why do you not give that privilege to the emergency officer, and give every one of them who is 64 years old a service pension?

Mr. TYSON. We are undertaking only to retire officers who are disabled. The officers of age are not asking for this retirement, and they are satisfied to have it based on 30 per cent.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The trouble with this bill is, Mr. President, that it is based on a false premise, and it can not be amended so as to do justice. It starts out by forgetting all about the enlisted man, and it undertakes to correct a supposed injustice by comparing regular officers and temporary officers, although their two cases are not comparable. Basing a bill on that contrast, and ignoring all of the second lieutenants and enlisted men of the Army, is going to create a much greater discrimination than there possibly could be said to exist to-day, and is going to be bitterly resented by the people against whom you are discriminating.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator that every organization of veterans in this country has indorsed this bill. If there were any organization one might think would be opposed to this bill, it would be the organization of disabled veterans of the World War, enlisted men. I have here a long resolution of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War passed in Cincinnati, Ohio. I do not wish to take up the time to read it, but it indorses this bill in unmeasured terms.

I will say, furthermore, that every reputable organization in this country that has considered this matter has already indorsed this bill. It has been before the public for nine years, and to say that the enlisted men who take any interest in this matter are not informed as to the bill, it seems to me is making a misstatement of fact. I can not imagine how people could be more thoroughly informed as to any bill than they are about this bill. I have had more correspondence, and I dare say every other Senator, and every Member of the House, for that matter, has had more correspondence and more indorsement of this bill perhaps than of any other bill that has been before Congress in the last 10 years. It seems to me people are fully informed of it. They indorse it in the highest terms.

In reference to the statement that it has not been fully discussed before the American Legion conventions, Mr. President, I want to call attention to the fact that at the Omaha convention, some few years ago, the matter was brought to the floor of the convention, and a legionnaire who had formerly favored this measure, but who now, as a Member of Congress, is opposing it, took the floor of the convention and appealed to the legionnaires to prevent discrimination against the enlisted men, and to vote against a continued advocacy of this measure. That Congressman spoke upon the subject twice, in an appealing and persuasive manner, but his appeals to the veterans to desert the disabled officers failed in its purpose, and the convention voted overwhelmingly to continue this fight for justice. Since that time no one has spoken against the measure on the floor of a Legion convention.

It seems to me that that is sufficient to indicate that the measure has been fully discussed before the conventions which have been held during the last nine years, and I believe that the enlisted men, and every one concerned in this matter, is fully informed of the situation. If there is anybody who does not indorse it, I am not aware of it.

It appears to me that we have had time enough to find out whether or not the disabled veterans of the World War, the enlisted men, and officers indorse it or not. We have had nothing else but indorsements from every sort and kind of organization from all over this country and the press of the country. I have failed to note a single editorial or statement made in any paper that failed to indorse this legislation.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator from Tennessee that I think one of the reasons why the press of the country have indorsed this legislation, and why repeated conventions of the American Legion and other veterans' organizations have indorsed it, is a failure on their part to understand the technical term, "retirement" in the Army? These indorsements are due to the constant repetition of the statement that we have heard on the floor here, not only within the last two days, but within the last five or six years, since the debate first began, that this is a measure to put emergency officers of the World War on the same basis as Regular officers in case of retirement when they are disabled, when that is not true. The reason why people do not know it is not true is because they are not familiar with retirement in the Regular Army. The proponents of this bill are asking for the emergency officers a kind of retirement privilege and payment due to injuries received during the war which the officers of the Regular Army do not receive.

As I stated yesterday—and it seems as though it ought not to be necessary to state it again to-day, but it is difficult for some persons to believe it—a Regular officer retired for injuries received during the World War is not retired at the rank he held during the war, but at his permanent rank. The Senator from Tennessee himself has advocated legislation before the Military Affairs Committee to give certain friends of his in the Regular Army the titles they held during the war. He has said that it would not increase their pay; he merely wants certain officers who were retired with the regular rank of colonel to receive the retired rank of General, because they held the rank of brigadier or major general during the World War.

We had two or three brilliant lieutenant generals during the World War in the Regular Army. They were not retired with the rank of lieutenant general, or with 75 per cent of the pay of that rank. The officers retired in the Regular Army after the World War were retired with the pay of their regular rank, which was part of their contract, part of the equity which they had earned through years of service. If an officer in the Regular Army during the World War, a recent graduate of West Point and having a commission as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, had gone to France in charge of a battalion, as some of them did, he would have had the temporary grade of major, as many of them did. Had he then been injured and retired, he would not have retired with the grade of major, or

with a major's pay as the Senator from Tennessee knows perfectly well.

If a civilian, like myself, coming into the Army, fortunately receiving a field officer's commission, without previous service in the Army, or very little of it, and having a major's commission, was injured or disabled so as to receive benefits under this bill, he will not receive the benefits of a second lieutenant, he will receive the benefits of a major. He is not to be treated like a Regular officer.

The truth is that this bill does for the emergency officer what we do not do for the regular officer, and the country does not know it; the veterans do not know it. There are very few people in the country, very few men in Congress, even, who understand all the provisions of retirement in the Regular Army. That is one of the reasons why there has been so much sympathy for this bill, because it was supposed that it gave to the emergency officers the privileges which they would have had had they been retired from the Regular Army; and that is not true.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. CUTTING. I would like to ask the Senator from Connecticut whether it is not true that all Regular Army officers had their retirement pay increased in the pay act of 1922, and whether that does not more or less equalize the situation as between the Regular Army officers and the temporary officers who served during the war?

Mr. BINGHAM. No, Mr. President, because by that act, my recollection is, we increased the pay all through the Army. We increased the pay of all classes of officers. We increased the pay so that it would depend on length of service, which is the proper way for it to be done; and in order to create no injustices with the regular officers retiring after that date, as compared with those retired previously, we raised the rates of officers who had previously retired, so that they would receive the amount which they would have gotten had they been retired after that date.

Mr. CUTTING. Perhaps I did not make myself very clear. My understanding was that the Regular officer who was raised a couple of grades during his temporary service in the war had about the proportionate amount of extra retirement pay given him through the pay act of 1922. This measure, as I understand it, bases the pay of the emergency retired officers on the pay that they would have received at the time of the war. Does not that equalize the two?

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, no, Mr. President; the differences are great.

Everyone in the Senate has the highest regard for the former Senator from New York, Mr. Wadsworth, who made a very careful study of all Army matters, who was the author of most of the bills in connection with the national defense, so far as the Army was concerned, during the many years of his services here. I should like to have the Secretary read a copy of a letter which Senator Wadsworth sent out to those who criticized him for his attitude on this bill, which explains, in the language of an expert on these matters, exactly why he was opposed to this legislation, which, on the face of it, appears to so many people to be fair and just, but which actually is unjust, unfair, and un-American.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

COPY OF LETTER BY SENATOR WADSWORTH REGARDING RETIREMENT OF DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS

I have your letter of March 20 in which you ask me a number of questions concerning the emergency officers' retirement bill. To tell the honest truth, it was a matter of considerable surprise to the Congress to find that in the hurry of war-time legislation a provision had been inserted in one of the naval appropriation bills providing for the retirement, at three-fourths pay, of Naval Reserve officers and Marine Reserve officers. No such suggestion was made to the Congress relating to the National Army or National Guard serving in the war. For some time after the cessation of hostilities the provision of the naval appropriation bill referred to above remained upon the statute books. But finally the number of Naval Reserve officers applying for retirement under its provisions became so great that the Congress, acting upon a very clear intimation from President Harding, decided that these provisions should terminate. According to my best recollection, the Congress fixed October 1, 1921, as the upset date for the operation of this retirement machinery. I remember very well the character of the discussion indulged in at the time. There was a strong feeling among many Members of the Congress that a mistake had been made in the war-time legislation. Of course, men differed in their views upon this matter at that time as they do now. I am merely giving you a little sketch of what occurred.

Let me answer your questions in a general way. The fault I find in this kind of legislation is just this: Instead of disability being compensated by the Government in accordance with its severity it is to be compensated in accordance with rank. If a first sergeant loses his right arm he receives from the Government something like \$70 or \$80 a month under the World War veterans' act. If the emergency officers' retirement bill goes through, a captain who has lost his right arm will receive from the Government three-fourths of his active-duty pay, an amount something like three times as much as that received by the sergeant. If this proposed law goes through a major will get at least twice as much compensation for his injuries as will a second lieutenant suffering exactly the same injuries. In other words, by using the retirement-pay schedules as a basis for compensation for injuries we are injecting into our pension system a series of class distinctions. Many men who served in the ranks, well-educated young men with good prospects, made just as great a sacrifice proportionately when they went into the service as did a number of those who were commissioned as officers. I do not see how we are going to defend a system which extends to the injured officers such tremendously greater compensation than is extended to the men.

It is all very well to say that the enlisted men have no objection to it at this time, but the time is bound to come when they will protest against it before some future Congress and demand that they receive as much compensation as the officers for similar injuries. For many years our compensation or pension policy, as applied to our emergency armies, has operated to treat all men alike, regardless of rank or grade. This bill may pass—it has passed the Senate upon two former occasions—but I venture the prophecy that should it become law it will come back to plague the Congresses of the future.

One other feature in the situation should be noted. The World War veterans' act carries very wise provisions for financial aid to the widow and minor children of a disabled man after his death. If the provisions of the World War veterans' act relating to compensation and financial aid to the widows and children are no longer to apply to the disabled emergency officers, and if those officers are to get their compensation in the future in the form of retired pay, then their widows and minor children will have no protection. It must be remembered that according to the retired-pay provisions of the law the family of a retired officer gets nothing after his death. I doubt if all the disabled emergency officers have thought of this.

One more observation. A good deal of confusion exists in the minds of many people in relation to the retirement system in the Regular Army, and as a result of this confusion a contention is made that the emergency officers should have the same retirement privilege. There is really no analogy between the two. The retirement system in the Regular Army and Navy has been in existence for a good many years. It was found wise to establish such a system in order to persuade young men to give up their prospects for making money and to go into the regular military service as a life career. The pay of Regular officers is notoriously low. The law provides that they may be retired in their old age or in the event they are injured to such an extent that they can not perform active field duty. This assurance of protection for them in their old age or in the event they are incapacitated is, in a very true sense, a deferred payment. It should not be regarded purely as a pension. Rather, it is an element of their contract with the Government in which they agree to serve for a certain amount of pay, present and deferred, and, logically, that pay must be computed in accordance with a combination of two elements, rank and length of service. Sometimes it happens that a young officer in the Regular Army is seriously incapacitated very shortly after his entrance into the service, and cases of that kind—there are only a few—are cited as arguments to persuade us that young emergency officers who have served in the emergency army should receive exactly the same treatment. This argument is appealing until we realize the significance and intent of the retirement system for the regular services. These cases are exceptions which, in my judgment, go to prove the soundness of the rule.

You ask me why I am concerned at the prospect of granting retirement privileges and pay to reserve and National Guard officers who may be injured while on active duty in time of peace. In these cases I think the considerations mentioned above would apply. The National Guard is full of young enlisted men of fine education and good prospects. Generally speaking, they sacrifice about as much as their officers. I think we can not give a pension to the officer injured in time of peace four or five times greater than we would give to the enlisted man similarly injured. The system would break down under the strain incident to such a discrimination.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. I would like to have the Senator comment, if he will, upon a situation which appeals to me very strongly in

connection with the proposed legislation. In a book by Leonard P. Ayres, of the General Staff, which is published by the Government Printing Office, I find that he states in effect that 2,191 Army officers were killed in action or died of wounds received in action during the war. There were three classes of officers in the Army. A further analysis of the list shows that 2,040, or 93 per cent, of those officers who were killed in action came from one class—that is, the emergency class—not now provided for, the other two classes having been provided for. The remainder of the officers wounded were Army officers, 151 in number, or 7 per cent.

It is reasonable to assume, if 93 per cent of the officers killed in action were from the emergency army, that a similar proportion of officers actually wounded, not staff officers in Washington but actually wounded in action, came from the emergency army. The unfairness or inconsistency of the situation appeals to me very strongly that we are taking care of 7 per cent, leaving aside all the desk officers who may have contracted some disease that could be chargeable to the war, and considering alone the combat officers. Assuming that 93 per cent is a proper proportion, we are taking care of 7 per cent and absolutely leaving to the general act the great bulk of officers wounded, which we assume is in the neighborhood of 93 per cent.

What is the Senator's comment as to the consistency or justness of that view of the problem?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, it does seem on the face of it to be a very great injustice. As the Senator well knows, nearly all the company officers in our great Army were emergency officers. Practically all the regular officers became general officers or field officers. Consequently the great brunt of the front-line fighting fell upon emergency officers. I confess that if the bill were in line with one introduced some years ago in the House, which gave benefits of retirement to officers seriously wounded in battle, I should regard it very differently.

I have before me a bill which was introduced some years ago for the officers of the Civil War, providing that those who had lost an eye or leg or arm or had been otherwise seriously disabled should be retired. It is significant that not one of the volunteer veteran officers of the Civil War who served in Congress ever asked for the privilege of retirement, like the regular officers, as is being asked to-day by the volunteer officers or the emergency officers of the World War.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer an interruption?

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly.

Mr. KING. The Senator will recall that occasionally from 1866 down to 1914 efforts were made by some of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to secure retirement privileges for volunteer officers of the same character as those which were subsequently given to the Regular Army officers, but Congress always uniformly turned a deaf ear to those provisions and stated that that was against the theory of retirement; that retirement was not a pension; that it was a provision by which to secure efficient men for the Regular Army, and that retirement privileges were in the nature of deferred payments. Senator Edmunds and other leading Senators who had been in the Army as officers and who were in the House and Senate, uniformly turned down those propositions, so that reserve or volunteer officers of the Civil War never had those privileges.

If we are going to pass this bill I shall insist that we take care of the officers of the Civil War who are still living. Why not give them retirement privilege? Why not give the same privileges to the officers of the Spanish-American War? Why discriminate?

It seems to me we are now asked to embark upon a policy which has been frowned upon from the beginning and has received no support from Congress; a policy which to me is very unwise and will result quite disastrously, in my opinion, to our military system and will impose upon the country burdens that we do not quite appreciate, because just as sure as the sun shines the thousands and thousands of brave boys who fought in the trenches—and I have had letters from scores and scores of them—will insist that if their brothers, many of whom were no better than they intellectually and otherwise, but who happened to get commissions, are to get the advantages of retirement, then the boys who fought in the trenches and were wounded and suffered disabilities should receive the same sort of treatment, and we will have demands made upon Congress for the purpose of removing those discriminations.

So far as I am concerned, I can see no reason why the boy who enlisted and fought bravely and was wounded upon the battle field should not receive the same treatment as his brother who happened to be fortunate enough to get a captain's or major's commission.

Mr. EDGE. Is the Senator quite right in using the word "retirement"? Does not the bill refer alone to wounds contracted or other disability?

Mr. KING. Oh, no. I have knowledge of a very large number of those officers who are beneficiaries who never fought in France.

Mr. EDGE. It is not a retirement bill. It is a payment bill for wounds or disease contracted in the Army. It is in the same category, but does not provide retirement for age.

Mr. KING. Surely it is retirement. It is to place the reserve officers theoretically upon the same basis as the Regular officers and, as has been shown, those who are to get the benefit of the provisions of this bill are placed in a far superior position to many of the Regular officers.

Mr. EDGE. It is predicated, as I understand the bill, upon wounds and disease contracted in the service and not upon time of enlistment, as a retirement bill is always predicated.

Mr. KING. What I am contending for is that the boys who did suffer disability, whether upon the battle field or whether they were clerks, if they see that officers who were clerks or who were stationed here in Washington in the various departments and contracted some disease, or at least it is alleged they contracted some ailment, are retired upon three-quarters pay for life; the boy who fought upon the battle field and in the trenches will insist that he be given the same amount of compensation as such officer.

Mr. EDGE. I will admit I see some justice in that position. I have always felt that the provisions of the bill should go beyond the commissioned officers. I see equity in that proposition.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut suffer a further interruption?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. I had brought to my attention two or three years ago the case of two brothers. One, as soon as the war came along, enlisted and was among the first to get overseas, fought at Argonne and in some of the most bloody conflicts during the war, and was wounded. He has, as I recall, a 60 per cent rated disability. His brother waited and, through the interposition of friends, got a commission. Concededly he was no better than the boy who went to the front. The boy who went to the front was a university boy and would soon have had his A. B. The boy who got the commission never was at the front. He was engaged in clerical activities as a captain. When the flu epidemic was on, he had it, and it left him with a disability rated at 30 per cent. He would get \$218.50 per month under this bill, while his brother, who was wounded on the field of battle, would get \$50 or \$60 per month.

Mr. EDGE. Would the Senator support an amendment to the bill that would include in proper proportion the noncommissioned officers and the enlisted men?

Mr. KING. We would have to redraft the bill entirely and find out what is the basis of the compensation.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator with regard to that matter that if he should offer an amendment regarding noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, it would be of no benefit to them whatsoever. They do not want it because they get more to-day than they would get under this plan, just as second lieutenants in the Air Service, who were badly smashed up in airplane accidents at the front and who are permanently totally disabled to-day, get more to-day under the present law than they would get under the bill now before us.

Mr. EDGE. Yes; I understand that, but in my suggestion I naturally assumed that any amendment would take all that into consideration and to some extent increase the remunera-

tion; and, of course, there could be absolutely no objection to any such an amendment.

Mr. KING. May I answer the question that the Senator submitted to me a moment ago?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. KING. I will say to the Senator that I will support any bill that equalizes the benefits of pensions to be derived from injuries or disabilities incurred in the line of duty.

I will vote for any bill that will give to the boy who was wounded upon the battle field the same compensation and no more for the disabilities which he sustained as would be paid to his brother who happened to be a commissioned officer and who sustained like disabilities. I would not discriminate between the two. I would give the boy who fought in the trenches and was wounded just the same compensation as I would give the captain or the lieutenant or the major who was back of the line or, perhaps, here in Washington doing clerical work, or who was fighting on the battle front.

I am not in favor of any discrimination. It was a democratic war, and the boys who fought in the trenches are entitled to the same compensation as are the officers, many of whom were, of course, upon the battle front; but many of whom never saw the battle front.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. TYSON. I wish to say to the Senator, who was speaking about the second lieutenants of the Air Corps not being benefited by this bill, that under the terms of the bill, unless application shall be made within two years, an officer can not be retired; and therefore if an Air Corps lieutenant is receiving more under the terms of the present law than he would under this bill, he does not have to make application, and therefore would continue to get what he is now receiving.

Mr. BINGHAM. That just emphasizes the unfairness of the whole measure. A flier in the Army permanently totally disabled, with the rank that most fliers had in the Army—and practically all who were commissioned after September 1, 1917, had the rank of second lieutenant—will get no benefit whatsoever from the bill and must not even have the privilege of having his name go on the retired list which it creates, because if he did his compensation would be reduced from \$100 or from \$150, if to-day it is a case requiring a nurse, to only \$93.75.

Mr. President, those who will be benefited by this bill are really very few in number. There are a number of field officers who will be substantially benefited by it and a number of company officers not seriously disabled who will gain very substantial amounts. It is always difficult to speak in the abstract, but when we have concrete cases before us it is easier. Whenever we pass bills granting claims of any amount whatsoever to different persons or when we pass an omnibus pension bill we give to the country the names of the beneficiaries, in order that the people, whose taxes we are expending, may know exactly who is benefited by the legislation. I have before me, Mr. President, the names of all those officers who were rated as permanently disabled at 30 per cent or more, together with the amount they are now receiving, their percentage of disability, and the amount which they would receive under the bill. I should like to have this list printed in the Record, without any reference to the nature of their disability, because I esteem their disability a private and personal matter, in which the public is not or ought not to be interested. I ask unanimous consent to have the list printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The list is as follows:

ALABAMA

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Bates, Cecil F. | 310 Van Antwerp Building, Mobile, Ala. | Lawyer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | \$35.00 | \$125.00 |
| Bond, Farrar W. | 630 Park Ave., Anniston, Ala. | Salesman, insurance | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Boyd, Austin F. | Emele, Sumter County, Ala. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Boyd, Benj. Day | U. S. veterans' hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. | Dentist | 1881 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Chas. H. | 930 First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala. | Lawyer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Henry Ben. | Identification officer, convict department, Kelly Prison. | Detective | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Carroll, John W. | Ozark, Ala. | Merchant, store manager | 1879 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Chaffin, Wm. H. | Troy, Ala. | Salesman, outside | 1884 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Clark, Oscar | Dothan, Ala. | No pre-war occupation | 1878 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Coker, Lorenzo D. | Sylacauga, Ala. | Engineer | 1875 | Permanent partial, 96 per cent. | 96.00 | 150.00 |
| Coleman, John C. | Albertville, Ala. | Broker | 1878 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Dabney, Malcolm G. | R. F. D. No. 2, Bessemer, Ala. | Dentist | 1886 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |

ALABAMA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Dixon, Frank Murray | 1117 Teff Co. Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala. | Lawyer | 1892 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Ellis, Jno. Thomas | P. O. Box 103, Dothan, Ala. | Physician | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Epiert, John M. | 1175 11th Ave. South, Birmingham, Ala. | do | 1872 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Flowers, Abner | Ozark, Ala. | Receiving clerk | 1891 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 187.50 |
| Glenn, George A. | 1700 11th Ave. South, Birmingham, Ala. | Lawyer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 187.50 |
| Green, Wm. Marion | P. O. Box 105, Headland, Ala. | Carpenter | 1874 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Henley, Courtney Scott | 901 South 18th St., Birmingham, Ala. | Real estate salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 150.00 |
| Hubbard, Graph J. | 128 College St., Troy, Ala. | Lawyer | 1871 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 187.50 |
| Ingrain, Thos. H. | 501 North Walnut St., Florence, Ala. | Not given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| James, Hudnall | 8th Terrace West, Birmingham, Ala. | Lawyer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Jeffers, Lamar | Anniston, Ala. | Salesman, outside | 1888 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Jeffers, Wm. Harry | 426 South Lawrence St., Montgomery, Ala. | None | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Johnston, Ira Leonidas | Samson, Ala. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Jordan, Headley E. | 1418 Ardley Pl., Grove Park, Birmingham, Ala. | Sales clerk, H. C. | 1861 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kelly, Richard Bussey | Sylacauga, Ala. | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Langley, Orlando V. | Camp Hill, Ala. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Legare, Julien | Roanoke, Ala. | do | 1864 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Leopold, Elmer E. | 2620 18th Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala. | Salesman, outside | 1891 | do | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| McLeod, Robt. L. | 764 Marine St., Mobile, Ala. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 200.00 | 187.50 |
| Messer, Glenn E. | 1338 15th St., Birmingham, Ala. | Motor mechanic | 1894 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 33.75 | 125.00 |
| Moore, Ernest H. | Coatapa, Ala. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Munford, Louis S. | Uniontown, Ala. | do | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Newsome, John P. | 601 South 21st St., Birmingham, Ala. | Salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Oakley, James G. | Ashby, Ala. | Sheriff | 1872 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Patterson, Albert | Rockford, Ala. | General farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| Peabody, Frank | 116 High St., Montgomery, Ala. | Cotton classifier | 1873 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 187.50 |
| Perry, Clarence T. | 400 1/2 Madison Ave., Montgomery, Ala. | Postal clerk | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Phillips, Geo. W. | Care of State highway department, Thomasville, Ala. | Sales clerk | 1895 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 93.75 |
| Rademacher, Fred | Spring Hill, Ala. | None | 1877 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Ranken, Howard Payne | Brewton, Ala. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Robbins, Wm. J. | Florence, Ala. | do | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Ross, Cecil | 213 South Calhoun St., Mobile, Ala. | do | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Rowell, James Thomas | Selma, Ala. | Stenographer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Sanders, John G. | 15 McPhillips Ave., Mobile, Ala. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Seales, Jno. Perkins | Livingston, Ala. | do | 1871 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Sesson, Chas. N. | 1700 Clarendon Ave., Bessemer, Ala. | Student | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Emmett Preston | P. O. Box 453, Auburn, Ala. | Clergyman | 1877 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Staggers, Wm. L. | 926 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Sutcliffe, Chas. Wm. | Care of Habbie Motor Co., Montgomery, Ala. | City fireman | 1877 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Herman | 589 Monroe St., Alexandria, Ala. | Not given | 1880 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Walthall, Junus L. | P. O. Box 2112, Birmingham, Ala. | do | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Weatherford, Zadoc | Red Bay, Ala. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Jno. Henry | Box 305, Ashland, Ala. | Minister | 1879 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Woodruff, Leroy Hammond | Box 421, Tuscaloosa, Ala. | Physician | 1896 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Worthington, James Levi | Box 124, Hamilton, Ala. | do | 1879 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Wyatt, Fredk. Leroy | Care of U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Mobile, Ala. | Printer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |

ARIZONA

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Alden, Melvin A. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Whipple, Ariz. | Secretary-manager | 1892 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Alderdice, Lawrence | 826 North 7th Ave., Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Alvin, Underhill | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 50, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. | Typographer | 1892 | do | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Bell, Thomas Cleland | 1026 East 4th St., Tucson, Ariz. | Physician | 1887 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Boston, John R. | R. H. S. Hospital, Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bowman, Charles Stewart | U. S. veterans' hospital, Whipple, Ariz. | Physician | 1886 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Brackett, William Windom | 1408 North Central, Phoenix, Ariz. | No occupation | 1878 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Burleigh, Adelbert L. | 32 East 1st St., Tucson, Ariz. | Salesman, heavy samples | 1890 | do | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Clark, Samuel Gilbert | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 50, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. | Not given | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Clohesy, Timothy Theodore | 225 Sunra Building, Phoenix, Ariz. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Cook, Charles Francis | General delivery, Prescott, Ariz. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Davidson, Henry Clay | 1550 West Jackson St., Phoenix, Ariz. | Sailor | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Davis, John Paul | Hereford, Ariz. | Salesman, heavy samples | 1890 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 93.75 |
| Dawson, John Stanley | Box 1215, Tucson, Ariz. | Civil engineer | 1888 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Dittmar, Charles F. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Whipple, Ariz. | Not given | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Dolman, Carroll George | Kingman, Ariz. | School-teacher | 1875 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 150.00 |
| Duffey, Louis Nelson | Box 1542, Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Dussere, Louis | U. S. veterans' hospital, Tucson, Ariz. | do | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Erickson, Edward T. | 312 Orme Ave., Box 842, Phoenix, Ariz. | Soldier | 1883 | Permanent partial, 90 per cent. | 90.00 | 150.00 |
| Evans, John Benjamin | Box 1135, Clarkdale, Ariz. | Sailor | 1878 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Fairgrieve, Russell B. | 1005 East Speedway, Tucson, Ariz. | Student | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Flint, Dewitt C. | R. R. No. 2, 424 B., Tucson, Ariz. | Engineer | 1884 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Frank, George A. | 1524 East Helen St., Tucson, Ariz. | Manager | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Friedrich, Charles H. | Tempe, Ariz. | Engineer (stationary) | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Gibson, Richard | U. S. veterans' hospital, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. | No occupation | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Green, Belville Foble | Box 1256, Tucson, Ariz. | Salesman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 49.00 | 125.00 |
| Hardy, Ernest M. | 90 First National Bank, Yuma, Ariz. | No occupation | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Harring, Neil H. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Tucson, Ariz. | Telegraph operator | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hayden, John Ellsworth | Box 501, Tucson, Ariz. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Hennessey, Mortimer Jos. | Willard Hotel, Tucson, Ariz. | Superintendent of wares, docks, etc. | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Howard, Harry Irving | 804 North 3d Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. | No occupation | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hunt, Wm. Calhoun | P. O. Box No. 6, Phoenix, Ariz. | Not given | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hunter, Gilbert M. | Asphorke, Ariz. | Teacher, physical culture | 1892 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Jaccard, Louis H. | 516 East Adams St., Box 1077, Tucson, Ariz. | Manager, production and industrial | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kehn, Marvin A. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Whipple, Ariz. | Student | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| King, Winfield Scott | Box 1047, Tucson, Ariz. | Engineer | 1862 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Kleinmid, James A. | 209 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 150.00 |
| Kryss, Edmund Andreas | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 50, Whipple, Ariz. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

ARIZONA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Lieberman, Joseph | Winslow, Ariz. | Not given | 1883 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Loewy, Ignatz D. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 50, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. | Physician and surgeon | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| McKnight, James L. | Hospital No. 51, Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1870 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Mahoney, Dan. | 82 East Broadway, Tucson, Ariz. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mahoney, George B. | 1220 West First Ave., Tucson, Ariz. | Paper-box manufacturer | 1892 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Maloney, Clarence B. | 2033 East 3d St., Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1889 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Metcalfe, Ben Hicks | 553 West Willetta St., Phoenix, Ariz. | do | 1871 | do | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Miller, John H. | 726 East McKinley St., Phoenix, Ariz. | Student | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mock, Robt. Leroy | Wild's Land, 514 West 9th St., Phoenix, Ariz. | Office executive | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Monical, Grant S. | Ellis Building, Phoenix, Ariz. | Physician | 1863 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Moore, Claude M. | 302 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Moreno, Joaquin F. | General delivery, Prescott, Ariz. | do | 1875 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Moses, Robert Lewis | Box 315, University Station, Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1895 | do | 80.00 | 125.00 |
| Nelson, Frank Justin | 1033 East Speedway, Tucson, Ariz. | Draftsman | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pederson, Inar A. | 1721 West Van Buren St., Phoenix, Ariz. | Accountant | 1879 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Phillips, Chas. Lawrence | 1030 East 7th St., Tucson, Ariz. | No occupation | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Riculi, Robert Marion | 84 West Pennington St., Tucson, Ariz. | do | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Riley, Eugene | General delivery, Whipple, Ariz. | Laborer, outside | 1878 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Rogers, Richard L. | 726 North Jacobus Ave., Tucson, Ariz. | No occupation | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sanford, William J. | Clark's Rest Home, 1614 East 1st St., Tucson, Ariz. | Salesman, outside; no samples | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sligh, Sidney B. | P. O. Box 921, Phoenix, Ariz. | Traveling salesman | 1873 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Charles S. | Box 364, University Station, Tucson, Ariz. | Physician | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Walter Clarence | Box 706, Casa Grande, Ariz. | Not given | 1877 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Spietsma, Wm. M. | Rt. No. 5, Phoenix, Ariz. | Fruit packer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Thompson, George | 504 Speedway, Tucson, Ariz. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Thompson, Thos. R. | Whipple Barracks, Ariz. | Clerk, office | 1898 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Twitchell, Frederick | Rt. No. 1, Glendale, Ariz. | School-teacher | 1894 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Tyson, Alfred | Box 335, Prescott, Ariz. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Walker, John C. | 407 East 4th St., Tucson, Ariz. | do | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ward, E. Alson | 2109 West Jefferson St., Phoenix, Ariz. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 125.00 |
| Warren, Harry Pratt | Care of Dr. F. D. Rockefeller, Tucson, Ariz. | Salesman | 1879 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Weatherford, Thos. L. | Balke Building, Phoenix, Ariz. | Construction foreman | 1888 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 125.00 |
| Wild, Carl | 711 Forest Ave., Tempe, Ariz. | Clergyman | 1877 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Wolf, Bernard J. | Bryan Sanitarium, 131 East McKinley St., Phoenix, Ariz. | Salesman, outside; heavy samples | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Wray, Garrett James | 130 South Mount Vernon Ave., Prescott, Ariz. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Wright, Harold Hannon | 701 East 3d St., Tucson, Ariz. | Student | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Yellot, Richard Emory | Box 184, Benson, Ariz. | Not given | 1875 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |

ARKANSAS

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Abington, Wm. | Beebe, Ark. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | \$63.00 | \$187.50 |
| Anderson, Geo. Ray | P. O. Box 76, Eldorado, Ark. | Cotton buyer and broker | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Applegate, Timothy | 128 West 8th St., Bentonville, Ark. | Auto salesman | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bail, Wm. Franklin | U. S. veterans' hospital, Little Rock, Ark. | Physician | 1874 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ballard, Geo. Clinton | 515 Louisiana St., Little Rock, Ark. | do | 1870 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Boyce, Saml. Geo. | Enterprise Building, Little Rock, Ark. | Physician and surgeon | 1887 | Permanent partial, 94 per cent. | 94.00 | 125.00 |
| Carson, David J. | 430 Orange St., Hot Springs, Ark. | No pre-war occupation | 1866 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Cloud, Leroy E. | 712 South Oak St., Little Rock, Ark. | Auto mechanic | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Elton, Albert M. | 312½ Front St., Newport, Ark. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Farthing, Welbourne O. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, North Little Rock, Ark. | No occupation | 1896 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Fraser, Robt. Lee | McCrory, Ark. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Garrison, David M. | 2103 Center St., Little Rock, Ark. | Real-estate and oil-field operator | 1878 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Goldman, Jay Maurice | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 18, Little Rock, Ark. | Chemist | 1887 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Haden, John B. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, Little Rock, Ark. | Physician | 1871 | do | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Haney, Arthur C. | Russellville, Ark. | Physician and surgeon | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Hodges, Guy | Rogers, Ark. | do | 1888 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Humble, Terry A. | Mount Ida, Ark. | Teacher, school | 1882 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 187.50 |
| Jeffett, Wm. F. | Solomon Building, Helena, Ark. | Dentist | 1887 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Jenkins, Elihu Edwards | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, North Little Rock, Ark. | Lawyer | 1888 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Jenkins, Jno. Short | 1103 West Barraque St., Pine Bluff, Ark. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Isaac J. | 2116 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. | do | 1864 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Wm. Enoch | 808 Donaghey Building, Little Rock, Ark. | No occupation | 1869 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Judd, Roland D. | 1114 South 3d St., Rogers, Ark. | Railroad freight claims clerk | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kelly, Thad Robertson | 903 College St., Helena, Ark. | No pre-war occupation | 1888 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.75 |
| Lassiter, Wm. Dee | General delivery, Hot Springs, Ark. | Physician | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mitchel, Wm. | Bebe, Ark. | No occupation given | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Peel, David Walker | Bentonville, Ark. | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Pritchard, Allen Courtland | 110 Hobson Ave., Hot Springs, Ark. | Physician and surgeon | 1882 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Reavis, Paul E. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Little Rock, Ark. | do | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ritter, Clair A. | 110 North Donaghy St., Conway, Ark. | Newspaper reporter | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Roberts, David C. | 426½ West Dickson St., Fayetteville, Ark. | Physician and surgeon | 1880 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Rohrer, Samuel Jesse | Gentry, Ark. | No occupation given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rust, Ben Wood | 602 Scott St., Little Rock, Ark. | Lumber grader inspector | 1888 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Rye, Albert Webster | 604 West Main St., Russellville, Ark. | No occupation | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sanborn, Richard F. | Arkansas Trust Co., Hot Springs, Ark. | None given | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Scott, Sanford H. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, North Little Rock, Ark. | Student | 1896 | do | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Snodgrass, Wm. A. | 304 Donaghey Building, Little Rock, Ark. | None given | 1874 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Steele, Harry S. | Box 177, Ashdown, Ark. | Auto salesman | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Steele, John D. | 1516 East 4th St., Little Rock, Ark. | Soldier | 1891 | Permanent partial, 81 per cent. | 81.00 | 125.00 |
| Swope, John Douglas | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, North Little Rock, Ark. | Postal employee | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Thiollere, Anthony C. | Gould, Ark. | Physician and surgeon | 1872 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Thorpe, Samuel B. | Rt. No. 2, Fayetteville, Ark. | Soldier | 1881 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Winn, Walter Edw. | 222 Rosetta St., Little Rock, Ark. | No occupation | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |

CALIFORNIA

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Abrams, Benj. T. | 47 Eastwood Drive, San Francisco, Calif. | Law student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | \$45.00 | \$93.75 |
| Ackley, George C. | 3361 Granda Ave., San Diego, Calif. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Adamson, Dava | 125 No. 2d Ter., Montebello, Calif. | Assistant manager production | 1892 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 125.00 |
| Alberty, Ernest H. | 117 Del Mar Ave., San Gabriel, Calif. | Soldier | 1884 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Allen, Frank E. | 11 West Bellevue Ave., San Mateo City, Calif. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Allen, Richard E. | 207 Lighthouse Ave., Monterey, Calif. | Soldier | 1882 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 93.75 |
| Armstrong, Charles | Box 98, Merlo Park, Calif. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 157.50 |
| Ary, Charles F. | 705 Winthrop Drive, Alhambra, Calif. | Clerk | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Askey, Harrisch L. | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Avey, John L. | 112 Cajon, Redlands, Calif. | Physician | 1865 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bailey, Samuel T. | 1526 Atchison St., Pasadena, Calif. | Athlete | 1894 | Partial temporary, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Baker, David A. | 1360 Justin Ave., Glendale, Calif. | Physician and surgeon | 1881 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Baker, Ernest | 155 North 35th St., San Jose, Calif. | Soldier | 1892 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.75 |
| Baker, George Wash. | 210 Crocker St., Piedmont, Calif. | Construction foreman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Baker, John S. | Care of Volney P. Mooney, 818 Chester Williams Building, 5th and Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bales, Ernest N. | 1786 Union St., San Francisco, Calif. | do | 1879 | do | 80.00 | 125.00 |
| Ballentine, William E. | 265 Vally Vista Ave., Monrovia, Calif. | Manager lineman, telephone | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Balsley, Horace C. | 6625 Moore Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. | Baker | 1893 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 150.00 |
| Banks, Jr., Strother J. | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | Broker | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Barker, Clarence N. | 232 Maritrose St., Sierra Madre, Calif. | Dentist | 1876 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Barnes, George | 2705 Viola St., Oakland, Calif. | Farmer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Barnett, Arthur | 6124 Glen Towers, Hollywood, Calif. | Service salesman | 1886 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.75 |
| Baronides, Royal R. | 1503 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Barton, Charles | 10321 South Compton Ave., Watts, Calif. | do | 1881 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Barton, Edward W. | Rt. Box 596, San Gabriel, Calif. | Physician-surgeon | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bartow, Harvey R. | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | Student | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bash, Henry E. | 511 North Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Bayless, Claud C. | 3277 Primero Ave., Hollywood, Calif. | Manager production, industrial | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Real, David Cannon | 1409 1/2 Magnolia Ave., Long Beach, Calif. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Belyea, James A. | Parcel Post Box 567, Glendale, Calif. | Physician | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bent, Curtis H. | 5th and N Sts., Livermore, Calif. | Bookkeeper | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Biermann, Carl F. | 249 Pike St., Long Beach, Calif. | Farmer, general | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Binnie, John Q. | Cofco Southern Trust Co., San Diego, Calif. | Not given | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Black, Grover C. | Peoples Bank, Sacramento, Calif. | do | 1888 | Partial temporary, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Blanchard, Lawrence C. | 615 East 6th St., National City, Calif. | Electrical contractor | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Blodgett, Frederick C. | Rt. Box 276, National City, Calif. | Railroad roadmaster | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bloomquist, Wallace | 2732 Los Flores Station, East Los Angeles, Calif. | Soliciting freight agent | 1891 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Blum, Edward | 1911 West 9th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Salesman | 1879 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Blyth, Godfrey W. | 3130 Sylvan Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Soldier | 1895 | Permanent partial, 95 per cent. | 95.00 | 93.75 |
| Bond, Ernest J. | 4644 Terrace Drive, San Diego, Calif. | Salesman, outside | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Borden, Archibald | 103 West Earle St., Long Beach, Calif. | Lumber inspector and salesman | 1880 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 187.50 |
| Borst, Fenton F. | 355 South Rampart Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Surveyor | 1890 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Bouldin, Charles F. | 3036 5th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bowen, Fred P. | 124 West 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Boyd, Leonard | 7019 Haas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Brandon, Herbert A. | Oval Crest Rest House, Santa Rosa, Calif. | do | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Brindley, Reginald W. | 3264 Polk Ave., East San Diego, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1873 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Brophy, John W. | 2626 68th Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Newspaper reporter | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Brown, Arthur L. | 614 14th St., Riverside, Calif. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Lawrence | P. O. box 486, Hollywood, Calif. | Miner (minerals) | 1887 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Wallace A. | R-722, 564 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. | Bookkeeper | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Brya, Francis E. | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | Student | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Buell, Ernest E. | 2201 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif. | Dentist | 1874 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 187.50 |
| Burnstein, Louis G. | 1524 Idlewood Road, Glendale, Calif. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Bushey, Franklin P. | 614 Palo Alto, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1876 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Butler, Lawrence D. | P. O. Box 642, Redwood City, Calif. | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Butler, Victor William | Care of James Butler, 4252 35th St., San Diego, Calif. | No occupation | 1897 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Butt, Kirk | 1717 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Salesman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 93.75 |
| Byers, James Elliott | Care of Allied Arctsaan, 420 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Surveyor | 1893 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 125.00 |
| Byrnes, Ralph L. | 1501 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 157.50 |
| Campbell, Novel W. | San Francisco, Calif., Room 602, New Bulletin Building | do | 1872 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Campbell, Roscoe | 627 Bonnie Beach, Los Angeles, Calif. | do | 1880 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Capron, Albert J. | Hotel Songerton, San Francisco, Calif. | Sales manager | 1859 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Carling, John B. E. | 2406 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1867 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Carlisle, John G. | Box 804, Hollywood, Calif. | Corporation manager | 1888 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 125.00 |
| Cartwright, James L. | 560 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. | Common outside laborer | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Casby, Frederick N. | Care of Morgousse Stanley & O'Brien, Security Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Mining engineer | 1872 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Cawthorne, Carleton | Soldiers' Home, Calif. | Retail grocer | 1887 | do | 99.50 | 125.00 |
| Chambers, William James | Palm, Calif. | Physician and surgeon | 1867 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Chapman, Harry | 314 Van Mays Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Sales clerk, inside, light commodities | 1891 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Chenoweth, Charles E. | 328 West Lexington Drive, Glendale, Calif. | Not given | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Christie, Ralph C. | 1464 Gaviota St., Long Beach, Calif. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Church, Percy C. | 4162 Pratt Ave., Fresno, Calif. | Inspector material and equipment | 1876 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Chute, Palmer W. | 1304 Beechwood Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. | Battery repairman | 1884 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Cleby, Martin J. | 1611 1/2 North El Centro Ave., Hollywood, Calif. | Policeman, manager police | 1892 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Clark, Howard | 1406 Bellvue Ave., Burlingame, Calif. | Not given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Clark, Robert B. | 3121 Hamilton Way, Los Angeles, Calif. | Railroad inspector, auditory traveling | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Chausen, Thomas H. | Rt. No. 1, box 459, Sacramento, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1892 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Clements, Alan A. | Care of Hammond Lumber Co., Van Nuys, Calif. | Law student | 1887 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 150.00 |

CALIFORNIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|---------------------------|--|---|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Cluen, Raymond J. | 1220 Pevalta Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Cole, Okey Venneth | 712 Lillian Way, Los Angeles, Calif. | Bank teller | 1891 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Cole, Judson | 121 East Alberta St., Anaheim, Calif. | Physician and surgeon | 1865 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Collier, Lewis B. | 409 South Hidalgo Ave., Alhambra, Calif. | Physician | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Collins, Edward | 2140 Mayview Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 87 per cent. | 87.00 | 150.00 |
| Collins, Erwin | 100 10th St., Sacramento, Calif. | Soldier | 1889 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Colman, Nicholas L. | 5151 Poplar Ave., Alhambra, Calif. | Mechanical engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Commins, Charles M. | P. O. Box 567, Monrovia, Calif. | General farmer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Cornstock, Earl | The Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif. | Farmer | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Conaty, Charles C. | 4984 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. | Clergyman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Conley, William | 1319 West 49th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Conroy, Thomas P. | 602 North Juanita Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Attorney at law | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cook, Martin | P. O. Box 591, San Luis Obispo, Calif. | Salesman, no samples | 1894 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Cooper, Frederick H. | Highway Highlands, Monterey, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Cox, Fred H. | Rt. No. 3, Box 586, San Diego, Calif. | No occupation | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Crane, Bruce Alexander | 4204 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Soldier | 1893 | Permanent partial, 33 1/2 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Creighton, Christopher | U. S. Hospital 102, Livermore, Calif. | No occupation | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Crossman, England | Rt. No. 1, Box 878, Bentwood Heights, Los Angeles, Calif. | Author | 1881 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 150.00 |
| Dale, Gardner A. | 425 Mason St., San Francisco, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Dale, George Lawrence | 1417 South Adams St., Glendale, Calif. | Not given | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Darrell, H. Richardson | Banning, Calif. | Student | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Davis, Brett | 240 Bella Vista Ave., Los Gatos, Calif. | Physician | 1884 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Davis, Joseph Allen | Care of U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Los Angeles, Calif. | General farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Davison, William H. | Care of 300 South San Gabriel Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif. | Pharmacist | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Deering, Prentiss C. | 58 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. | Agent for insurance | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| DeMuth, John G. | 713 Flower St., Venice, Calif. | Soldier | 1880 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| DeRose, Ralph M. | 4911 Diaz Ave., Van Nuys, Calif. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Desmond, Michael A. | P. O. Box 1094, Santa Monica, Calif. | No occupation | 1882 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Dietrich, Edward | 1827 West 22d St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Lawyer | 1879 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Donnell, George Wm. | P. O. Box 456, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Calif. | Sales clerk, H. C. | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Donnell, James B. | Carlsbad, Calif. | Not given | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Dow, Julian Neal | 5026 Ambrose Ave., Hollywood, Calif. | do | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Drugg, Walter C. | Elks Club, San Francisco, Calif. | Carpenter | 1892 | Permanent partial, 77 per cent. | 77.00 | 93.75 |
| Duddleson, Wm. J. | 404 Main St., Monterey, Calif. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Duncan, Miles J. | 455 West Broadway, Long Beach, Calif. | Physician-surgeon | 1872 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Dustin, Cornelius J. | 587 North Windsor Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. | Stenographer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Dyson, Henry B. | 2366 Cedar St., Berkeley, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Eardley, Philip C. | 4651 Iowa St., San Diego, Calif. | Trainman, railroad brakeman | 1881 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Earle, Edward Henry | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif. | Clergyman | 1874 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Easton, Wilbur W. | P. O. Box 24, Sta. A, San Diego, Calif. | Inspector electrical construction, surveyor | 1886 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Edwards, Thomas H. | 657 South Catalena Ave., Pasadena, Calif. | Soldier | 1880 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 150.00 |
| Elliott, Norman A. | The Colony Colfax, California | Student | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Erickson, Ralph B. | R. F. D. No. 1, Arcadia, Calif. | Pharmacist | 1888 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Essenson, Oscar S. | U. S. Veterans' Bureau, 420 South San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician and surgeon | 1878 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Evans, Daird Wm. | 140 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. | Chief clerk, auditor | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Everett, Edwd. A. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Palo Alto, Calif. | No occupation | 1873 | Permanent total | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Everson, Osmund | 1373 Masonic Ave., San Francisco, Calif. | Mariner | 1878 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Falkedahl, Joseph B. | 337 Citizens National Bank Building, 453 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Soldier | 1898 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| Fangsted, George E. | 2531 19th Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Store manager, jewelry | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Faulk, Robert L. | 330 West Park Ave., Glendale, Calif. | Newspaper, circulation manager | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Feichter, Walter | 1038 Elden Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Machinist | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Felton, Gay. W. | 759 North Sycamore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Teacher | 1873 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| Fenske, Francis | 1355 Willshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. | Accountant | 1894 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Fergus, Miles | 4419 Hamilton St., San Diego, Calif. | Real-estate salesman | 1885 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Ferguson, Wm. Hastings | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 102, Livermore, Calif. | Mining engineer | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Fitts, Buron R. | 531 South Catalena St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Fitzpatrick, Chas. B. | Soldiers' Home, California | Physician | 1869 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Flamm, Roy H. | 607 42d Ave., San Francisco, Calif. | Engineer, highway | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Flanagan, Clarence | 1015 5th Ave., Corning, Calif. | Dentist | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Flaud, John Wm. | 260 3d Ave., San Francisco, Calif. | Marine engineer | 1862 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Flynn, Bernard A. | Care of Standard Oil Co., Patterson, Calif. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Folte, Arno G. | 1063-67 Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 125.00 |
| Frary, Alliston F., M. D. | 127 Wilder Ave., Los Gatos, Calif. | do | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Fredericks, Geo. | 1001 Pearl St., Alameda, Calif. | Chief engineer-machinist | 1875 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Frier, Floyd M. | 4365 Kansas St., San Diego, Calif. | No occupation | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Frost, Charles M. | 3761 3d St., San Diego, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1873 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 187.50 |
| Fowler, Frank H. | 869 Rimpian Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. | School superintendent | 1861 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 218.75 |
| Fox, Emory Ellsworth | 505 Bryson Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | do | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Fox, Robert M. | 2244 West 25th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Structure engineering architect | 1876 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 150.00 |
| Gain, Flint Bon. | 340 Eddy St., San Francisco, Calif. | Not given | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Gallagher, George D. | 714 North Central Ave., Glendale, Calif. | do | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gardner, Robt. R. | Tahoe Pines, Lake Tahoe, Calif. | do | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Gardner, Wm. Edwin | 608 Washington Building, care of E. W. Bothwick, Los Angeles, Calif. | do | 1899 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Garoutte, Earl P. | 4300 Mariposa Ave., Sacramento, Calif. | do | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Gerstenkorn, Roy | Suite 421, Bank of Italy, 7th and Olive Sts., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Gillen, Harry S. | 729 East 4th St., Long Beach, Calif. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Gilliland, Eugene W. | 415 East Stockes St., Glendale, Calif. | Railway traffic clerk | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Gilmour, Frederick | Box 1157, care of Mrs. Emma Spur, Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1888 | do | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Godshall, Franklin M. | 1104 Ohio St., Redlands, Calif. | Soldier | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Goetz, Herbert | 675 Kanmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Goldman, Abraham | 1170 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Calif. | do | 1895 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Goodspeed, Earl L. | 433 Security Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Fire protection engineer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 125.00 |

CALIFORNIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Grant, Louis T. | 146 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif. | Civil engineer. | 1865 | Permanent total. | \$100.00 | \$187.50 |
| Grant, William L. | 5656 Berkshire Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician. | 1867 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 187.50 |
| Gray, Geo. Edw. | Care of Shell Oil Co., 200 Buist St., San Francisco, Calif. | Mechanical engineer. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Greening, Earl McK. | 617 Oak Knoll Grove, Pasadena, Calif. | Soldier. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Griffin, Charles F. | 1102 Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif. | Physician. | 1869 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Guilford, James A. | 611 Medical Building, Bush and Hyde St. San Francisco, Calif. | do. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Guthrie, Arthur S. | 671 F St., San Bernardino, Calif. | Not given. | 1870 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Habegger, Jacob. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Palo Alto, Calif. | do. | 1870 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Hair, Arthur. | 736 Jones St., San Francisco, Calif. | Student. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Hales, Barksdale. | 1132 South Spence St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Civil engineer. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Hall, Nicholas C. | 1340 1st St., San Diego, Calif. | Baker. | 1874 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hall, Warren F. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif. | Photographer. | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harmon, Grove B. | General delivery, Verdugo City, Calif. | Plumber. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hammett, B. | Pottengers, San Monrovia, Calif. | No occupation. | 1895 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Hanbery, James W. | Hotel Alexander, Long Beach, Calif. | Teacher, school. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Harrington, Chas. W. | Clipper Gap, Calif. | Retail dealer, automobile. | 1884 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harrington, Jerome. | P. O. Box 34, Santa Monica, Calif. | Banker. | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hart, Truett. | 520 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Hayes, Claude F. | 3933 East Walnut Ave., Lynwood, Calif. | Physician and surgeon. | 1873 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Haydel, Arthur R. | 751 Formosa, Los Angeles, Calif. | Adjutant general and bond salesman. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 150.00 |
| Heffelfinger, Miles A. | 1203 Hass Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Heller, Richard I. | 251 South New Hampshire St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Electrical engineer. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Hendricks, Hyda H. | 3520 Arnold Ave., San Diego, Calif. | Not given. | 1890 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hershfield, Benj. C. | 2446 Graciosa Drive, Hollywood, Calif. | Salesman (no samples). | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Hess, Seymour I. | 2000 Miramar St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Mechanical engineer. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Herzog, George K. | 146 20th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. | Physician. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 187.50 |
| Hicker, Harry D. | 1128 Sun Finance Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Lawyer. | 1884 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Hill, John E. | 357 East Foothill Boulevard, Azusa, Calif. | Physician and surgeon. | 1871 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hill, John Y. | 877 Stanford Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Superintendent foreman of construction. | 1883 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Hiner, Bert O. | 8813 Cedar St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given. | 1879 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hoag, Obe H. | 3307 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. | Physician. | 1870 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 150.00 |
| Hafeditz, William. | 411 Griswold St., Glendale, Calif. | Civil engineer. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Holmes, Aubrey F. | 3015 Millsbrae Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Student. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Hopkins, Richard. | 105 Pennsylvania Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given. | 1893 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Howard, Hamilton. | 942 East Central Ave., Redlands, Calif. | Lawyer. | 1884 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Howell, William J. | 2306 Eagle Ave., Alameda, Calif. | Marine engineer. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 150.00 |
| Hudson, William J. | Whitewater, Calif. | Not given. | 1893 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Huff, Thomas Sterling. | 1690 Filbert St., Apartment 12, San Francisco, Calif. | Railroad brakeman. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 150.00 |
| Hughes, Donald D. | P. O. Box 454, Paso Robles, Calif. | Wharfman. | 1893 | do. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Hughes, Lotus G. | 3339 North Marengo Ave., Altadena, Calif. | Clerk, recording. | 1891 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hull, Ward Wesley. | 4680 84th St., San Diego, Calif. | Clergyman. | 1874 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hultren, Thomas S. | 1717 Winowa Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. | Contractor foreman, construction. | 1884 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Hurtle, Charles C. | 1328 South Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Sales clerk, heavy. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Hurst, George W. | 628 West 27th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Sheriff. | 1871 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 187.50 |
| Hurst, Gordon H. | Lemon Grove, Calif. | Not given. | 1862 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Hutson, Edgar S. | 15407 Wadean Pl., Oakland, Calif. | Soldier. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Jessup, Carl J. | Care of U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif. | Not given. | 1890 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Jewell, Howard William. | 3443 8th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Construction engineer, roads. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Johnson, Hinsley. | 4444 East 5th St., Long Beach, Calif. | Bridge builder. | 1881 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, Howard H. | 210 San Landis Way, San Francisco, Calif. | Physician. | 1878 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Johnson, Lester A. | 156 South Garfield St., Alhambra, Calif. | Train dispatcher. | 1884 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, William E. | 241 7th St., Richmond, Calif. | Soldier. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Ames R. | Room 230, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, Calif. | Student. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Jones, Robert R. | 4707 South College Vine St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Real estate agent. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Kamm, Philip S. | 2158 Vista Del Mar Ave., Hollywood, Calif. | Not given. | 1892 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kierulff, Harry N. | 2628 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | do. | 1867 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kellar, Andrew C. | 4960 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | do. | 1874 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kellar, Charles H. | P. O. Box 8, Tujunga, Calif. | Policeman. | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kellar, Frank. | 217 East 96th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Farmer. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Kelley, Frederick O. | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Diego, Calif. | No occupation. | 1876 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kendall, Herbert R. | 711 Jean St., Oakland, Calif. | Student. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 93.75 |
| Kerfoot, Ethelbert G. | 2714 Webster St., San Francisco, Calif. | Not given. | 1877 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Keyes, Henry S. | 832 Highland Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Surgeon. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 187.50 |
| King, Paul A. | 517 South Electric Ave., Alhambra, Calif. | Auto mechanic. | 1894 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 93.75 |
| Kinley, Clarence E. | Box 170, Costa Mesa, Calif. | No occupation. | 1878 | Temporary total. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Kleinman, Erwin. | 4867 Carnegie St., Los Angeles, Calif. | do. | 1874 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Knapp, Glenn H. | 314 North Commercial St., Whittier, Calif. | No occupation given. | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Koerner, George H. | 314 Moraga St., San Francisco, Calif. | Marine engineer. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Koffard, Edward. | 410 East Fairview Blvd., Inglewood, Calif. | Soldier. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Koughan, John Jas. | 1057 Cragmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | Shipmaster. | 1890 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 250.00 |
| Krone, George M. | Rt. 1, Box 388-A, Tujunga, Calif. | Manager, produce and industrial lumber business. | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kukuck, Frederick C. | 318 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif. | Silk salesman. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Kurschinski, Albert. | 590 39th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. | Machinist. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Kutch, Melcher H. | Box 342, Barstow, Calif. | Physician. | 1874 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kutz, Forrest E. | Dunaway Blvd., El Centro, Calif. | Dentist. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Lamb, Edward. | Bank of Italy, Powell and Market Sts. | City fireman. | 1877 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Lang, Louis M. | 609 North Gower St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Superintendent of instruction. | 1870 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| La Place, Louis. | 2574 31st Ave., San Francisco, Calif. | Draftsman. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Laugter, Leon F. | Apartment 12, Bertota Apartments, 6768 Lexington Ave., Hollywood Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. | Purchasing agent and auditor. | 1866 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lawrence, James J. | 215 Valencia St., Apartment 2, San Francisco, Calif. | No occupation. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Laxdal, Fred E. | 130 North Market St., Inglewood, Calif. | Student. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |

CALIFORNIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Lee, Ambrose | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | \$20.00 | \$125.00 |
| Levy, Reuben M. | La Mesa, Calif. | Baseball player | 1889 | Permanent partial, 33 1/4 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Lewis, Victor C. | 10525 Ayres Ave., Palm Station, Los Angeles, Calif. | Salesman, insurance | 1869 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Libby, Fred K. | 313 South Sycamore St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Liggett, Harry B. | 4084 Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Sales clerk, H. C. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| Lindberg, Albert W. | 1426 South Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Lindley, Wm. P. | R. F. D. 72, Box 399-A, Los Altos, Calif. | Marine engineer | 1855 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 187.50 |
| Little, Frederick E. | Star Rt. Box 38, Modesto, Calif. | Rodman | 1892 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Little, Harold O. | 541 West Rustic Rd., Santa Monica, Calif. | Clerk, railroad | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Long, David G. | 1205 5th Ave., San Mateo, Calif. | Soldier | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Lotz, Truman L. | 920 West 28th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Love, John R. | Pottenger Sanitarium, Monrovia, Calif. | Farmer | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Low, Robeson L. | 564 Santa Anita Rd., Pasadena, Calif. | Student | 1871 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Lucas, Wm. C. | 402 Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Luck, Everett J. | 496 4th St., San Bernardino, Calif. | Auto retail dealer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 22.50 | 125.00 |
| Luttrell, James C. | 594 19th St., Oakland, Calif. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lutz, Milton C. | 226 North Cornstock Ave., Whittier, Calif. | Clergyman | 1884 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 125.00 |
| McCarthy, Wm. Ellis | 411 Carilla St., Santa Rosa, Calif. | Mechanical engineer | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McChure, Jr., Samuel | 2060 Santa Anita Ave., Altadena, Calif. | do. | 1879 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| McCulloch, David | 727 Los Palmas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1864 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| McDonald, Harry L. | 71 North Lima St., Sierra Madre, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McDowell, John | 564 Boulevard Way, Oakland, Calif. | do. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| McGrath, Ellert L. | 1613 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McGrath, James G. | 567 Forest St., Palo Alto, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1870 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| McKinnin, Harold | 301 Addison Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. | do. | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McKlin, Robert | 919 North Madison St., Pasadena, Calif. | Physician-surgeon | 1885 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| MacNab, Clayton L. | Rt. No. 1, Box 226, Congton, Calif. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Mann, Charles | Care of Supply Department, Fort Mason, Calif. | Superintendent docks | 1870 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 187.50 |
| Manington, Joseph A. | 1342 Detroit St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Engineer | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Mansfield, Charles | 771 Tyrie St., San Francisco, Calif. | Marine engineer, locomotive engineer | 1865 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 93.75 |
| March, Roy F. | 23 Brooks Ave., Venice, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Marshall, Henry F. | Mill Valley, Calif. | Lawyer | 1868 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Martin, Robert G. | 480 South Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Calif. | Teacher | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mastin, Wm. A. | 252 North 1st St., Fresno, Calif. | Soldier | 1893 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 93.75 |
| Mattair, Lewis H. | 115 North Valero St., Santa Barbara, Calif. | Student | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Maul, Thomas | Box 37, Placerville, Calif. | Sales clerk, H. C. | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Mayes, William M. | Krotona Ojai, Calif. | Not given | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Meloy, Lawrence V. | 327 Flower St., Huntington Park, Calif. | Retail dealer, automobiles | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Metcalf, Geo. T. | 278 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. | Shipping and receiving clerk | 1892 | Permanent partial, 91 per cent. | 91.00 | 93.75 |
| Mill, Marion M. | 1855 Hill Drive, Eagle Rock City, Calif. | Physician-surgeon | 1871 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Miller, Earl G. | 1045 Monterey Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. | Truck driver | 1888 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 150.00 |
| Miller, Frank L. | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | No occupation | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Miller, Jesse C. | Kelsey, El Dorado County, Calif. | Carpenter contractor | 1883 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 93.75 |
| Miller, William H. | Care of Strand Hotel, 729 Union St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Purchasing agent | 1893 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Mingins, Royall W. | Care of Department 12, Hall of Justice, San Francisco, Calif. | Occupation not given | 1891 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| Moon, Elmer L. | 111 South Benton Way, Los Angeles, Calif. | No occupation | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Moore, Clarence C. | R. F. D. No. 1, Box 448, Hayward, Calif. | Captain, master, mate, or pilot | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Moore, James W. | Willits, Calif. | Flotation operator | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Moore, Monta J. | 139 Broadway, Walnut Park, Calif. | General farmer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Morgan, Robert R. | P. O. Box 207, Mayfield, Calif. | Salesman | 1885 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 187.50 |
| Morgan, William J. | 908 Ventura Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | Not given | 1857 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Morganstern, Arthur | 219 West Irving Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. | Salesman, light samples | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Morrin, Hugh B. | 4065 39th St., San Diego, Calif. | Student | 1899 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Morris, Edwin V. | 1326 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | No occupation | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mosby, Ellsworth Charles | 433 32d St., Sacramento, Calif. | Newspaper reporter | 1894 | Permanent partial, 76 per cent. | 76.00 | 125.00 |
| Moyer, B. H. | U. S. veterans' hospital 102, Livermore, Calif. | Student | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mueller, Carl S. | Sutter, Calif. | Clerk, postal, not railroad | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Mulholland, Emmett | 718 Pacific Southwest Building, Long Beach, Calif. | Lawyer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Murphy, Jesse J. | R. F. D. No. 3, Box 565, Oakland, Calif. | Brakeman, railroad | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Murphy, Linn J. | U. S. naval hospital, San Diego, Calif. | Physical instructor | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Murphy, Michael B. | Glen Ranch, Calif. | Not given | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Myers, Thomas | U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | Clerk, office supervisory | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Nevins, John W. | 471 West Ave. 51, Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Newton, John W. | 5107 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician and surgeon | 1879 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Nickerson, George | Hospital 24, Palo Alto, Calif. | Medical officer | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Nick, John J. | General delivery, section N, Los Angeles, Calif. | Student | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Norman, Ransom L. | 3143 Collier Ave., San Diego, Calif. | Life-insurance salesman | 1888 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Nugent, William A. | 3021 Wash St., San Francisco, Calif. | Not given | 1870 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Oesch, Edward D. | 1115 12th Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Engineer, locomotive | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Olson, Berto A. | 4014 1/2 Moneta Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | General farmer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Orr, Charles L. | 1038 South Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1870 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Parish, Henry L. | Peratta Apartments, 13th and Jackson Sts., Oakland, Calif. | Physician | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Parkin, Walter F. | 1425 West 56th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | No occupation | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Parrish, Earl T. | 1101 Calif. Comm. Union Building, San Francisco, Calif. | Sample man, grain business | 1893 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Payne, Charles W. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif. | Student | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pelton, Harold P. | R. F. D. No. 1, Box 37, Palo Alto, Calif. | Chauffeur | 1895 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Peterson, Howard P. | 115 Spark St., Burbank, Calif. | Foreman factory | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Phillips, John J. | 1315 Harrison St., San Francisco, Calif. | Manager grain company | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Pope, Langdon A. | 384 South Reno St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Stenographer | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Portman, Andrew | 1129 Warren St., San Fernando, Calif. | Salesman, securities | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Potts, Albert R. | 4424 Mont Eagle Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. | Lineman, telegraph and telephone | 1897 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Powell, Ashby H. | Chaffee Court, 11th St., Ontario, Calif. | Telephone repairman | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Prideaux, William D. | 780 Euclid St., Berkeley, Calif. | Master, steamship | 1874 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 250.00 |
| Prior, Roger W. | 10529 Tennessee Ave., Sawtelle, Calif. | Assistant teller, bank | 1893 | Permanent partial, 84 per cent. | 84.00 | 93.75 |

CALIFORNIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Quinlivan, Frank B. | Box 324, Riverside, Calif. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | \$60.00 | \$93.75 |
| Randle, George N. | 1019 Harvard Rd., Oakland, Calif. | do. | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Reagan, Aloysius H. | Lock Box 593, Monrovia, Calif. | Lawyer | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Reeder, Harry C. | 1401 Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rhodes, Frank G. | Corner 6th and Florer Sts., Courtland Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. | do. | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ricesade, Attilia | Care of C. M. Waters, Box 638, Santa Monica, Calif. | Not given | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Rice, Harold E. | 618 Alto Vista Ave., Oakland, Calif. | do. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Rineason, Meldrum | 1024 Coronada Ter., Los Angeles, Calif. | Mining engineer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Roberts, Jay G. | Box 67, Pomona, Calif. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 150.00 |
| Robey, David N. | Room 501, St. Clair Building, San Jose, Calif. | Physician, surgeon | 1884 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Robinson, Charles S. | Elks Club, San Francisco, Calif. | Advertising manager | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Robinson, Stanley T. | 1150 Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Calif. | Salesman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Rosenfield, Milton | 121 Castilleja Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. | Lawyer | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ruoff, William | 3204 Dale St., San Diego, Calif. | Physician | 1868 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ryan, Joseph | 1121 Cordova St., Glendale, Calif. | Sales clerk, heavy | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Sampson, George H. | 6819 Makee Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 81.00 | 93.75 |
| Sanchez, Gilbert J. | 1406 1/2 North Van Nes St., Hollywood, Calif. | Student | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sanford, James R. | 1132 Medocino St., Altadena, Calif. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Saunders, Clark E. | Santa Claire Building, San Jose, Calif. | do. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Saunders, Wendell | 625 South Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Schenk, Laurence | 1237 Ogden Drive Ave., Hollywood, Calif. | Sales manager | 1887 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 125.00 |
| Schmid, John | 5919 Keith Ave., Oakland, Calif. | Inspector material equipment | 1861 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Schwartz, Bret A. | 160 North May Ave., Monrovia, Calif. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Scott, James R. | Chula Vista, Calif. | do. | 1874 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 218.75 |
| Scott, William R. | Care of U. S. Immigration Service, San Ysidro, Calif. | No occupation | 1874 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Sebree, Guy Ollis | 860 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif. | Advertiser, artist | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Shaler, Elmer M. | 1227 West 78th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | No pre-war occupation | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sheehan, Jos. R. | 2047 Hayes St., San Francisco, Calif. | Knocker, packing house | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Short, Charles A. | 324 South 11th St., San Jose, Calif. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Shumaker, Ray | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 102, Livermore, Calif. | No occupation | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Shupe, Morris J. | P. O. Box 524, Pasadena, Calif. | Lawyer | 1870 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 187.50 |
| Silliman, Wm. C. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 104, San Fernando, Calif. | Soldier | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sipelle, Chester D. | Wapa State Hospital, Wapa, Calif. | Machinist | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Six, Clarence L. | 352 Santa Barbara, Calif. | Physician | 1876 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Slater, Francis C. | 335 South Glassel St., Orange, Calif. | No occupation | 1892 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 93.75 |
| Smart, Robert | 2531 2d St., San Diego, Calif. | Not given | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Smith, Bashford | 2454 Regal Road, Berkeley, Calif. | do. | 1876 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Charles L. | P. O. Box 791, Redondo Beach, Calif. | Foreman, factory | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Edgar W. | 218 South Standford Ave., Pasadena, Calif. | Mining engineer | 1882 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Edson S. | 3226 Luenda St., San Diego, Calif. | Superintendent, copper plant | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, James William | 124 Lyon St., San Francisco, Calif. | Not given | 1891 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Joseph S. | 279 Jersey St., San Francisco, Calif. | Civil engineer | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Robert L. | 65 North Madison Ave., Pasadena, Calif. | Physician | 1895 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 187.50 |
| Spicer, Morgan V. | 2333 Stewart St., Berkeley, Calif. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Stavrum, Edwin | Blair & Co., Van Ness Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Store manager | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Steffy, John L. | 3642 Dunne Drive, Palm's Station, Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Stephen, M. Lee | 1029 A Third St., Santa Monica, Calif. | Clerk, record and computing | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Stewart, Luther P. | 326 Bandine Ave., Riverside, Calif. | Soldier | 1879 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Stewart, Ferman | 1041 Mendocino St., Alladeno, Calif. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Strong, Frank | 620 Southwest Morland Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Surveyor | 1879 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 125.00 |
| Struder, Otto S. | 384 South Reno St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Building inspector | 1887 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Strum, Elmer A. | 3914 Mountain View Ave., San Bernardino, Calif. | Clerk, postal railroad | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sullivan, Frank J. | 1074 Florida St., San Francisco, Calif. | Bookkeeper | 1880 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 187.50 |
| Sullivan, Walter | 209 Security Bank Building, Hollywood, Calif. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Sutliff, Howard D. | 202 Church St., Chula Vista, Calif. | Draftsman, surveyor | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Sweet, Edward | 3640 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Symes, Clarence D. | 1515 West 70th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Railway signal engineer | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Tormohlen, Albert A. | 378 Cumberland St., San Francisco, Calif. | Sales clerk, heavy commercial | 1892 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Taylor, Ben Bradley | 322 West 53d St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Marble setter, tile setter | 1893 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Terry, Vinal S. | Hemet, Calif. | Marine sailor | 1877 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Thayer, Wayne | 1287 South Plymouth St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Office manager | 1888 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 125.00 |
| Thomas, William S. | Agnew State Hospital, Agnew, Calif. | No occupation | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Tighe, Franklin R. | 471 Riverdale Drive, Glendale, Calif. | Not given | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Tilson, Frank A. | 205 West San Fran Boulevard, Burbank, Calif. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Topping, Moses H. | 4027 West 28th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Towles, Joseph | 101 Dudley Ave., Venice, Calif. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Turner, Kenneth B. | 1130 Arapahall St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician, surgeon | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Tysh, Kenneth H. | Rt. No. 3, Box 611, Pasadena, Calif. | Salesman, heavy samples | 1887 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 24.50 | 93.75 |
| Upton, Ford Jewett | 379 Patterson St., Glendale, Calif. | Outside salesman, light samples | 1892 | do. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Uzmay, Charles H. | 1126 Broadway, Alameda, Calif. | Marine engineer, locomotive engineer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Vanderlin, John H. | 120 Independence Ave., Southgate, Calif. | Car builder, car repairman | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Van Gent, Conrad E. | Coachella, Calif. | Not given | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Van Gilder, Frank R. | 1905 North Bronson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Salesman, no samples | 1892 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Vincent, James A. | 539 Edgewood Rd., San Mateo, Calif. | File clerk | 1892 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 150.00 |
| Virgil V. Whaley | 174 Hillside Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Volkenweider, William F. | Cloverdale, Calif. | Carpenter | 1896 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Waidlich, Arthur | 634 Kenwood St., Glendale, Calif. | Teacher, physical culture | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Wall, Charles | 3046 College Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Washburne, Alay | Fair Oaks, Calif., Box 103, Rt. A | do. | 1868 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Watson, Joseph M. | 824 La Jolla Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Lawyer | 1875 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Weeks, George Waldo | 315 10th St., Richmond, Calif. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |

CALIFORNIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-----------------------|---|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Weirick, Arthur M. | Suite 832, 1. N. Van Nays Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Bank clerk, R. and C. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | \$31.00 | \$125.00 |
| Welch, Robert J. | 715 Glenridge Ave., Los Gatos, Calif. | Not given. | 1896 | Permanent total. | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Welsh, Rex Earl. | 3223 Halm Ave., Culver City, Calif. | General farmer. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| West, John A. | 1027 North Sycamore St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Student. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Wheeler, Harry L. | 357 Calaveras St., Altadena, Calif. | Bank cashier. | 1891 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Whiffen, Roscoe A. | 607 Garden City Bank Building, San Jose, Calif. | Physician. | 1872 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| White, Charles F. | 17 Bonita Ave., Long Beach, Calif. | Not given. | 1897 | do. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| White, John W. | Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif. | do. | 1887 | Permanent total. | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| White, Leslie G. | 634 Cotton Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Calif. | Cotton clerk, office. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Whitehead, Joseph L. | 726 1/2 Gramercy Pl., Hollywood, Calif. | Teacher. | 1897 | do. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Whiteside, Robert B. | 2015 Wilmot St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Not given. | 1896 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Whitmore, Frank B. | 1822 North Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif. | Physician. | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wicaff, Wier W. | 418 Pershing Square Building, care of Orange County Investment Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. | Agricultural director as field instructor. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 52.50 | 150.00 |
| Wideman, Jesse E. | 253 North Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif. | No occupation given. | 1883 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Eldridge T. | 732 Georgia St., Vallejo, Calif. | Not given. | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Kenneth A. | 2643 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif. | No occupation given. | 1897 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Ray Terry. | Belle St., Corona, Calif. | General farmer. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Walter A. | 1151 North Wilcox Ave., Hollywood, Calif. | School teacher. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 125.00 |
| Wilson, James N. | 402 Strand, Hermosa Beach, Calif. | No occupation given. | 1881 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wincher, Ellsworth M. | 128 Sunnyside Ave., Redlands, Calif. | Hotel clerk. | 1894 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Winston, James W. | Care of Agnew's State Hospital, Agnew, Calif. | Student. | 1895 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wirths, Carl William. | 7980 West 75th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Copper and sheet-metal worker. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Wiser, Frank C. | 161 South Norman Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician. | 1870 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 218.75 |
| Wishard, Harry A. | 3135 Kerchoff Ave., Fresno, Calif. | Lawyer. | 1887 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Wolcott, Lester O. | 332 Forger Ave., Fresno, Calif. | Civil engineer. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Woodward, Frank A. | 2300 West 10th St., Los Angeles, Calif. | Physician. | 1884 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Woodriddle, Jesse W. | Hernosi Apartments, 1416 11th St., Sacramento, Calif. | Salesman, service. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 187.50 |
| Wright, Linn C. | 121 South Mount Trail Ave., Sierra Madre, Calif. | | 1886 | Permanent total. | 125.00 | 125.00 |
| Wright, Marcus J. | 207 West Hawthorne St., Glendale, Calif. | Telegraph operator. | 1862 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wright, William Abel. | Care of U. S. veterans' hospital, San Fernando, Calif. | Bank teller. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wyman, Sprague B. | 2044 55th Ave., Oakley, Calif. | No pre-war occupation. | 1894 | do. | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| Wyman, William McK. | 1114 La Juna St., Santa Barbara, Calif. | Foreman construction. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Youngeen, John. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital 102, Livermore, Calif. | Shipmaster. | 1868 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |

COLORADO

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Barton, Charles Harry. | 815 North Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Accountant. | 1880 | Permanent total. | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Betts, William Hubert. | 1236 3d Ave., Longmont, Colo. | Manager. | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Black, Robert C. | Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Physician. | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Morrow D. | 432 Republic Building, Denver, Colo. | do. | 1878 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 150.00 |
| Bres, Edward. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo. | Engineer, mechanic. | 1892 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Thaddeus C. | 1317 La Porte Ave., Fort Collins, Colo. | Not given. | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Bryan, Saml. Smith. | 211 East Uintah St., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Student. | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Buckland, Wm. Eaton. | Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Coal miner. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bush, Bradford S. | 2860 Bellaire St., Denver, Colo. | Salesman. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Campbell, Robt. Augustine. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 80, Fort Lyon, Colo. | Inspector. | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Carpenter, Clark. | 1809 Ford St., Golden, Colo. | Not given. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 125.00 |
| Chase, John Samson. | Majestic Block, 16th and Broadway, Denver, Colo. | Physician. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Chisholm, Archibald. | 1485 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo. | do. | 1878 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Clark, John Crafton. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Student. | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cornier, Roy Francis. | General delivery, Denver, Colo. | do. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Conkling, Chas. Edw. | 4135 Hooper St., Denver, Colo. | Electrical engineer. | 1874 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Copsey, Foy Marion. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Lumber retail dealer. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Coughlin, John P. | 1430 Teyden St., Denver, Colo. | Student. | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cox, Casper Waldo. | 928 Olive St., Denver, Colo. | do. | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Craven, Alex R. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Not given. | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Denis, Geo. W. | Red Top Austin Bluffs, Colorado Springs, Colo. | Student. | 1889 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Devereux, Louis. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Farmer. | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Diekey, Frank G. | Boulder, Colo. | Clerk, office. | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Dozios, Geo. Amedeo. | 1267 Pearl St., Denver, Colo. | Student. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Driggs, Adrian A. | Care of H. M. Beatty, assistant cashier, First National Bank, Denver, Colo. | Not given. | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Edwards, Will Elmer. | P. O. Box 451, Denver, Colo. | Postal clerk. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Eyerly, Sema Le Clere. | 3727 Wolf St., Denver, Colo. | Physician. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Finley, Harry McKiver. | P. O. Box 225, Aurora, Colo. | Student. | 1897 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Fuller, John A. | 891 South York St., Denver, Colo. | Not given. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Galloway, Albert J. | 2570 Grape St., Denver, Colo. | do. | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Goodman, John Bartlett. | 1471 Cook St., Denver, Colo. | Soldier. | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Goodspeed, Morton. | 1929 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Student. | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Guthrie, Carl J. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 80, Fort Lyon, Colo. | do. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hall, Robt. Keith. | 555 Williams St., Denver, Colo. | Broker. | 1894 | Permanent partial, 78 per cent. | 78.00 | 93.75 |
| Halle, Simon. | Glockner Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo. | Electrical engineer. | 1893 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hallenbech, Vernon M. | Glockner Sanatorium, Colorado Springs, Colo. | Not given. | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harl, Maple T. | 965 Washington St., Denver, Colo. | do. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Harrington, Michael C. | 924 East 17th Ave., Denver, Colo. | Banker-cashier. | 1863 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Hawkins, Leon G. | Apartment B, 1007 East 17th Ave., Denver, Colo. | Mechanical engineer. | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hearn, Guilford C. | 1234 Washington St., Apartment 22, Denver, Colo. | Framer. | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Heath, Clifford J. | 1960 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. | Physician. | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Heck, Milton E. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Mechanical engineer. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |

COLORADO—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Higginbotham, Walter | Pythian Club, Denver, Colo. | Student | 1802 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Holland, Fred Young | 2220 Jasmine St., Denver, Colo. | Court reporter | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Holland, Lew Elmore | 1201 South University Ave., Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hott, David | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Howard, John F. | 838 U. S. National Bank Building, Denver, Colo. | Physician and surgeon | 1872 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 150.00 |
| Irish, Joseph Elder | 615 Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, Allison | Fitzsimons Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo. | Tailor | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kelsey, Floyd L. | 1909 North Cascade St., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Store manager | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Laceivell, Alexander | 1336 Emporia St., Aurora, Colo. | Soldier | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Lamb, George C. | 1115 14th Ave., Greeley, Colo. | Physician | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lambertson, Francis W. | Rt. 2, Box 615, Edgewater, Colo. | Not given | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lay, Harry T. | 2049 Ivanhoe St., Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1879 | do. | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Lee, James Augustine | Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Superintendent | 1876 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Leslie, Douglas M. | 1801 Culebra Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Office clerk | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Lilly, Eugene J. | Cragmor Sanatorium, Colorado Springs, Colo. | Student | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Livingston, John L. | No. 9 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Luddy, Jos. Ladmore | 933 Madison St., Denver, Colo. | Salesman | 1898 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McKinley, Leo George | 1119 North Cedar St., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Lawyer | 1889 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Maloney, John Patrick | Hotel Plaza, Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Manuel, Jos. C. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 80, Fort Lyon, Colo. | Sheriff | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mann, Earl Washington | 2538 Macon St., Denver, Colo. | Auto mechanic | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mann, Hiram B. | 1784 Jassam St., Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mardiman, Cicero C. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 80, Fort Lyon, Colo. | Cotton broker | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Marical, James E. | 1680 Hanover St., Aurora, Colo. | Express clerk | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Masserini, Maurice | American Express Co., Denver, Colo. | Student | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Maxwell, William H. | 1383 Jackson St., Denver, Colo. | Federal office clerk | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Meadows, Turner F. | 804 West 5th Ave., Denver, Colo. | Soldier | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Miller, David Baker | 1356 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo. | Banking | 1893 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Mix, Walter E. | 2379 Fairfax, Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Moore, Isaac Edward | 738 North Spruce St., Colorado Springs, Colo. | do. | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Morehart, Lee R. | Glockner Sanatorium, Colorado Springs, Colo. | Sales clerk | 1895 | do. | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Mulcaley, Raymond G. | Craig, Colo. | Dentist | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Nelson, John Francis | 1222 East 33d Ave., Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Newhauser, John Paul | 1330 Quince St., Denver, Colo. | Store manager | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Nimmo, Wm. Thomas | 1357 Clermont St., Denver, Colo. | Stock clerk, H. C. | 1897 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Norton, Dana Oliver | Suite 21, Avery Block, Fort Collins, Colo. | Physician | 1874 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Oakley, Gurney O. | 1606 Dallas St., Aurora, Colo. | Soldier | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ohmart, Walter | 962 South Vine St., Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Owen, Harry | P. O. Box 1713, Denver, Colo. | Soldier | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Owens, Robert | 1604 Cheyenne St., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Not given | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Parks, Ernest | 772 Franklin St., Denver, Colo. | Store manager | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Parsons, Chas. Lyman | 2251 Eudora St., Denver, Colo. | Teacher, physical culture | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Partington, Cyrus B. | P. O. Box 1405, Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Pate, Clarence Lee | 1415 LaFayette St., Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pennington, Elgar John | 65 Ash St., Denver, Colo. | Student | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pottic, William Jerome | 4341 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. | Professor | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Proudit, Lucens | Fitzsimons Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo. | Clerk, shipping | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rafferty, Chas. E. | 2038 Fairfax St., Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Rearden, Charles | 1418 Elizabeth St., Denver, Colo. | Accountant | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rhea, Robert | 1401 North Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. | Not given | 1887 | do. | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Reilly, Joseph John | 1923 Eudora St., Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Roberts, Thomas K. | Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo. | Not given | do. | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Scott, Francis Marion | 820 Madison St., Denver, Colo. | Student | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sevier, Charles E. | 1673 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. | Physician | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Shaffer, Harry S. | 215 South Downing St., Denver, Colo. | do. | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Shankland, Ralph | 1211 Race St., Denver, Colo. | Civil engineer | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Shay, Raymond A. | 732 Galpin St., Denver, Colo. | General farmer | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sheehan, David Jos. | Allens Park, Denver, Colo. | Salesman | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Shepherd, Garrett A. | 1291 Fairfax St., Denver, Colo. | Sales clerk | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Harry Wm. | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo. | Credit man | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Stockman, Dryden | 1407 Chester St., Aurora, Colo. | Not given | 1876 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Strickler, Glen Wood | Box 64, Aurora, Colo. | Student | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Stroud, Ira Lee | 624 South Ogden St., Denver, Colo. | Soldier | 1884 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 150.00 |
| Sugheha, Thomas J. | Kittridge, Colo. | Salesman, outside | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Talcott, Carleton Hart | 4566 South Logan St., Rt. 4, box 161 C., Englewood, Colo. | Student | 1898 | do. | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Thomas, Fred | 7125 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1890 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Thomas, Fred L. | Fitzsimons Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo. | Student | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Thomas, James Rodefer | Wheatridge, Colo. | Physician | 1868 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Tilly, Cecil Hall | 1435 Quince St., Denver, Colo. | Farmer, general | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Tooley, Josiah O. | 1720 Chester St., Aurora, Colo. | Athlete | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Wagner, Jno. Albert | Care of Fitzsimons General Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo. | Hotel clerk | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wheeler, Bert Lee | 2142 Lowell Building, Denver, Colo. | School teacher | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Whitbeck, Louis Hunt | Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. | Not given | 1892 | do. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Wilson, Channey G. | 1125 Marion St., Apt. No. 8, Denver, Colo. | Student | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Winner, Wm. Lane | 741 Penn St., Denver, Colo. | Mechanical engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Woody, Russell Charles | 8801 East 16th Ave., Denver, Colo. | Machinist | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

CONNECTICUT

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Brenn, John Jos. | 123 Prospect Ave., Meriden, Conn. | None given | 1890 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Cafferty, Edmund J. | Forestville, Conn., P. O. Box 170 | Clerk, records and computing. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Cousins, Jno. Wm. | Connecticut State Hospital, Middletown, Conn. | Cfr. | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Garlick, Edward Earl | 1843 Elm St., Stratford, Conn. | Lawyer | 1884 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Gettling, James A. | 209 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Grant, James Levi | 1 Hulbard Pl., Wethersfield, Conn. | Clerk, record and computing. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |

CONNECTICUT—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Ingersoll, Colin M. | 67 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. | None given | 1893 | Permanent total | \$150.00 | \$125.00 |
| Loader, Victor H. | 58 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn. | Salesman | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Monaghan, Wm. A. | 214 High St., Bristol, Conn. | Physician | 1886 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Morgan, Gerald M. | 321 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn. | Athlete | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Mulhern, Patrick John | 47 Shultas Pl., Hartford, Conn. | Paper broker | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Raymond, Henry J. | Litchfield Co., Norfolk, Conn. | None given | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rowland, Maurice T. | 42 Columbia Boulevard, Waterbury, Conn. | do | 1889 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Scarborough, Clarence | 687 Park Row, West Hartford, Conn. | No occupation | 1881 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Siegal, Harry Arthur | 750 Main St., Hartford, Conn. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Samuel | 24 Smith St., Danbury, Conn. | None given | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Spencer, Herbert | 704 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Stevens, Geo. Ralsey, jr. | 118 Main St., New Canaan, Conn. | do | 1895 | do | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Stevenson, Maurice S. | Indian Fld. Rd. and Cross Lane, Greenwich, Conn. | Teacher, athlete coach | 1896 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Sullivan, Jeremiah B. | 274 Drexel Ave., New Haven, Conn. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Tarrington, Edw. C. | R. F. D., Norfolk, Conn. | Salesman | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ward, James Jos. | 19 Sheldon St., Waterbury, Conn. | Steam fitter | 1892 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Wood, Chas. Clement | The Great Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn. | Traveling salesman | 1896 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 93.75 |

DELAWARE

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Bean, Herbert Souder | 834 Market St., Wilmington, Del. | Engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | \$35.00 | \$93.75 |
| Howell, Harrison W. | 242 Washington St., Wilmington, Del. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McKelvey, Wm. Jno. | 206 West 21st St., Wilmington, Del. | Mechanic | 1883 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Porter, Howard E. | 705½ 6th St., Wilmington, Del. | Yardmaster | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Adams, Raymond | 808 Taylor St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Civil engineer | 1874 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | \$39.00 | \$150.00 |
| Barr, Albert T. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Bartram, Alfred | 1356 Fa'mout St., Washington, D. C. | do | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Bates, Francis D. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | do | 1893 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Bischoff, M. T. | 27 8th St. NE., Washington, D. C. | Sales manager | 1886 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 150.00 |
| Boyd, Robt. S. | 6907 8th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Machinist | 1888 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Brooks, John E. | Monmouth Apartments, 1819 G St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1868 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Philip | 4427 Ord St. NE., Washington, D. C. | do | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Browning, John W. | 2735 Macomb St., Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C. | do | 1878 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Cammer, Claude R. | 545 North Main St., Winchester, Va. | No occupation given | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Carroll, Mitchell | 2320 20th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Student | 1898 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Carson, Lee G. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Cash, David Pintas | 1507 Buchanan St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Dentist | 1892 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Coe, Robert | 1809 K St. NW. Apartment 501, Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1868 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Coleman, James J. | 1339 L St. NW., Washington, D. C. | School teacher | 1893 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Colley, Thos. M. | 7129 7th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Cook, George F. | 1855 Calvert St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Clerk, office, Federal | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Craig, Henry H. | 3718 F St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Clerk, office, Records and Computing | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Crane, Edward F. | Care of Mr. Dietz, Takoma Park Bank, Takoma Park, D. C. | Toolmaker | 1896 | Permanent partial, 72¼ per cent. | 72.75 | 93.75 |
| Dewey, James W. | Box 114, Pennsylvania Avenue Station, Washington, D. C. | Theatrical manager and officer | 1886 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Donnell, Wm. H. | 2834 27th St. NE., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1894 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Donnelly, John C. | 4425 Q St. NW., Foxhall Village, Washington, D. C. | Lawyer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Faulkner, Ralph H. | 1616 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Timber cruiser | 1887 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 150.00 |
| Foltham, Percy M. | Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C. | Civil engineer | 1879 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 150.00 |
| Foot, Paul | 905 Butternut St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Farmer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 62.00 | 93.75 |
| Foy, Bernard J. | 325 Washington St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Garage keeper or manager | 1875 | Permanent total | 57.50 | 125.00 |
| Fraser, Donald Wm. | Room 106, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. | Soldier | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Furbush, Arthur W. | 4931 7th St., Washington, D. C. | Press feeder | 1882 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Gilbert, Prentiss B. | 210 P St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Special writer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Gose, John H. | Second floor, 806 17th St., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Graupner, Adolphus E. | 2805 Adams Mill Rd. NW., Washington, D. C. | Lawyer | 1875 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Haley, Edward McI. | 3028 Porter St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Physician | 1864 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hampton, Edward M. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | Student | 1897 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Hastings, Thos. W. | 2100 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1873 | do | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Hill, Edward D. | 3701 Mass. Ave. NW., Washington, D. C. | do | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Horton, Harry M. | 4437 Klinge St. NW., Wesley Heights, Washington, D. C. | do | 1877 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Howley, Wm. T. | 704 Ingraham St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Insp. tel. anal. lineman tel. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Inman, Edward K. | 128 B St. NE., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Jacobs, John M. | 1464-A Girard St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Bookkeeper | 1896 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Jervy, Frank J. | Room 3732, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. | Electrical engineer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 76 per cent. | 76.00 | 150.00 |
| Johnson, Edwin M. | 1401 21st St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Charles L. | 1712 16th St. NW., Apartment 705 | Switchman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| King, Harry C. | 1422 K St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 150.00 |
| King, Sylvan N. | 3810 Keokuk St., Washington D. C. | No occupation given | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Kinney, Alfred E. | 2627 Adams Mill Rd. NW., Washington, D. C. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kirk, Grover C. | Apartment 234, Phillips Terrace, 1601 Argonne Pl. NW., Washington, D. C. | School-teacher | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Kochli, Fred | 3025 B St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Die sinker, metals | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kolls, Alfred C. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | Physician | 1891 | do | 140.00 | 150.00 |
| Lefevre, Geo. R. | 1410 G St. SE., Washington, D. C. | Photographer | 1884 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lewis, Harry T. | 1764 Church St. NW., Washington, D. C. | No pre-war occupation | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Livingston, Stanton K. | 831 Whittier Pl., Washington, D. C. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Lockwood, Schee M. | 2825 28th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | do | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |

¹Approximate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Long, Henry D. F. | 2900 Ordway St., Washington, D. C. | Sales manager | 1874 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | \$61.00 | \$125.00 |
| Mitchell, Ezra G. | 3613 13th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Civil engineer | 1879 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 150.00 |
| Mudd, Kostka | Apartment 104, 5336 Colorado Ave. NW., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Murdock, James O. | 1824 23d St. NW., Washington, D. C. | do. | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Murphy, John | Room 509, 1343 H St. NW., Washington, D. C. | do. | 1876 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Oliver, Fred N. | Room 905, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. | Undersheriff, policeman | 1888 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 187.50 |
| Owens, Frank M. | 1511 22d St. NW., Apartment 204, Washington, D. C. | Salesman, real estate | 1892 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| Parker, Harry B. | Apartment 305, 3500 14th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Clerk, office, Federal | 1880 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Phillips, Geo. W. | 610 Longfellow St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Salesman, light samples | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pickett, George E. | 204 Ontario Apartment, Washington, D. C. | Manager personal employment | 1893 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Pillow, Noel A. | 1808 G St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pritchard, Frank A. | Apartment 6, The Cedric, Washington, D. C., 14th and Upshur St. NW. | do. | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Robbins, Urbin G. | 1227 Trinidad Ave. NE., Washington, D. C. | do. | do. | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Robinson, Christopher | 817 Longfellow St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Ordnance man analyst to machinist | do. | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Roddy, Norman | 1710 Webster St. NW. | Not given | 1897 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Rogers, Emmett E. | 1033 21st St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Soldier | 1897 | Permanent partial, 33½ per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Scott, John Reed | Care of Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. | Author (on new evidence) | 1869 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 218.75 |
| Semmes, Harry H. | 733 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. | Assistant patent lawyer, office patent attorney | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Sewell, Samuel | 1720 13th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Soldier | 1877 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Seymer, Ernest P. | Fontanet Courts, 14th and Fairmont Sts. NW., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Smith, Dallas Burton | Insurance Division, Central Office, Washington, D. C. | Prospector of minerals | 1883 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 218.75 |
| Smith, Frank Calhoun | Care of Mrs. N. Diermier, 2410 20th St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1873 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Taylor B. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | do. | 1891 | do. | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Stackhouse, John | do. | do. | 1898 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Statler, Ralph Otis | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | Undetermined | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Thralls, Francis | 660 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. | Lawyer | 1882 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Tilgman, George | 1474 Columbia Rd., Washington, D. C. | Sales clerk | 1894 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Trammell, Harvey E. | Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. | Auto mechanic | 1895 | Permanent partial, 91 per cent. | 91.00 | 125.00 |
| Van Flecht, Jos. S. | 1414 Webster St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Investigator | 1864 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 150.00 |
| Wall, Benjamin | 3024 Porter St. NW., Apartment 201, Washington, D. C. | Electrical engineer | 1899 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Walsh, Thomas David | 1307 12th St. NW., Apartment 402, Washington, D. C. | Detective | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Widderburn, Frank | 3019 Cambridge Pl., Washington, D. C. | Travelling agent | 1831 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Whitson, Wm. E. | 1720 M St. NW., Washington, D. C. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Ashby | Rust Building, 15th and K Sts. NW., Washington, D. C. | Lawyer | 1879 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 218.75 |
| Wolf, Lester M. | St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Woomer, Lester E. | do. | do. | 1892 | do. | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Nathan | 1816 Kalorama Rd. NW., Washington, D. C. | do. | 1872 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 125.00 |

FLORIDA

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Abernathy, Charles V. | San Mateo, Fla. | None given | 1889 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Andrews, Chadbourne | 812 Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, Fla. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Ash, Harry Lee | P. O. Box 1463, Bradenton, Fla. | Train master | 1880 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Breckinridge, Archie | 213 West Powhatan Ave., Tampa, Fla. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Bowen, Fredk. J. | 433 James Building, Jacksonville, Fla. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Boykin, Jno. Thos. | 312 Curry Building, Tampa, Fla. | do. | 1869 | do. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Burns, Jno. Myron | Rt. No. 1, Auburndale, Fla. | Engineer, civil | 1884 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Cain, William Q. | Suite 10-12, Olson Building, South Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla. | Lawyer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Callahan, Francis X. | Homosassa Springs, Fla. | Salesman, insurance | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Carmack, John Frank | 501 Packwood Ave., Tampa, Fla. | Salesman, outside, no samples | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Chambers, Jos. R. | Coral Gables, Miami, Fla. | Clerk, rec. and compt. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Childs, Arthur Scott | Box 224, Lake Worth, Fla. | Game warden | 1884 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Coker, Jonathan S. | Box 351, Arcadia, Fla. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Crank, Paul | 215 South 8th St., Wanchul, Fla. | Soldier | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Crutchfield, Inman Payne | 714 Atlantic Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla. | do. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 81 per cent. | 81.00 | 125.00 |
| Davis, John S. | Montverde, Fla. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Dobbins, Wm. Everett | Box 267, Frostproof, Fla. | None given | 1866 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Echols, Thos. J. | Care of J. Echols, P. O. Box No. 7, Sarasota, Fla. | No pre-war occupation | 1880 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Edmunds, Henry R. | Leesburg, Fla. | Construction foreman | 1883 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 93.75 |
| Freeman, Albert H. | Holder Block, Ocala Co., Fla. | Physician | 1896 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 150.00 |
| Gayle, Noa Spears | Box 782, Panama City, Fla. | Accountant | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Gee, Frank Wilson | 315 Florida Ave., Jacksonville, Fla. | No pre-war occupation | 1863 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Gill, Charles Robt. | Care of Bradford County Bank Stark, Bradford County, Fla. | Physician | 1859 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Goff, Tib Newberry | General delivery, Tampa, Fla. | None given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Grant, Vincent J. | P. O. Box 1982, Miami, Fla. | Stock farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 91 per cent. | 91.00 | 93.75 |
| Grayson, Laurence | 912 Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, Fla. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 93.75 |
| Green, Geo. B. | 1501 Peterson St., Pensacola, Fla. | do. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 150.00 |
| Harris, Ernest Dalton | Fort Pierce, Fla. | Not given | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hatton, Rondo | 714 South Edison Ave., Tampa, Fla. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Heck, Maurice Eby | 209 Dreka Building, De Land, Fla. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Hill, Frank E. | P. O. Box 345, Miami, Fla. | Express messenger | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Holland, James Allen | 1936 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla. | None given | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Irwin, Frank L. | Care of Sherman Williams, Union Terminal Building, Jacksonville, Fla. | Credit manager | 1878 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Ives, William Childs | Care of Putnam National Bank, Palatka, Fla. | No occupation | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |

FLORIDA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Johnston, Thos. S. | Port Orange, Fla. | Civil engineer | 1878 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Kemp, Austin J. | 111 Northeast 2d Ave., Miami, Fla. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Kennon, Chas. L. | 411-412 Huntington Building, Miami, Fla. | do. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Kibbe, Gordon Mirro | Box 577, Melbourne, Fla. | Farmer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Knibbly, Allen | U. S. veterans' hospital, Lake City, Fla. | Salesman | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Leach, John Warren | 306 Ferlie Building, Tampa, Fla. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 67½ per cent. | 67.50 | 125.00 |
| Leebler, Alfred V. | Box 662, Lake Worth, Fla. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Leister, Fred Everett | Care of American Legion, 207 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla. | None given | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lininger, Lester L. | 321 42d St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla. | do. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| MacMichael, Earle | General delivery, Englewood, Fla. | do. | 1884 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| McCabe, Jno. W. | P. O. Box 1093, Miami, Fla. | do. | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Marsh, Jr., Thos. Benjamin | Box 2321, West Palm Beach, Fla. | Manager production and industrial. | 1893 | Permanent partial 35 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Martin, Wm. Gaston | Bay Harbor, Fla. | Civil engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Mathis, John David | 303 Palmetto St., Jacksonville, Fla. | Foreman, construction | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Noel, Henry L. | Box 454, Lake City, Fla. | Physician | 1869 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Parramore, James B. | 32 Memorial Park West Jacksonville, Fla. | do. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Peterson, Walter S. | Box 462, Paisley, Fla. | Auto mechanic | 1890 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Powe, Victor Thasley | P. O. Box 1079, Orlando, Fla. | No occupation | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Powers, Harvey C. | Sulphur Springs, Fla. | Soldier | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Putney, Wesley Reid | Lake City, Fla. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Raifer, Chas. M. | 417 Pierce St., Clearwater, Fla. | None given | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ray, Cecil Stanley | 1920 Southwest 3d St., Miami, Fla. | Foreman, factory | 1889 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| Richards, Walter Alan | Daytona Beach, Fla. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 64½ per cent. | 64.50 | 125.00 |
| Sanchez, Butler Hill | Box 781, Plant City, Fla. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Short, Wm. Griff | 1024 South Georgia Ave., Lakeland, Fla. | Policeman | 1880 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Simon, Stewart Smith | P. O. Box 678, Wauchula, Fla. | None given | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Geo. Wm. | P. O. Box 806, De Land, Fla. | Auto mechanic | 1888 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Spencer, Lucien A. | U. S. Indian Service, Fort Myer, Fla. | Soldier | 1871 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 150.00 |
| Tickle, Melvin | Daytona, Fla. | None given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Tucker, Allen B. | Box 417, Punta Gorda, Fla. | Civil engineer | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Tuckerman, Harry G. | Sunrise Point, Coral Gables, Fla. | Salesman, real-estate | 1864 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Travers, Wm. Alexander | Tampa, Fla. | Foreman, construction | 1883 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 93.75 |
| Vandament, Walter T. | Fort Lauderdale, Fla. | None given | 1887 | Permanent partial, 92 per cent. | 92.00 | 125.00 |
| Vaughn, Richard O. | Sebring, Fla. | Officer, constabulary | 1890 | Permanent partial, 33½ per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Voges, Jno. Claus | 45 Northwest 47 Terrace, Miami, Fla. | Electric furnace man | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Von Dhan, Howard C. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Lake City, Fla. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Walton, Wm. N. | Palatka, Fla. | Salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Weldon, Geo. Rainsford | 108 Willowbrand Ave., Jacksonville, Fla. | Manager, production and industrial. | 1872 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Wentworth, Danl. W. | 7620 4th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla. | None given | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| West, Jesse Marshall | General delivery, Little River, Fla. | Soldier | 1878 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 150.00 |
| Wiggins, Wm. F. | 1950 Albert St., Jacksonville, Fla. | No pre-war occupation | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Jno. R., Jr. | P. O. Box 158, Miami, Fla. | Stereotyper | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Clarence J. | Port Hyora, Fla. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Wilson, Wm. | 1st and Wilson Ave., Nobleton, Fla. | None given | 1855 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 375.00 |
| Wyatt, Thomas Hall | Cocoanut Grove, Fla. | No pre-war occupation | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

GEORGIA

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexander, Henry Aaron | 1210-1214 Fourth National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. | Lawyer | 1874 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | \$30.00 | \$150.00 |
| Alling, Roger Willis | Box 41, Station C, Atlanta, Ga. | Salesman | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Allison, James H. | 213 Line St., Decatur, Ga. | Consulting engineer | 1874 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Anderson, Jesse M. | 1410 10th St., Columbus, Ga. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Anderson, Lee Jackson | Bail Ground, Ga. | Forest guard | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Arigier, Clarence, Jr. | 694 Durant Pl., Atlanta, Ga. | Agent, life insurance | 1881 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Aycock, Thomas Rufus | 213 Boulevard, Monroe, Ga. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Baker, Hinton James | 605 Farmer Building, Augusta, Ga. | do. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Baldwin, John | Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga. | No occupation | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bartlett, Willie | P. O. Box 341, Macon, Ga. | Broker | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Bartley, Hugh Imman | 34 14th St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Beuchamp, Walter Lee | Williamson, Ga. | None given | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Binion, Richard | 310 Green St., Milledgeville, Ga. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Blackburn, John Davis | 478 Peachtree St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. | do. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Blair, Leslie Lenton | Marietta, Ga. | do. | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bond, Benj. Franklin | Americus, Ga. | do. | 1877 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Boone, William Lester | Baxley, Ga. | Clerk-lawyer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Brawner, Leon E. | 157 Forest Ave., Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Brewer, Walpole C. | 1023 Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. | None given | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, James Everett | U. S. veterans' hospital, Augusta, Ga. | do. | 1900 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Brush, Carl F. | Room 514, Murrell Building, Columbus, Ga. | Civil engineer | 1874 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Burnett, Paul | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga. | None given | 1891 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Byrd, Charles Brown | U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital, No. 63, Augusta, Ga. | Medical officer | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Carroll, Edw. Grady | McFarland Ave., Rossville, Ga. | None given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cornog, Dr. Wm. W. | Lavonia, Ga. | Physician | 1865 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 150.00 |
| Corley, Robt. E. | 524 Walker St., Augusta, Ga. | None given | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Creedy, Donald B. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga. | do. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Crenshaw, Wendel | 1333 La France St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. | Drug clerk | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Crowe, Arthur L. | Marietta, Ga. | Manufacturer's agent | 1892 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 150.00 |
| Cunningham, Geo. A. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga. | None given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Dean, Wm. K. | Yosing, Harris, Ga. | Soldier | 1895 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| De Loach, John K. | Stone Mountain, Ga. | Mechanical engineer | 1881 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Dillard, Robt. | 64 North Warren St., Atlanta, Ga. | Teacher | 1886 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 150.00 |
| Dorsey, Arthur R. | Decatur, Ga. | Manager, productive and industrial. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Duggan, James R. | Care of Georgia Tech., Atlanta, Ga. | No pre-war occupation | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Dunagin, Geo. Alexander | 743 Piedmont Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. | Cotton classifier | 1892 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Emory, Walter | 414 Park Ave., Lagrange, Ga. | Salesman | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Famming, Odum Olin | Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Field, Horace Almeron | Marietta, Ga. | Lumber yard | 1861 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Galt, Wm. Albert | U. S. hospital, Augusta, Ga. | None given | 1888 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Gertman, Wm. M. | 32 Emery Drive, Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1884 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |

GEORGIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|--|---|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Gilechrist, Jno. Porter | 717 Wynne Claghton Building, Atlanta, Ga. | Bookkeeper | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | \$50.00 | \$125.00 |
| Green, Henry G. | Springfield, Ga. | None given | 1859 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Green, Thomas E. | Chatsworth, Ga. | Physician | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harris, Ernest Z. | Winder, Ga. | do. | 1885 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Harris, Rufus C. | Mercer University, Macon, Ga. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Head, Marvin M. | Zebulon, Ga. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| Henan, Owen Thomas | 114 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. | No pre-war occupation | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Henderson, Jno. C. | Americus, Ga., Rt. No. A. | None given | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hendricks, Willie H. | Tifton, Ga. | No pre-war occupation | 1873 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Henry, Thos. Jas. | 503 West Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. | Insurance agent | 1891 | Permanent, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Herns, Theron B. | 1443 Copeland Ave., Atlanta, Ga. | Salesman | 1887 | Permanent, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Hinkle, Ferd. Wm. | 446 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Hodges, Chas. | 1006 Anderson St., Dublin, Ga. | do. | 1886 | Permanent, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Hook, James Preston | 263 Boulevard Dekalp, East Lake Decatur, Ga. | Electrician | 1892 | Permanent, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Horning, Albert W. | P. O. Box 829, Savannah, Ga. | Railroad detective | 1883 | Permanent, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Howard, Clarence | Rt. No. 1, Box 75, Waycross, Ga. | Sailor | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Hull, Richard M. | 309 East Huntington, St., Savannah, Ga. | Clerk, record and computing | 1896 | Permanent, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Ivey, James Edw. | 22 Larken St., Atlanta, Ga. | Undertaker | 1886 | Permanent, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Jenkins, Wm. Franklin | City Hospital, Columbus, Ga. | Physician | 1894 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Jowitt, F. C. | 864 Broad St., Augusta, Ga. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 187.50 |
| Kelly, Alonzo M. | Monroe, Ga. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Kennedy, Harvey J. | Barnsville, Ga. | do. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Lewis, Florence C. | Thomaston, Ga. | Merchant | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Little, Young Allen | P. O. Box 419, Milledgeville, Ga. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lowe, Fred Alexander | 110 Peters St., Atlanta, Ga. | None given | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lynch, Joseph Arthur | 524 20th St., Columbus, Ga. | Lawyer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| McCarthy, Thomas | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 42, Augusta, Ga. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| McCoy, Walter Reynolds | 819 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 150.00 |
| McDonald, Fredk. H. | Care of Trust department, Fourth National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. | Mechanical engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| McKenzie, Francis | 1206 Peachtree St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. | No occupation | 1894 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Mallory, Wm. R. | 376 Dearing St., Athens, Ga. | No pre-war occupation | 1897 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Malone, W. H. | 70 East Pine St., Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 125.00 |
| Malsby, John DeK. | 1176 Pershing Apartment, Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. | Salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Mitchell, James B. | Care of U. S. veterans' hospital, Augusta, Ga. | School-teacher | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Morris, Mace | 122 Dixie Ave., Marietta, Ga. | Policeman | 1880 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Morrison, Hal Terrell | Care of Georgia Power Co. Electric and Geo. Building, Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. | No pre-war occupation | 1884 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Nash, Homer Erwin | 9828 Simpson St., Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1887 | do. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Oden, Thos. E. | Blackshear, Ga. | do. | do. | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| O'Neill, Lawrence | Hospital, Augusta, Ga. | No occupation | 1891 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Parr, Lemuel W. | Millford, Ga. | Student | 1891 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Phillips, James H. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Augusta, Ga. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Pittman, James Fling | 203 North Chandler St., Decatur, Ga. | None given | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Powell, Alfred Turner | 667 People St. S.W., Atlanta, Ga. | do. | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Powell, Chas. Glen | Camille, Ga. | Steno-typist | 1894 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Pumpelly, Wm. C. | Wesleyan Drive, Macon, Ga. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Purse, Ben Snider | 710 Screven Ave., Waycross, Ga. | No occupation | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Quenstedt, Henry Emile | 1041 Inc. Lynn Ave., Atlanta, Ga. | Sailor | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Ray, Ogen | 1131 Boulevard Drive, Atlanta, Ga. | Teacher | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Redd, Homer Lewis | 1854 Bankhead Ave., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Richardson, Marion S. | 243 East Ave., Cedartown, Ga. | None given | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Robinson, George C. | Care of J. W. Holley, Albany, Ga. | Teacher | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rose, Frederick P. | 133 Dixie Ave., Atlanta, Ga. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Sabiston, Harry A. | 151 Jefferson Pl., Decatur, Ga. | Soldier | 1889 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Scheur, Leopold M. | Hospital, Augusta, Ga. | Clerk, railroad | 1893 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Eward, Charles M. | P. O. Box 439, Atlanta, Ga. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Sheehan, Daniel J. | 20 East Bryan St., Savannah, Ga. | Clerk, shipping | 1893 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Sheep, Harry H. | Care of Dougherty McKey Co., Valdosta, Ga. | Manager Baltimore, Md., office salesman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Sheridan, Leo D. | P. O. Box 203, Macon, Ga. | Bill collector | 1894 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Sifton, Jos. Benj. | 982 Myrtle St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. | Foreman, construction | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Jas. Herbert | Amsterdam, Ga. | Physician | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Jas. Robt. | Care of Argon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. | do. | 1872 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Stevens, Glenn Ridgeway | 801 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. | Civil engineer | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Suddath, Leroy Newton | 1012 East Henry St., Savannah, Ga. | Lineman, telephone | 1887 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Hugh Smith | 23 Walker Terrace, Atlanta, Ga. | Electric substation operator | 1893 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 62.00 | 125.00 |
| Thrasher, Roy | Watkinsville, Ga. | None given | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Tidwell, Frank B. | 85 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga. | Soldier | 1884 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 125.00 |
| Tisinger, Thomas F. | 1650 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. | Electrical engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Toole, Green Lee | U. S. Veterans' hospital, Augusta, Ga. | Clerk, retail dealer | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wade, Bruce | do. | Student | 1889 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Walker, Geo. V. | Hospital, Augusta, Ga. | None given | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Walker, Sidney | Dublin, Ga. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Wall, Christopher C. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga. | Clerk, Rec. and Comp. | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wallace, Geo. Lamar | 87 West North Ave., Atlanta, Ga. | None given | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ward, Wm. T. | 1402 Fairbanks St., S.W. Atlanta, Ga. | Teacher | 1881 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Weaver, Homer Jesse | U. S. veterans' hospital, Augusta, Ga. | Guard, custodian | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Welborn, James M. | Wildwood, Ga. | Physician | 1868 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 150.00 |
| West, Edw. S. | 266 11th St., Atlanta, Ga. | Timber cruiser | 1887 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Wilson, Wilbe R. | 531 South Candle St., Decatur, Ga. | General farmer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Wise, Earl | 178 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga. | Physical director | 1893 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 125.00 |
| Woodruff, Benj. H. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga. | None given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Woodruff, Lorenzo F. | 2952 Peach Tree St., Atlanta, Ga. | No occupation | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |

IDAHO

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Alvert, Lester F. | 1610 North 17th St., Boise, Idaho. | No occupation. | 1889 | Permanent total. | \$150.00 | \$125.00 |
| Beck, Edw. V. | 302 Weis Gerber Rooms, Lewiston, Idaho. | Farmer, livestock. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Darrah, Homer C. | 1102 North 6th St., Boise, Idaho. | Dentist. | 1876 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 150.00 |
| Dunlap, Harry V. | P. O. Box 475, Kellogg, Idaho. | No occupation. | 1880 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Fitch, Soot Mathers. | Rt. No. 1, Fruitland, Idaho. | Drayman. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Fete, Jerome V. | 2602 Regan Ave., Boise, Idaho. | Blacksmith. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 93.75 |
| Harper, Edgar O. | Weippe, Idaho. | Clerk, railroad. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Lewis, Harry T. | Payette, Idaho. | General farmer. | 1872 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 187.50 |
| Moore, Chas. O. | Paris, Idaho. | Physician-surgeon. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Spillman, Burt B. | Warren, Idaho. | Soldier. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Winton, David J. | Roselake, Idaho. | Student. | 1897 | do. | 31.00 | 93.75 |

ILLINOIS

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Adams, Frank | 3510 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill. | Artist. | 1870 | Permanent total. | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Allen, James LaVerne | P. O. Box 206, Robinson, Ill. | Physician. | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Allen, Langhorne | 3845 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1871 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Anet, Herbert P. | 1041 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Civil engineer. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Andrews, Lawrence G. | 6104 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. | School-teacher. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Anglemire, Raymond Lee | 4449 North Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Dentist. | 1876 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bailey, Charles | 1728 Richmond Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Physician. | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Barclay, Edw. E. | 40 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill. | Lecturer. | 1860 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Beery, Otto Russell | 188 North Washington St., Downers Grove, Ill. | Shipping clerk. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Benson, Charles | 831 Lincoln Ave., Highland Park, Ill. | Real-estate salesman. | 1877 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Betts, George S. | R. F. D. No. 5, Canton, Ill. | Physician. | 1869 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Bortz, Jno. Alex. | 649½ Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill. | No occupation. | 1863 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Boyd, Theodore | 6410 South Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill. | School-teacher. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Breckler, Isaac W. | 913 South Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill. | No occupation. | 1866 | Permanent total. | 200.00 | 187.50 |
| Brenner, Samuel | 77 West Wochugton St., Chicago, Ill. | Superintendent of foremen and construction. | 1885 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Burchfield, David L. | Algonquin Hotel, Sheridan Rd. at Wilson, Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1879 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Burkhardt, Chas. | Effingham State Bank, Effingham, Ill. | Physician. | 1868 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Callahan, Edwin B. | 201 North Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill. | Salesman, outside N. S. | 1881 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Carfield, Harry E. | 319 Stewart Building, Rockford, Ill. | Physician. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Carter, Justin Edw. | 5532 LaFayette Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Clerk, stock. | 1881 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 125.00 |
| Center, Charles D. | 31 State St., Quincy, Ill. | Surgeon. | 1869 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 250.00 |
| Chapman, Ralph D. | Care of Bond Department, Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. | Bond salesman. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Childs, Augustine B. | Kelthsbury, Ill. | Physician. | 1886 | Permanent total. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Cruzen, Roy E. | 138 North Walnut St., Centralia, Ill. | do. | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Danewit, Otto G. | Printing and supply section, 712 West Monsey St., Chicago, Ill. | Stenographer. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| Daniels, Charles Lyle | 18 Fox St., Aurora, Ill. | Dental surgeon. | 1876 | Permanent partial, 78 per cent. | 78.00 | 150.00 |
| Davis, Chas. S. | 406 Springfield Ave., Champaign, Ill. | Not given. | 1866 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Donlin, Anthony B. | 3972 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Checker, material and equipment. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 93.75 |
| Dusenbury, Roy | 443 South Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill. | Brakeman, railroad. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 81 per cent. | 81.00 | 125.00 |
| Goldberg, David D. | 158 South Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Physician. | 1872 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Fang, George Maynard | 7846 Ridgeland Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1889 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Flanagan, Arthur J. | U. S. veterans' hospital, North Chicago, Ill. | do. | 1898 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Fitz, Erwin O. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 76, Maywood, Ill. | do. | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Flynn, John J. | 1449 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. | Manager garage. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Fox, Charles Moses | 5733 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill. | Physician. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 150.00 |
| Fox, Kenneth L. | 831 Forest Ave., Wilmette, Ill. | Not given. | 1895 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Franzen, Frank C. | 1031 South 3d St., Rockford, Ill. | Toolmaker. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Fuller, Edward Reino | Taxor Toiletries, 1355 West 3d St., Chicago, Ill. | Salesman, advertising. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Gardner, J. Francis | Edw. Hines, Jr. Hospital, Maywood, Ill. | Student. | 1896 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Geraghty, John | 4404 North Rockville St., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gesell, Walter B. | 5349 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. | Steam engineer, stationary. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 91 per cent. | 91.00 | 93.75 |
| Gift, Lyle Henry | 506 Dechman Ave., Peoria, Ill. | Student. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 150.00 |
| Greene, Morton Wm. | Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill. | Salesman, advertising. | 1891 | Permanent total. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Greer, Mark | Vandalia, Ill. | Physician. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Gore, Forest Bird | 403 South 5th St., Champaign, Ill. | Insurance agent. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 150.00 |
| Guilfoyle, Thomas | 127 North Dearborn St., care of American Bond & Mortgage Co., Chicago, Ill. | Policeman. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 93.75 |
| Hall, Kenneth Conright | 421 Mitchell Ave., Elmhurst, Ill. | Student. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Hartwell, Dausa | Marion, Ill. | Not given. | 1878 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hildum, LaRue | U. S. veterans' hospital, North Chicago, Ill. | No occupation. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hoar, Gerald J. | 115 Van Buren St., Joliet, Ill. | Assistant chemist. | 1897 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Hoggatt, Wm. Wesley | 6001 South Mozart St., Chicago, Ill. | Physician. | 1866 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Holt, Burton P. | 10841 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Houchin, Ervin W. | 6744 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill. | do. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Howard, Wm. H. | 5709 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Howell, Wm. Albert | McLeansboro, Ill. | do. | 1875 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hughes, Charles E. | 1611 Camp Ave., Rockford, Ill. | do. | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ince, Edward G. | 1400 First National Bank, Chicago, Ill. | Outside salesman. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 150.00 |
| James, Allen M. | Evanshire Hotel, Evanston, Ill. | Student, agriculture. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Jaycox, Frank | 317 South 2d St., Rockford, Ill. | Plasterer. | 1860 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Jones, Floyd E. | Care of Elsa K. Jones, 120 North Hamburg Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Manufacturer. | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Katz, Joseph Maurice | 2218 East 68th St., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kaufman, Harlan | 403 Jackson St., Oregon, Ill. | No occupation. | 1891 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Kelly, Harvey F. | Ottawa, Ill. | Student. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Kemman, Hugo A. | 1463 Monadnock, Chicago, Ill. | Electrical engineer. | 1894 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Kendall, Wm. Eugene | 228 South Ridgeland Ave., Oak Park, Ill. | Physician. | 1884 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Kern, Kenneth M. | 840 South Dakota Park, Dakota Park, Ill. | Dentist. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 125.00 |
| Kerrick, Charles Lafayette | Chrisman, Ill. | Physician, surgeon. | 1868 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Knotts, Howard | 1410 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill. | No occupation. | 1895 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| La Bach, Paul M. | Illinois Merchant Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1872 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Lakin, Ralph Owen | 3000 South 28th St., Chicago, Ill. | Secretary. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Lane, David Warren | U. S. Veterans' Hospital 105, North Chicago, Ill. | Not given. | 1891 | Permanent total. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Leendgren, DeWayne | Henderson, Ill. | No occupation. | do. | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Lehman, Lester Ludger | 350 North 76th St., Chicago, Ill. | Stenographer. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Leonard, John T. | 4200 Ellis, St., Chicago, Ill. | Lawyer. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |

ILLINOIS—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Lewis, Charles | 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., care of Erwin Wasey & Co. | Editor, publisher Good Year Times. | 1885 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | \$30.00 | \$125.00 |
| Lippert, Fredk. J. | 852 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Electrician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Logan, Jno. Arthur | 5529 University Pl., Chicago, Ill. | Salesman | 1896 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Longwell, Chester A. | 7634 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Lithotype operator | 1881 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Loudin, Forrest | Carthage, Ill. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McDavid, Carroll M. | 225 North Hamilton St., Hillsboro, Ill. | Teacher | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McDermond, Charlie A. | 307 West Mulberry St., Bloomington, Ill. | Doctor of dental surgery | 1866 | do | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| McKeown, John L. | 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1882 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McNulta, Scott | U. S. naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill. | Student | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McNair, Francis M. | do | Physician and surgeon | 1867 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Magie, Frank O. | Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill. | Student | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Malone, Frank J. | 302 North Pine Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1883 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 125.00 |
| Malone, Leo Vincent | 846 Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Physician | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Marshall, Thos. H. | Albion, Ill. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 93.75 |
| Mayes, Wm. E. | 1515 West Governor St., Springfield, Ill. | No occupation | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Meyerling, William D. | 7208 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Bookkeeper | 1892 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Milum, Vern G. | 110 Vivarium Boulevard, Champaign, Ill. | School-teacher | 1894 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Montgomery, Albert | 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Physician and surgeon | 1882 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Mooney, Raymond | 637 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Draftsman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| Munhall, Maurice H. | Rt. No. 5, Decatur, Ill. | Press feeder | 1890 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Myers, Joseph George | 526 West Galena Ave., Freeport, Ill. | Laborer, outside | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Naylor, Halbert Leland | St. Charles, Ill. | Teacher-physical instructor | 1879 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Newton, Roy C. | 6033 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Dairy farmer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 93.75 |
| Paul, Edward | 742 North Catherine Ave., La Grange, Ill. | Clerk, Sligh's Commission | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Phillips, Francis Ashley | 1403 East 2d St., Centralia, Ill. | Physician | 1889 | do | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Purzynski, Thaddeus L. | 1724 West 47th St., Chicago, Ill. | Physician, surgeon | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Pinkstaff, James T. | 706 Lexington Ave., Lawrenceville, Ill. | Builder and contractor | 1877 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Pliska, Jos Stanley | 6524 Emerald Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Salesman, outside | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Rideout, Geo. R. | 702 North Haisted St., care of Littlefield Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 93.75 |
| Rider, Carroll | 5344 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. | Soldier | 1896 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 93.75 |
| Riordan, John W. | 358 East 70th Pl., Chicago, Ill. | Clerk, postal | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sanders, James L. | Oblong, Ill. | Veterinarian | 1893 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Scanlon, Walter Raymond | 2945 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. | Dentist | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Schuh, Carl A. | Care of Jackson Product Co., Cairo, Ill. | Clerk, shipping | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Scott, Byron R. | Rt. No. 1, Big Rock, Ill. | Farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Shaw, Robert A. J. | Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill. | Lawyer | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sheeran, Jas. J. | 1218 Albion Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Coach, athletic | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Slyh, Donald Macey | 532 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Frank P. | 1004 West California St., Urbana, Ill. | Minister, chaplain | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Howard G. | 1553 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Smithy, Albert | 577 Oak St., Winnetka, Ill. | Teacher, school | 1873 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 218.75 |
| Southard, Earl P. | 7137 Ridgeland Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| South, Levi Edward | 4505 Forrestville Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Student | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Southwick, Marshall | U. S. veterans' hospital, Chicago, Ill. | No occupation | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Spalding, Oliver | 3015 Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill. | Physician | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sprinkel, Roscoe | 122 South Lake St., Aurora, Ill. | Auto mechanic | 1886 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Stanton, Samuel O. | 1234 Willamette Ave., Willamette, Ill. | Physician | 1856 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Stelle, John H. | McLeansboro, Ill. | Lawyer | 1889 | do | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Stewart, Edw. Paul | U. S. veterans' hospital, North Chicago, Ill. | Student | 1895 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Suthers, Wm. Glenn | 8050 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Outside salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Templeton, Charles | 944 Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Traband, Philip | 720 Pasfield Ave., Springfield, Ill. | Civil engineer | 1884 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Trueblood, Ralph | 710 East State St., Lawrenceville, Ill. | Physician and surgeon | 1874 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Turnquist, Victor A. | 4624 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. | Sales clerk | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Vall, Wm. Henry | 239 North Walker Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| VanOrder, Paul L. | 71 East Elm St., Chicago, Ill. | Secretary, official corporation | 1879 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Wall, Whitney, Jr. | 2054-208 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Wasson, James Thomas | U. S. naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill. | General farmer | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Weaver, Harry G. | 501 Wesley St., Wheatley, Ill. | Official, corporation | 1887 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Wende, John Anthony | General Delivery, Chicago, Ill. | Veterinarian | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Wheatley, Edward | 6021 First National Bank Building, Danville, Ill. | Physician and surgeon | 1881 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 150.00 |
| Whitacre, Benj. | Stewardson, Ill. | Office clerk | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Arthur | 3618 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. | Foreman, construction | 1872 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Williams, Avon | 6611 East Marquette Rd., Chicago, Ill. | Plumber | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Woodruff, Earnest | 1408 Lake St., Evanston, Ill. | Civil engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |

INDIANA

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Adam, Wm. K. | Crothersville, Ind. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | \$55.00 | \$125.00 |
| Ale, Jno. H. | 800 Test Building, 54 Circle Monument Pl., Indianapolis, Ind. | Locomotive fireman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Austin, Fred N. | Birdseye, Ind. | Farmer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Barber, Albert E. | 1031 Woodward Ave., South Bend, Ind. | No occupation | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Barnes, Clifton Remok | Care of Dale & Sons, Jewelers, Martinsville, Ind. | Sales clerk | 1896 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Beck, Flavins Jasper | 1021 Washington St., Columbus, Ind. | None given | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Beem, David J. | Spencer, Ind. | do | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Belcher, Oliver Lee | P. O. Box 87, Monroe City, Ind. | Physician | 1884 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Benham, James W. | 405½ Washington St., Columbus, Ind. | do | 1868 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Benham, R. Leigh F. | 5045 North Capital Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | Dentist | 1894 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Bennert E. rett N. | 611 North Union St., Kokomo, Ind. | No occupation | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Bingham, Charles | 4014 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Student | 1895 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Boner, Geo. Wash. | K. and C. Building, Washington, Ind. | Occupation not given | 1878 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Boyd, Clarence E. | West Baden, Ind. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Branch, Emmett F. | Martinsville, Ind. | None given | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 250.00 |
| Brand, Geo. F. | 501 South Main St., Elkhart, Ind. | do | 1880 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Brickley, Harry | 112 West Washington St., Bluffton, Ind. | Physician, surgeon | 1886 | do | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Bridwell, Harry | 2904 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Policeman | 1880 | Permanent partial, 88 per cent. | 88.00 | 93.75 |
| Bersman, Alfred | 128 West Main St., Peru, Ind. | No occupation | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Carpenter, Emil C. | 820 East 21st St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Fire builder | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Caswell, Geo. Emery | 1275 Myrtle Ave., Whiting, Ind. | Manager traffic | 1893 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Cope, Harry Hodson | Gert Building, Madison, Ind. | Attorney | 1897 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Costlow, Glenn Chas. | 1318 Buckeye, Kokomo, Ind. | None given | 1890 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 125.00 |
| Crane, Miellard | Jonesboro, Ind. | School-teacher | 1876 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |

INDIANA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Crook, David Henry | Rt. No. 1 Cannelton, Ind. | Soldier | 1888 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | \$44.00 | \$150.00 |
| Cummings, Lester | National Military Home, Ind. | No occupation | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Deeppers, Wm. A. | 10 Locke St., Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind. | Physician | 1892 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Driscoll, James E. | 526 Elliot St., Evansville, Ind. | None given | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Emley, Arthur A. | Maun National Sanitarium, National Military Home, Ind. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Frey, Nent | 128 North Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Soldier | 1894 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Fruth, Virgil J. | 202 First National Bank Building, Connersville, Ind. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Gifford, Hanson S. | 20 Walnut St., Tipton, Ind. | None given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Gilpin, Jno. H. | 238 Utility Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Good, Dewitt R. | New Point, Ind. | do | 1871 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Grimes, Ray D. | 5410 New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind. | None given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Heal, Chester A. | National Military Home, Ind. | do | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hendryx, Aylmer E. | Rt. No. 1, Box 118, Bargersville, Ind. | None given | 1874 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Henry, Robert H. | Box 41, Michigan City, Ind. | Electrical engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 93.75 |
| Hitt, Joe L. | Care of American Express Co., 259 South Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Auto mechanic | 1891 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 93.75 |
| Huber, Jno. Geo. | 1609 Fulton Ave., Evansville, Ind. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, Edw. N. | 1203 West Euclid Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | Outside salesman | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kepner, Cloyd | National Soldiers' Hospital, Marion, Ind. | None given | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kern, Frank W. | 331 John St., Seymour, Ind. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Knappp, Arthur | 2111 Mishawaka Ave., South Bend, Ind. | do | 1878 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Lyons, Thos. Barkley | Perry Point, Ind. | Assistant cashier | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McClelland, Frank A. | 826 Oak St., Huntington, Ind. | No occupation | 1885 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| McCool, John F. | Boonville, Ind. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Manson, James B. | 917 West Pike St., Crawfordsville, Ind. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Milke, Chas. J. | 4314 Winthrop Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | Soldier | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Miner, Erwin J. | National Military Home, Marion, Ind. | Civil engineer | 1885 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Morrice, Fredk. William | 621 South 5th St., Goshen, Ind. | Editor | 1879 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| O'Neil, John J. | 514-515 Wysox Block, Muncie, Ind. | Lawyer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Parrish, Henry F. | Carthage, Ind. | Soldier | 1872 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Pinto, Rene W. | 358 Valparaiso St., Valparaiso, Ind. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 93.75 |
| Pinney, Norman William | Care of superintendent National Military Home, Marion, Ind. | None given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Power, Herman | R. R. A., Terre Haute, Ind. | Soldier | 1885 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Raymond, Charles W. | Apartment No. 12, The Waldon, Terre Haute, Ind. | Dentist | 1879 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Rice, Robert K. | National Military Home, Marion, Ind. | Clerk, office recorder | 1896 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Ricketts, Jos. W. | 946 Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Robinson, Frank Clyde | Martinsville, Ind. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Roger, Elmo Ray | North Salem, Ind. | No occupation | 1875 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Rogers, Robert C. | 203 South 6th St., Bloomington, Ind. | Physician and surgeon | 1870 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Ross, Melville | 501 South Woodlawn, Bloomington, Ind. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 150.00 |
| Rothman, Arthur | 867 Calumet Ave., Hammond, Ind. | Yardmaster | 1887 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Rowe, Maurice E. | National Soldiers' Home, Marion, Ind. | No occupation | 1894 | Permanent total | 70.00 | 65.75 |
| Scheffer, Ferdinand Herman | R. F. D. No. 12, Fort Wayne, Ind. | Clerk, office record | 1890 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 93.75 |
| Schrieber, Adam Wm. | 1142 State St., Lafayette, Ind. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 150.00 |
| Shaffer, James | 2200 3d Ave., Terre Haute, Ind. | do | 1883 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Sherk, Wendell | Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis, Ind. | Bond salesman, salesman, finance | 1889 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Skinner, Parker R. | National Military Home, Marion, Ind. | None given | 1885 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Small, Geo. W. | National Home, Marion, Ind. | Physician | 1873 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, San Bluford | 217 South 8th St., Terre Haute, Ind. | Farming | 1874 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Sinder, Geo. F. | Brownstown, Ind. | Machine operator, mill worker | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Stockhouse, Frank | Kingman, Ind. | No occupation | 1865 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Strother, Carl Benj. | Honey Creek, Ind. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Walter Scott | 1239 Parker Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | do | 1893 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.75 |
| Trent, Wm. R. | 305 East Morgan St., Spencer, Ind. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Tucker, Carroll J. | 216 West 31st St., Indianapolis, Ind. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | 57.00 | 150.00 |
| Underwood, Chas. A. | 201 West 29th St., Indianapolis, Ind. | do | 1879 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Vander, Bogart H. | Goshen, Ind. | None given | 1884 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Voll, Bernard J. | Care of Sibley Machine Co., South Bend, Ind. | do | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Waltermeir, Tell C. | 2234 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 150.00 |
| Weeks, Geo. E. | 1827 Nowland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | Sign painter, outside | 1894 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Welsh, Edgar | LaPlante Building, Vincennes, Ind. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| White, John A. | 607 Kahn Building, Indianapolis, Ind. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Wilmet, Dalbert | 4315 Carrollton Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. | Lawyer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Wise, Dale O. | Pleasant Lake, Ind. | Fireman, locomotive | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Wright, Walter W. | 414 South 11th St., New Castle, Ind. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 150.00 |
| Young, Edw. | 540 South Main St., Sherman, Ind. | do | 1869 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |

IOWA

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Ashe, Roger | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 57, Knoxville, Iowa. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Bare, Elmer Anderson | Pleasantville, Iowa. | Physician | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Brock, Raymond | Winterset, Iowa. | Mechanic, auto | 1895 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 93.75 |
| Carson, Dean H. | Britt, Iowa. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Christiansen, James | Sioux City, Iowa. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Clary, William Henry | Prescott, Iowa. | do | 1880 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Carlson, Amel A. | 437 Hamilton St., Ottumwa, Iowa. | Accountant | 1894 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Druet, Arthur Lewis | Larchwood, Iowa. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| McEvelth, John | Grand Junction, Iowa. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Field, Bradford | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 57, Knoxville, Iowa. | do | 1899 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Gorman, Ory William | 417 Washington Ave., Mason City, Iowa. | Pharmacist | 1877 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 187.50 |
| Gertenkorn, Max | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 57, Knoxville, Iowa. | No occupation | 1887 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Gilmore, Rex Sheperd | do | Insurance agent | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Glassgow, Charles | 1114 East Rusholm St., Davenport, Iowa. | Real-estate agent | 1895 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 93.75 |
| Hakes, Ledyard B. | Laurens, Iowa. | Retail dealer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Jepson, Wm. R. | 333 Commerce Building, Sioux City, Iowa. | Student | 1890 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Lefler, Robert W. | Care of Mrs. L. W. Forman, 419 Lynn Ave., Ames, Iowa. | Ice creamery worker | 1893 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Lindsay, Geo. E. | U. S. Veterans' hospital, Knoxville, Iowa. | Salesman | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |

IOWA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Meredith, Edw. R. | Care of Iowa State Highway Commission | Railroad official, superintendent | 1883 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent | \$47.00 | \$150.00 |
| Newquist, Danl. Conrad | 675 West 34th St., Des Moines, Iowa | No pre-war occupation | 1876 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Parr, Frdk | U. S. Hospital No. 57, Knoxville, Iowa | None given | 1891 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Peckham, Howard | Villisca, Iowa | Clerk, postal railway | 1884 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Rowe, Donald M. | Bloomfield, Iowa | Cashier, teller | 1894 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Schide, Clarence C. | 333 58th St., Des Moines, Iowa | Carpenter | 1894 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| Sweeney, Orland R. | 538 Haywood St., Ames, Iowa | Professor | 1883 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent | 72.00 | 187.50 |
| Tribby, Dwight | U. S. Hospital No. 57, Knoxville, Iowa | None given | 1896 | Permanent total | 70.00 | 93.75 |
| Wells, Harry Lee | 421 4th St., Apartment No. 32, Des Moines, Iowa | do | 1868 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |

KANSAS

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Adams, Chas. Saml | Byers, Kans. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent | \$44.00 | \$125.00 |
| Baker, Horace | 1029 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans. | Farmer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Barnes, Walter B. | 1732 North Adams St., Junction City, Kans. | Soldier | 1873 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Bates, Vernon Ellwell | 617 Houston St., Manhattan, Kans. | Sales clerk, light commodities | 1888 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Bermant, Lester C. | 905-907 North Washington St., Junction City, Kans. | Salesman, insurance | 1894 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Brewster, Roger B. | 1909 West 42d St., Rosedale, Kans. | Not given | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Buckley, Martin B. | Care of Capital Gas & Electric Co., Topeka, Kans. | Salesman of service, gas | 1886 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Clarke, Cecil Alex. | 707 North Topeka, Ave., Wichita, Kans. | Civil engineer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent | 49.00 | 125.00 |
| Cludas, Arthur Louis | 1191 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kans. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Eagan, Robt. Emmett | Spring Hill, Kans. | do | 1870 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Engels, Roland Theo | 939 Nims Ave., Wichita, Kans. | School-teacher | 1893 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Fitzpatrick, Fred | 452 South 8th St., Salina, Kans. | Insurance agent | 1880 | Permanent total | 200.00 | 250.00 |
| Germain, Everett Earl | Bern, Kans. | Real estate salesman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Gray, Louis Wilbur | Care of American Legion, Wichita, Kans. | Production manager | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Haerle, Edw. Jacob | Minneapolis, Kans. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent | 48.00 | 125.00 |
| Hampshire, Claude C. | Colony, Kans. | Farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Harris, Lawrence | 1915 New Hampshire St., Lawrence, Kans. | No pre-war occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Hill, Arthur M. | 1300 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka, Kans. | Dry goods, retail dealer | 1867 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Hood, Tarlton Ambrose | West 5th St., Garnett, Kans. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Humphreys, Geo. F. | 1130 Manhattan St., Manhattan, Kans. | Railroad brakeman | 1877 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Kelly, Carroll B. | Wakeney, Kans. | Retail dealer, grocer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent | 49.00 | 93.75 |
| Lewis, Benj. J. | U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Wichita, Kans. | Physician and surgeon | 1874 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Love, Ralph Huntington | 101 South 6th St., Hlawatha, Kans. | Manager, production | 1884 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent | 46.00 | 150.00 |
| McDonnell, Zara H. | Box 847, Wichita, Kans. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McKinney, Wm. | 1228 East 15th St., Baxter Springs, Kans. | Sailor | 1888 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Miller, James E. | 321 1/2 North Jefferson St., Iola, Kans. | Student | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Mitchell, Saml. E. | 820 Ill St., Lawrence, Kans. | do | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Morris, Robt. Benj. | 3329 East Pine St., Wichita, Kans. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Mundell, Walter Newton | Hutchinson, Kans. | Physician and surgeon | 1880 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Nease, Stephen Gilbert | 3210 East 13th St., Wichita, Kans. | Sales manager | 1883 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Nienstedt, William Frederick | Hartford, Kans. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Preston, Richard Otis | 1322 West 7th St., Topeka, Kans. | do | 1885 | Permanent partial, 78 per cent | 78.00 | 125.00 |
| Root, Frank Pletcher | 901 Bertrand, Manhattan, Kans. | School-teacher | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Ross, Richard Still | 301 Orchid St., Topeka, Kans. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Schrader, Lewis M. | Kinsley, Kans. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Toomey, Ernest | 513 Olive St., Neodesha, Kans. | Restaurant keeper | 1889 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Trueheart, Marion | Sterling, Kans. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Whitson, Clyde F. | 817 North Main St., Wichita, Kans. | Veterinarian | 1882 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Withers, Geo. Allan | Clay Center, Kans. | Salesman, insurance | 1885 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Young, Richard Claude | 211 South First St., Arkansas City, Kans. | Physician | 1875 | do | 50.00 | 150.00 |

KENTUCKY

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Akerley, Byron L. | Asphalt Edmonston, Ky. | Express messenger | 1896 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent | \$48.00 | \$125.00 |
| Austin, Jas. Allen | Fulton, Ky. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Beehler, Frank | Anchorage, Ky. | Salesman, insurance | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Berry, Shaler | 101 Taylor Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky. | Not given | 1871 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Bolin, Jas. Achilles | Somerset, Ky. | do | 1872 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Brock, George S. | Loudon, Ky. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Buckner, John D. | Shelbyville, Ky. | Salesman, real estate and insurance | 1896 | do | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Bushong, Perry | Main St., Edmonston, Ky. | Not given | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Coleman, Robt. | 455 West 3d St., Lexington, Ky. | do | 1878 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Coolidge, Walter L. | 711 South 3d St., Louisville, Ky. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Curd, Joes | 1240 1st., Louisville, Ky. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Curtis, Wm. Earl | Box 209, Paris, Ky. | Clerk, R. and C. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Dillon, Jas. K. | Box 129, London, Ky. | Timberman | 1880 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Dowdall, Wm. T. | 1-C Hospital, Paducah, Ky. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Duncan, Richard F. | Louiskinsville, Ky. | General practitioner | 1863 | do | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Eckman, Wm. Guy | 18 Pike St., Covington, Ky. | Physician | 1874 | do | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Galvin, John Wm. | 1917 South 3d St., Louisville, Ky. | Not given | 1864 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hall, Edmond Parker | 803 Crittenden St., Owensboro, Ky. | do | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harned, Pomeroy | 121 North Ashland Ave., Lexington, Ky. | do | 1877 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hawkins, Chas. | P. O. Box 94, Dawson Springs, Ky. | Farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Headley, Mervin E. | 3030 Wilson Ave., Louisville, Ky. | Tractor mechanic | 1896 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent | 46.00 | 93.75 |
| Henry, Jouett | 901 South Main St., Hopkinsville, Ky. | Not given | 1861 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 250.00 |
| Jones, Henry B. | Beattyville, Ky. | General farmer | 1880 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent | 37.00 | 125.00 |
| Kelly, Jas. | Green Mount, Ky. | Soldier | 1892 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Kessinger, Benj. Lee | 141 Upper St., Lexington, Ky. | Stenographer | 1898 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Liggett, David C. | 658 South 4th St., Louisville, Ky. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Lyman, Julius Bigelow | U. S. veterans' hospital, Outwood, Ky. | Traveling salesman | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McGary, Jos. R. | 522 East 4th St., Owensboro, Ky. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| McGraw, Jos. F. | 977 Vine St., Louisville, Ky. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Murrell, Henry Clay | Cortland Apartments, Louisville, Ky. | do | 1877 | do | 100.00 | 57.50 |
| Page, Marion W. | Rt. 1, Sedalia, Ky. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent | 66.00 | 150.00 |
| Piper, Walter C. | 121 Waller Ave., Lexington, Ky. | Student | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Porter, Robt. Wm. | 333 McDowell Rd., Lexington, Ky. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Rahn, Jos. Lee | Shiveley, Ky. | Dentist | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |

KENTUCKY—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Richardson, Jno. B. | 328 Francis Building, Louisville, Ky. | Surgeon | 1876 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | \$30.00 | \$150.00 |
| Rivers, Horace Terrell | 916 City National Bank Building, Paducah, Ky. | Physician | 1869 | do. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Robertson, Jas. A. | 128 Fort Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky. | Not given | 1867 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Robinson, Wm. A. | 1407 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. | General insurance salesman | 1885 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Scrivner, Saml. T. | 365 South Main St., Winchester, Ky. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Seale, Charles | Booneville, Ky. | Teacher | 1884 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 93.75 |
| Shaunty, John M. | Argonne Hotel, Louisville, Ky. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, John Inman | London, Ky. | Not given | 1866 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Stoddard, Jas. Kent | Round Mill Gap, Wooten, Ky. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Whitledge, Herbert E. | Hospital No. 97, Dawson Springs, Ky. | do. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Williams, Ralph O'Neal | Corbin, Ky. | Railroad switchman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 93.75 |
| Woodson, Hylan Hale | Eddyville, Ky. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Wright, Oscar C. | 2045 Douglas Blvd., Louisville, Ky. | Salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 93.75 |

LOUISIANA

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Adais, Munsell | Hutchinson Lee Building, Shreveport, La. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Black, Bryan | 1453 Ardulla St., New Orleans, La. | No occupation | 1872 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 218.75 |
| Cook, Claude T. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 84, Algiers, La. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cook, Paul D. | 1204 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La. | Civil engineer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Cortier, Philip J. | 1010 Pere Marquette Building, New Orleans, La. | Physician, surgeon | 1888 | do. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Devron, John A. | 132 South Solomon St. New Orleans, La. | No pre-war occupation given | 1874 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Evans, Miles P. | 7447 Hampton St., New Orleans, La. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 125.00 |
| Ewing, Joseph L. | 824 Giddens Lane Building, Shreveport, La. | No occupation given | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Ford, Herbert S. | 111 West Main St., Homer, La. | No pre-war occupation given | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Foster, Marion H. | 65 Bolton Ave., Alexandria, La. | Surgeon | 1886 | Permanent partial, 91 per cent. | 91.00 | 125.00 |
| Gardner, Neil E., jr. | 2325 Wirth Pl., New Orleans, La. | No occupation | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hopfer, William F. | Amite, La. | Accountant | 1897 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Le Sueur, George B. | 1023 Fern St., New Orleans, La. | Physician | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lyon, George C. | 308 Compt St., New Orleans, La. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| McCall, George T. | 712 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, La. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Benj. W. | Wash. Bank & Trust Co. Building, Bolalusa, La. | Lawyer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 125.00 |
| Sartar, James C. | Rayville, La. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Summers, Edward H. | Box 341, Pineville, La. | Shoe cutter | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Thiele, Richard E. A. | 5632 American St., New Orleans, La. | Not given | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Vidrine, Grover C. | 4315 Godrez St., New Orleans, La. | No occupation given | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Virgin, Roscoe S. | 428 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La. | Farmer | 1880 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Walker, Newton W. | 517 Carondelet Building, New Orleans, La. | Bookkeeper | 1888 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Wayman, Herbert Lee | 2028 South Salcedo St., New Orleans, La. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wiener, Earl L. | 728 Christian St., Shreveport, La. | do. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wood, Lewis H. | Abbeville, La. | Bookkeeper | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |

MAINE

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Cousins, Wm. Lewis | 28 Norwood St., Portland, Me. | Not given | 1870 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$187.50 |
| Crosby, Clarence H. | Dexter, Me. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Garney, John A. | North Shapleigh, Me. | Police officer | 1874 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Gould, Willis Elden | North Leeds, Me. | Not given | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ham, John C. | Belfast, Me., star route to Northport, Me. | No pre-war occupation | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Maddocks, Austin | 16½ Center St., Waterville, Me. | Not given | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Stanwood, Linseott A. | Andover, Me. | Physician | 1857 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Wright, Chas. S. | U. S. Marine Hospital 16, Portland, Me. | do. | 1868 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |

MARYLAND

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Adams, John M. | 536 University Parkway, Baltimore, Md. | None given | 1870 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Ballard, Eugene Caesar | Light Redwood St., Baltimore, Md. | Salesman, insurance, real estate | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Bard, George P. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Perry Point, Md. | Veterinary surgeon | 1892 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Bennett, George | 331 Oakmont Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Merchant marine officer | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Berger, Clyde Dolson | 2604 Overland Ave., Montebello Park, Baltimore, Md. | Construction foreman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 48.12 | 93.75 |
| Berkley, Percy Cooper | 1209 Reisterstown Rd., Pikesville, Md. | Official, corporation | 1887 | Permanent total | 70.00 | 93.75 |
| Bittner, Carl Robb | 4809 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Md. | Occupational student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Boyle, Jas. B. | 2420 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. | Insurance salesman | 1888 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Wm. A. | University Apartments, K 5, Baltimore, Md. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Casey, Arthur | Care of Knights of Columbus Home, Madison and Cathedral Sts., Baltimore, Md. | Not given | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Cawley, Wm. Dennis | Corner North and High Sts., Elkton, Md. | Physician and surgeon | 1872 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Cochran, Harry B. | 3 William Lane, Chevy Chase, Md. | Technician | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Cocoran, Mathew J. | 1425 Mount Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Not given | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Costinett, Joseph R. | Hyattsville, Md. | do. | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Council, Wilford | 9 East Mount Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Physician | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Crawford, Nathan N. | 3161 Ravenwood Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Veterinary surgeon | 1887 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Davis, Simmons | U. S. veterans' hospital, Perry Point, Md. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Day, Raymond E. | 1812 Eutaw Pl., Baltimore, Md. | Foreman, auto factory | 1883 | do. | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| Evans, Alexander M. | 1425 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 125.00 |
| Fay, Daniel Edgar | 2919 Belmont Ave., Baltimore, Md. | do. | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Gaddess, Harry Welfred | 321 East 25th St., Baltimore, Md. | do. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Gordon, Philip | 711 West North Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Soldier | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Grammes, Robt. Asa | 1409 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md. | Superintendent, steam railroad | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gross, Harry | 1508 Mount Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Not given | 1871 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Guistwhite, Bruce H. | 201 Park St., Cumberland, Md. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Hall, Elmer G. | 1631 East North Ave., Baltimore, Md. | do. | 1883 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |

MARYLAND—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Hatch, Carl Tilden | Cecil Apartments, Baltimore, Md. | Accountant | 1879 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | \$45.00 | \$93.75 |
| Hoffman, Daniel O. W. | Foster Clinic, Catonsville, Md. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hooper, Solon E. | 208 Oakley Ave., Cambridge, Md. | do | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hoornbeck, Henry G. | Tacoma Park, Md. | Engineer | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hooper, Pearl D. | Pomomkey, Md. | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 125.00 |
| Huebner, Albert F. | Perry Point, Md., care of R. A. Grames | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ingram, Sylvanus Littlepage | U. S. veterans' hospital, Perry Point, Md. | do | 1894 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Kais, Edw. W. | Odenton, Md. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 84 per cent. | 84.00 | 93.75 |
| Kennedy, Robt. Eugene | 2227 Callow St., Baltimore, Md. | Civil engineer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Knapp, Edwin L. | 1109 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md. | Dentist | 1884 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Lovett, Wm. Conway | U. S. veterans' hospital, Perry Point, Md. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Miles, Louis W. | Gilman Country School, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md. | Professor of college | 1873 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| O'Neill, Henry H. | Landover, Md. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Patterson, Frdk. W. | 820 Violet Pl., Silver Spring, Md. | do | 1879 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Randle, Morris D. | 216 Clarendon Ave., Pikesville, Md., care of W. T. Brooks | Stock clerk | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Roberts, Ernest | 408 Bretton Pl., Guilford, Baltimore, Md. | Banker (office corps) | 1880 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 187.50 |
| Sneeringer, Michael | Medford, Md. | Not given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Starr, Edward J. | 2403 Chelsea Terrace, Baltimore, Md. | do | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Steinman, Cameron | U. S. veterans' hospital, Perry Point, Md. | do | 1879 | do | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Steindler, Leo Fleischer | 4004 Wilson Ave., Baltimore, Md. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 77 per cent. | 77.00 | 150.00 |
| Storling, Gordon C. | Myrtle St., Crisfield, Md. | Salesman, outside | 1895 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Stow, Jas. Russell | 124 West Luzerne St., Baltimore, Md. | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 81 per cent. | 81.00 | 93.75 |
| Tobey, Paul T. | Chilham Rd., Mount Washington, Baltimore, Md. | Physical director, teacher | 1895 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Truett, John H. | 2162 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md. | Investigator, adjuster insurance or claims | 1881 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Van Hollen, Donald | 201 Cedar Craft Rd., Baltimore, Md. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 90 per cent. | 90.00 | 93.75 |
| Vey, Edgar Allan | Ewincres, Annapolis, Md. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Walls, Wm. Ralph | Sudlersville, Md. | do | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Frank Edwin | Rising Sun, Md. | Dairy farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Wilson, Wm. Valentine | Rockville, Md. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 125.00 |
| Yocum, Charles A. | Hospital No. 42, Federal Park, Md. | do | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |

MASSACHUSETTS

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Allen, Wiles H. | U. S. veterans' hospital, West Roxbury, Mass. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Ames, Shirley L. | 15 Mount Vernon Terrace, Newtonville, Mass. | None given | 1883 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Anderson, James W. | 56 Cypress Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Bampton, Sidney W. | 39 Pond St., Natick, Mass. | None given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Bell, Hollis W. | 188 Commonwealth Ave., Attleboro Falls, Mass. | Manager, production-industrial | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Blake, Wm. J. | 49 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass. | No occupation | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Breen, Vincent | 60 Sawyer St., Dorchester, Mass. | Foreman transfer company, teamster | 1889 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Bridges, Thos. A. | 858 Albany St., Roxbury, Mass. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Burr, Ernest R. | 125 4th St., Medford, Mass. | Mate, merchant marine | 1871 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Carlson, Jno. R. | 21 Huntington Ave., Roslindale, Mass. | Mechanical engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Carmerio, Henry D. | 138 Harvard Ave., Allston, Mass. | Warehouse owner | 1879 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 150.00 |
| Comerford, Chas. A. | 182 Church St., Watertown, Mass. | Wool student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Comerford, John T. | 103 Francis St., Brookline, Mass. | Lawyer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 150.00 |
| Connelly, Jno. E. | Hotel Coolidge, Brookline, Mass. | None given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Couper, James H. | 156 Milk St., Boston, Mass. | Salesman, heavy samples auto tires | 1894 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Cummings, Howard J. | 563 School St., Belmont, Mass. | Mail carrier | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Curtis, Lawrence | 464 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 93.75 |
| Dodge, Albert | 150 Prospect St., Gloucester, Mass. | None given | 1879 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Doten, Max V. | 11 Mason St., Cambridge, Mass. | Lawyer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Dugger, Edw. | 158 Jerome St., West Medford, Mass. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Dwyer, Wm. Jos. | 81 Mount Port St., Boston, Mass. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Edgerly, Geo. W. | U. S. Hospital No. 44, West Roxbury, Mass. | Soldier | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ewen, Arthur | 211 Davis St., East Springfield, Mass. | Machinist | 1893 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 93.75 |
| Farrell, Wm. J. | 435 Wolcott St., Auburndale, Mass. | Priest, clergyman | 1877 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Ferguson, Geo. O. | Boston State Hospital, Dorchester Center, Mass. | None given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Fitzgibbon, Edw. J. | 82 Waldeck St., Dorchester, Mass. | Physician | 1864 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Flanagan, Jos. M. | 11 Beach St., Lynn, Mass. | Police officer | 1876 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Gallagher, Thos. J. | 3 Green St., Watertown, Mass. | Lawyer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Gillon, Edw. F. | 32 Clinton St., Lynn, Mass. | Dentist | 1862 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Grant, Walter B. | 8 Eastman St., Dorchester, Mass. | Freight brakeman, railroad | 1885 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Green, Jno. F. | 123 Clement Ave., West Roxbury, Mass. | Bank clerk and book-keeper | 1895 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Guilfoill, Thos. J. | 108 High St., Greenfield, Mass. | None given | 1886 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Harkins, Cornelius P. | 406 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. | Physician | 1869 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Harrington, Frederick | 643 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. | Leather business, cutter on stripping and die out machine | 1897 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Hawes, Albert N. | 13 Greenhalge Ave., Everett, Mass. | None given | 1860 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Heftye, Wm. M. | 401 Eastern Ave., Lynn, Mass. | Auto mechanic | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hickey, Chas. F. | 13 North Ash St., Brookton, Mass. | None given | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hickox, E. J. | Springfield College, Springfield, Mass. | Physical director | 1878 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Hobbs, Henry Chester | 15 Bowers Ave., West Somerville, Mass. | Military Institute | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hogan, Thos. Jos. | 556 5th St., South Boston, Mass. | Physician and surgeon | 1876 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 187.50 |
| Hood, Paul E. | 31 Hawthorne St., Haverhill, Mass. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Huntington, Chas. F. | U. S. veterans' hospital, West Roxbury, Mass. | Foreman | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ireland, Arville F. | 462 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. | Cashier and teller | 1895 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 125.00 |
| Jackson, Howard L. | 121 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Jason, Joseph. | Cohasset, Mass. | None given | 1856 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Johnson, Erik St. John | 32 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Robt. L. | 310 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass. | do | 1883 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Wm. E. | 9 Dane St., Beverly, Mass. | Clergyman | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Keller, Paul | 18 Claffin Pl., Newtonville, Mass. | Soldier | 1884 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Kelley, James R. | 30 Randolph Rd., Worcester, Mass. | Teamster | 1890 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Kelly, Eugene E. | 214 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass. | Insurance agent | 1893 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Kennedy, Wm. E. | 90 Amherst St., Springfield, Mass. | Engineer, steam, station-ary | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |

MASSACHUSETTS—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Kennerly, Edgar O. | 274 Brooklin Ave., Boston, Mass. | Clerk, R. and C. | 1896 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Kivlin, Alfred | 43 School St., North Attleboro, Mass. | Electrical engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Lally, Michael J. | 80 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass. | Carpenter | 1894 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent | 61.00 | 93.75 |
| Laux, Thos. C. | 59 Winthrop St., Framington, Mass. | Soldier | 1893 | Permanent partial, 81 per cent | 81.00 | 93.75 |
| Little, Seth Wm. | 11 Estes Terrace, Lynn, Mass. | Stock clerk | 1895 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Lundgren, Gustaf A. | 124 Edson St., Brooklyn, Mass. | None given | 1882 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McAvery, Thos. L. | 86 Chandler St., Boston, Mass. | Marine or mechanical engineer | 1872 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| McDonnell, H. | 259 Willow Ave., Somerville, Mass. | None given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McGay, Walter H. | Rutland, Mass., U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 89 | do | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McKenney, Harry | 39 Chestnut St., Wakefield, Mass. | Postal clerk, not railroad | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| McLean, Obadiah R. | 12 South Furness St., Revere, Mass. | Captain tugboat | 1868 | Permanent total | 160.00 | 125.00 |
| Mack, Chas. | 9 Helena Rd., Dorchester, Mass. | None given | 1873 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mahoney, Augustus F. | 6 Green St., Merrimac, Mass. | do | 1863 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Maloney, Arthur M. | 374 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. | Postal clerk, railroad | 1895 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Meyers, Frank E. | U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass. | Adjuster and investigator | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mix, Donald E. | 6 Chesterfield Rd., Worcester, Mass. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Mosser, Harris | 31 Avalon Rd., Waban, Mass. | Salesman, outside, light samples | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Murphy, Thos. F. | 43 School St., Dedham, Mass. | Credit manager | 1884 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent | 42.00 | 187.50 |
| Neville, Maurice P. | 95 1st St., Medford, Mass. | Rubber works, laborer, inside | 1894 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Newhall, Richard A. | Williamstown, Mass. | Teacher | 1888 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Nixon, Jno. F., Jr. | 24 North St., Pittsfield, Mass. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| O'Brien, John | 127 Saratoga St., East Boston, Mass. | Fisherman | 1863 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| O'Brien, Patrick | 102 Glenwood Rd., Somerville, Mass. | Fruit salesman, outside | 1883 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| O'Connell, Fabian V. | Hospital, West Roxbury, Mass. | Clergyman | 1882 | Permanent total | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Paglia, M. D. Jeremiah | Hospital No. 44, West Roxbury, Mass. | None given | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Pattin, John R. | 1029 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Pelletier, Joseph John | 11 Bridge St., Lewistown, Mass. | do | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Perry, Harold W. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 95, Northampton, Mass. | Medical officer | 1888 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Phelps, Ernest H. | General delivery, Chatham, Mass. | Steam railroad conductor | 1878 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Phillips, Chas. Elmer | Box 162, Rutland, Mass. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pyne, David H. | 1 Benthams St., North Billerica, Mass. | Car repairman | 1867 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ratigan, Wm. A. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 44, West Roxbury, Mass. | Sales clerk | 1878 | do | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Ranlett, Louis | The Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. | Student, assistant librarian | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Regan, Wm. F. | 59 Bellingham St., Chelsea, Mass. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Renison, Wm. J. | 59 Towandander St., Dorchester, Mass. | School-teacher | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Riley, Henry I. | 85 South St., Plainville, Mass. | No occupation | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rose, James P. | 25 Chamcey Pl., Jamaica Plain, Mass. | Fireman | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sanford, Alfred O. | 15 Clark St., Westfield, Mass. | Bank clerk | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Scheller, Louis | 370 Main St., Brockton, Mass. | Physician and surgeon | 1876 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Selden, James K. | 42 School St., Andover, Mass. | Textile engineer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Shanley, Wm. H. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 95, Northampton, Mass. | Medical officer | 1893 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Simmons, Edw. B. | 22 Kenilworth Rd., Worcester, Mass. | Physician and teacher | 1882 | do | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Slack, Edw. M. | Hospital, West Roxbury, Mass. | None given | 1891 | do | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Chas. W. | 59 Sargent St., Melrose Highland, Mass. | Printing press superintendent | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Spalding, Geo. E. | North Wilbraham, Mass. | None given | 1886 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| Spellman, Martin | 21 Mendum St., Roslindale, Mass. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Sumner, Harry H. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 89, Rutland Heights, Mass. | do | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Swindler, Harold F. | 41 Pearson Ave., West Somerville, Mass. | United States marine | 1891 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Tilson, Ray E. | 1554 Robeson St., Fall River, Mass. | None given | 1887 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Waldron, Maurice | 112 Highland St., Hyde Park, Mass. | Attorney | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Walsh, James F. | 44 South Pleasant St., South Natick, Mass. | None given | 1893 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Walsh, John L. | 60 Rhodes Ave., East Walpole, Mass. | Paper chemist | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Warner, Geo. | Williamsburg, Mass. | Hardware clerk | 1894 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Webster, Edw. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 44, West Roxbury, Mass. | None given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Weise, Les | 44 Woodbine St., Wollaston, Mass. | Sign painter | 1880 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| White, Robt. J. | 83 Common St., Watertown, Mass. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Winslow, Edmund J. | 125 Pleasant St., Dorchester, Mass. | Electrician | 1892 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent | 41.00 | 93.75 |

MICHIGAN

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Alexander, John | 303 North Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Beard, Fred | 305 Phillip Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Plumber | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Beuber, Bernard J. | 12 Main St., Ellsworth, Mich. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Bohstedt, Wm. | 309 Russell St., Saginaw, Mich. | Painter, house, outside | 1888 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Howard | 27 Auburn Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. | Salesman, real estate | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Bullock, Earl S. | 62 Adams Ave., care of Dr. Burt R. Shurly, Detroit, Mich. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Collins, Allen H. | U. S. Hospital No. 100, Camp Custer, Mich. | Printer-compositor | 1892 | do | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Crabbe, Geo. Simmons | 709 Sheridan Ave., Saginaw, Mich. | Electrician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Dicken, Hugh Wm. | East Jordan, Mich. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Dunham, Wm. H. | Shaftsbury, Mich. | do | 1878 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent | 58.00 | 150.00 |
| Ellis, Luther E. | 318 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Chemist | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Flick, Fred S. | 618 Lyon St., Flint, Mich. | Student | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Gilbert, Ora B. | Markey, Mich. | Soldier, sailor, marine | 1869 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Goodsell, Ogden M. | 242 Porter St., Dearborn, Mich. | Mechanical engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Grant, Harold R. | 1306 Washburn Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Store manager | 1890 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Heller, Daniel C. | 1240 24th St., Detroit, Mich. | Chemist | 1887 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Helmert, Phil Frank | 328 West Franklin St., Jackson, Mich. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Hoagsteger, Marius D. | 64 Burton St. S.W., Grand Rapids, Mich. | No occupation | 1874 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Houser, Fredk. Ferris | 3444 2d Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. | General farmer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Hume, John Robt. | 255 Pasadena Apartment, Highland Park, Mich. | Not given | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Irvin, Harry Clay | 572 Pine Ave., Holland, Mich. | do | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Knechtel, Edw. A. | Hospital No. 100, Camp Custer, Mich. | Acct. from history | 1886 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Krohn, Albert H. | 7452 Lenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Physician | 1893 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Kunze, Lewis Wm. | 2467 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Not given | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lewis, Raymond McK. | 409 Dennis St., Adrian, Mich. | Student | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |

MICHIGAN—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Loye, Harry August | 9440 Dexter Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | \$35.00 | \$93.75 |
| Lynch, John Jos. | Care of U. S. Hospital No. 100, Camp Custer, Mich. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lyon-Campbell, Arthur F. | 655 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Physician | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lyons, Roy F. | 805 Congress Ave., Saginaw, Mich. | Occupation not given | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| McIntyre, Howard H. | P. O. Box 1013, Detroit, Mich. | Veterinary surgeon | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Markey, Raymond A. | 1445 18th St., Detroit, Mich. | Land abstractor | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Edwin Evans | 1225 Detroit St., Flint, Mich. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Miller, Victor Anson | 1294 Mount Elliott Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Murphy, Joseph P. | 405 Liberty St., Petoskey, Mich. | Retail dealer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| O'Brien, James F. | 2984 Tuxedo Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 93.75 |
| O'Neill, John Norman | Hospital No. 100, Camp Custer, Mich. | No pre-war occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Owen, Edward K. | 37 Summer St., Battle Creek, Mich. | Locomotive engineer | 1879 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Perry, Donald A. | 304 East Congress St., Sturgis, Mich. | Lab. com. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Phillips, David D. | 616 Northeast Ave., Jackson, Mich. | Superintendent warehouse | 1879 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Portness, R. Chester | 6 Brownberg Building, Battle Creek, Mich. | Artist and photo retoucher | 1892 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Potter, Clark B. | 1505 South University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| Sears, Stephen Godfrey | 33 Lafayette Ave. SE., Grand Rapids, Mich. | Salesman | 1881 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Simmons, Virgil | Care of Mrs. Nohl Simmons, Statler Hotel, Detroit, Mich. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Solomon, Clair | Hospital No. 100, Camp Custer, Mich. | No occupation | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Spaul, Clarence V. | 172 East Main St., Benton Harbor, Mich. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Spinning, George W. | Rt. No. 2, Baton Rapids, Mich. | School teacher | 1895 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Steinhaber, Cloyd Wilmot | 189 La Salle Ave., Royal Oak, Mich. | Clerk, recording and computing | 1889 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Stirling, Robert B. | 42 East Willis Ave., Detroit, Mich. | Hotel chief, front management | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Taft, George C. | Reed City, Mich. | Newspaper reporter | 1891 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 93.75 |
| Tinder, John William | 4282 Monterey St., Detroit, Mich. | Physician | 1864 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Torrey, William B. | 209 Pine St., Allegan, Mich. | Soldier | 1885 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Tuck, Raymond G. | Brown City, Mich. | Student | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ulacker, Benjamin Gottlieb | Rt. No. 6, Saginaw, Mich. | Farmer, general | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Veit, Conrad | 627 Polk Director Building, Detroit, Mich. | Salesman | 1883 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Webster, Benjamin | 134 Boatwick, Grand Rapids, Mich. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 187.50 |
| Westrate, William | 21 8th St., Holland, Mich. | No occupation | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| White, Harold K. | Care of Owosso Manufacturing Co., Owosso, Mich. | Office clerk, recording | 1893 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Whitney, Forest O. | American Legion Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. | Stationary engineer | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wilson, Merritt B. | 124 Roch St., Menominee, Mich. | Machinist-blacksmith; drop-forge man. | 1885 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Woodworth, Gladwyn | State Sanitarium, Howell, Mich. | School teacher | 1893 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Sergeant, Floyd A. | 801 Granger Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. | Pharmacist | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |

MINNESOTA

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Allen, Raymond L. | 1674 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Efficiency engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | \$50.00 | \$150.00 |
| Anderson, Edw. T. | Excelsior, Minn. | Physician and surgeon | 1869 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 150.00 |
| Anderson, Jas. K. | Summit Sanatorium, Crookston, Minn. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Bacon, Knox | 455 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn. | do. | 1864 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ballard, Jas. A. | 157 Carroll Ave., St. Paul, Minn. | do. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 150.00 |
| Barnett, Jos. | 4824 Wash Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Landscape architect, gardener | 1891 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 150.00 |
| Barton, Edgar R. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 101, St. Cloud, Minn. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bean, Leslie S. | Grand Marais, Minn. | Clerk, railroad | 1894 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Berg, Elmer Wm. | State fair grounds, St. Paul, Minn. | Veterinary surgeon | 1888 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Bjornoby, Peter Cornelius | Bagley, Minn. | Physician and surgeon | 1870 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Burns, John Leo | 1664 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. | School teacher | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Bush, Walter L. | 1006 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Cook, Scott | Quin, Mo. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| DeMaignon, Francis | 2444 35th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Sales clerk | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| De Saine, Chas. | 1523 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Accountant | 1874 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Doak, John P. | 4001 43d Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Not given | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Dwyer, Wm. Dalton | 222 Otis Ave., St. Paul, Minn. | Student | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Eckman, Louis L. | U. S. veterans' hospital, St. Cloud, Minn. | Not given | 1876 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Fletcher, Asa | do. | Office clerk | 1896 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Frery, Lewis | 961 18th Ave., SE., Minneapolis, Minn. | Civil engineer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Gibbons, Wm. E. | 2115 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Sailor | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Gilman, Chas. Lewis | 4326 Drew Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Not given | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hagerman, Wm. F. | 2203 Doswell Ave., St. Paul, Minn. | General farmer (manager) | 1885 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Haney, Claude L. | 2004 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Hein, Jos. F. | U. S. veterans' hospital, St. Cloud, Minn. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hemenway, Wm. P. | 2006 West 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn. | Salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 150.00 |
| Hill, Ernest Sylvester | 5127 27th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Civil engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Hilla, Frank Jos. | 1727 La Salle Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hinck, Harry J. | P. O. box 540, Hopkins, Minn. | do. | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hockridge, Richard E. | 110 East 44th St., Minneapolis, Minn. | Electrician | 1897 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | 57.00 | 125.00 |
| Kaldunski, Theodore A. | 287 Edmund St., St. Paul, Minn. | Foreman, construction | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Keeler, Claude Chas. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 106, Fort Snelling, Minn. | Physician and surgeon | 1883 | Permanent partial, 88 per cent. | 88.00 | 150.00 |
| Keller, Chas. C. | Cloquet, Minn. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 93.75 |
| Kelly, Giles O'Connell | 510 Keith Pl. Building, Minneapolis, Minn. | Barber | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Kennedy, Arthur | 2714 East 2d St., Duluth, Minn. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Kofmehe, Wm. Henry | R. F. D. No. 3, Brainerd, Minn. | Miner, metals | 1891 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Loughin, Chas. A. | 2729 Coffax Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Love, Wm. John | U. S. veterans' hospital, St. Cloud, Minn. | Inst. award officer in charge U. S. veterans' hospital, St. Cloud, Minn. | 1889 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Lund, Eli Reuben | Windom, Minn. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 78 per cent. | 78.00 | 125.00 |
| McCrea, Herman | 3427 Girard Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Bookkeeper | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| McKenzie, Cedric | 210 Evanston Building, Minneapolis, Minn. | Common outside laborer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 125.00 |
| McVely, Edwin Robt. | P. O. Box 64, Well View, Minn., care of Ann P. McBetty, guardian. | Salesman, outside | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Mallon, Geo. H. | 2713 Plymouth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Plumber | 1877 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |

MINNESOTA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Markus, Norbert | Care of Guaranty Co. of New York, Minneapolis, Minn. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | \$35.00 | \$93.75 |
| Melzroth, Car | 519 7th Ave. South, St. Cloud, Minn. | Bookkeeper | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Mollison, Wm. Theo. | 2545 Garfield Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Retail dealer, drugs and medicines. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 250.00 |
| Moynshan, Andrew | Sauk Center, Minn. | Physician and surgeon | 1873 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Mulcahey, Edw. P. | 126 4th Ave. NE., Minneapolis, Minn. | Auto mechanic | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Neilson, John | 4924 38th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Dentist | 1891 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Olson, Van Cleave | U. S. veterans' hospital, St. Cloud, Minn. | Mining engineer | 1894 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Pederson, Reuben M. | 3115 Cedar Lake Rd., Minneapolis, Minn. | Physician and surgeon | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Peterson, Elmer Otto | 1817 2d Ave., No. 107, Minneapolis, Minn. | Sales clerk | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Peterson, H. Nathaniel | U. S. veterans' hospital, St. Cloud, Minn. | Civil engineer | 1882 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Peterson, Percy T. | 2875 Irving Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Retail clothier salesman | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Pirsch, Gregor Benj. | 102 East Sanborn, Winona, Minn. | Express handler | 1896 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 93.75 |
| Preston, Paul J. | 404 Yeates Building, Minneapolis, Minn. | Physician and surgeon | 1889 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Reed, Ray E. | 702 4th St. SE., Minneapolis, Minn. | Clerk, railroad | 1885 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Robertson, Jno. B. | Cottonwood, Minn. | Not given | 1866 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Romig, Alvin N. H. | 3948 Longfellow Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn. | General farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Routhier, Raymond | 2913 Bloomington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Rundlett, Deane S. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Minneapolis, Minn. | Student | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ruth, Lloyd A. | 208 Evanston Building, Minneapolis, Minn. | Salesman, outside | 1894 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 93.75 |
| Safro, Louis | 1518 3d Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Athlete | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Saxton, Robt. H. | 3935 Upton Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Salesman, outside | 1886 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Scott, Wm. | 1942 Irving Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. | Locomotive engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Stickley, Warren | 101 Clark Ave., White Bear Lake, Minn. | Reporter | 1873 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Stuart, Edwin M. | 3430 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. | Not given | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Thompson, Chas. E. | 4729 Ewing Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn. | Salesman, outside | 1876 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 187.50 |
| Wheeler, Merritt W. | 1757 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Woodford, Stewart | St. Cloud, Minn. (U. S. veterans' hospital) | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Richard | 1621 West 31st St., Minneapolis, Minn. | do. | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |

MISSISSIPPI

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Adams, Winfred | 1110 Jackson St., Corinth, Miss. | No occupation given | 1888 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | \$35.00 | \$150.00 |
| Akin, Laurence R. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Gulfport, Miss. | Sales clerk, heavy commodities. | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Austin, Barnett D. | 400 Elm St., Greenwood, Miss. | Physician | 1864 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Aycock, Wm. J. | Box 5, Derma, Miss. | do. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Beams, Douglas E. | 210 Hunt Ave., Greenville, Miss. | Lawyer | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bennett, Harvey E. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 74, Gulfport, Miss. | Mining engineer | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Blank, Guy B. | Red Lick, Miss. | Foreman construction | 1890 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Brooks, Harden H. | Box 711, Meridian, Miss. | Lawyer | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Burns, Joseph S. | 23 Orange St., Natchez, Miss. | Carpenter | 1871 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Coker, Perry A. | Brookhaven, Miss. | Barber | 1887 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Crawley, David E. | Kosciusko, Miss. | Lawyer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Curtis, Thomas M. | 600 Walnut St., Hattiesburg, Miss. | Salesman | 1862 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Ferguson, Jo. Marvin | U. S. veterans' hospital, Gulfport, Miss. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Gray, Robt. E. | Rt. No. 2, Box 46, Gulfport, Miss. | do. | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Griffin, Garnett W. | 1009 33d Ave., Gulfport, Miss. | Salesman, light samples | 1893 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Hall, Roland D. | 181 Glen Mary St., Jackson, Miss. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Hassley, Dennis | 1215 Main St., Vicksburg, Miss. | No occupation given | 1876 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Henson, Edward N. | Philadelphia, Miss. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Houtz, Burmond C. | Canton, Miss. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Howell, Henry | Hospital No. 74, Gulfport, Miss. | No occupation | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, John H. | Brookhaven, Miss. | Physician | 1866 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 62.00 | 187.50 |
| Kelli, John H. | Shuquab, Miss. | do. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Lofton, Albert C. | Lucien, Miss. | do. | 1878 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| McHenry, Wiley E. | R. F. D. No. 3, Box 74, Soso, Miss. | Farmer | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McKinley, Walter | Columbus, Miss. | Physician and surgeon | 1872 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| McVey, Eric A. | Lambert, Miss. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Miller, Francis L. | Box 192, Hattiesburg, Miss. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 93.75 |
| Moore, John S. | Magnolia, Miss. | Physician, surgeon | 1879 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 125.00 |
| Moore, William M. | 604 Jackson Ave., Yazoo City, Miss. | Retail dealer, general stores. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Murphy, James B. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 74, Gulfport, Miss. | Not given | 1899 | Permanent total | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Onsley, Benjamin L. | Tongaloo, Miss. | No occupation | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Powell, Henry B. | Ocean Springs, Miss. | Physician | 1895 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 150.00 |
| Roberts, Curt E. | Tutwiler, Miss. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Rolla, Oliver E. | 214 Morgan Lane, Pasadena, Miss. | Proprietor of barber shop | 1892 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Schwam, Walter M. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Gulfport, Miss. | Stenographer | 1893 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Schwartz, Grover C. | Luka, Miss. | Clergyman | 1886 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Sellers, Wm. LeR. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Gulfport, Miss. | Student | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Varnado, Samuel R. | do. | No occupation | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wooton, Chancellor | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 74, Gulfport, Miss. | Instaward sanitary inspector. | 1880 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Worrell, Magners L. | Vicksburg, Miss. | Civil engineer | 1871 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Yates, Riley B. | Care of Millsap College, Jackson, Miss. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |

MISSOURI

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Allard, Dean C. | 509 Knickerbocker Pl., Kansas City, Mo. | Student | 1898 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | \$41.00 | \$93.75 |
| Allen, Chas. B. | 2702 South 59th St., St. Louis, Mo. | Glass blower | 1896 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Barngrove, James L. | 112 North 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. | Salesman, real estate | 1873 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 187.50 |
| Brockmeyer, E. | 4912 Murdoch Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Architectural engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Brown, Leonidas | 529 Highland, Kansas City, Mo. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Bruce, John R. | 407 North Clay St., Marshfield, Mo. | do. | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Burton, Wm. G. | 28 Warner Plaza, Kansas City, Mo. | Physician and surgeon | 1872 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Champe, Lawrence I. | 4402 Eaton Ave., Kansas City, Mo. | Machinist | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Cook, Isaac Gladstone | 4429 Pennsylvania St., St. Louis, Mo. | No occupation | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Corones, Ernest W. | 4301 Benton Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo. | Physician and surgeon | 1883 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Crist, Hunter C. | 728 East Elan St., Springfield, Mo. | Mail carrier | 1884 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 150.00 |
| Davis, Chas. L. | 24 South Gore Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 150.00 |

MISSOURI—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|---------------------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Edens, Louis M. | Cabool, Mo. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | \$50.00 | \$125.00 |
| Frame, Geo. D. | R. F. D. No. 28, Overland, Mo. | None given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Gartrell, Chas. B. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 99, Excelsior Springs, Mo. | Bookkeeper | 1868 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Gilbert, Frank | 125 West Hancock Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | General farmer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Glenn, Jos. E. | 7317 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Glover, Jno. J. | 920 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. | Veterinary surgeon | 1895 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Goessling, Augustus | 725 Clark Ave., Webster Grove, Mo. | Sales manager | 1879 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Hann, Geo. W. | 105 East 40th St., Apartment No. 115, Kansas City, Mo. | Traveling salesman (Goodrich Rubber Co.) | 1885 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Henake, Godfrey Wm. | 1504 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Dentist | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Henderson, Jas. Alexander | 815 Central National Bank Building, 713 25th St., St. Louis, Mo. | Farm laborer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 93.75 |
| Hendrick, Thos. F. | 602 West Marlean St., St. Louis, Mo. | Farmer | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Huple, Edw. Eli | 3514 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Heithaus, Jos. J. | 6187 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis, Mo. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Howard, Frank T. | State Hospital No. 3, Nevada, Mo. | do. | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Johns, Wm. L. | Stree Hildreth Sanitarium, Macon, Mo. | do. | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Jordan, Ira W. | 4437 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Keath, Howard B. | 5140 Palm St., St. Louis, Mo. | Electrical engineer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Kelly, Jos. Patrick | 4023 Cleveland Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Student | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| King, Wm. Gibbon | Callao, Mo. | None given | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kring, Elbert V. | 3729 Salome Ave., Pine Lawn St., St. Louis, Mo. | do. | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Limoine, Albert N. | 904 East 41st St., Kansas City, Mo. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Love, Frank W. | 2413 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo. | Soldier | 1877 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| McCarty, Glenn | 1111 Blendin Pl., St. Louis, Mo. | Insurance salesman | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| McGuire, Jno. T. | 5256 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo. | No occupation | 1891 | do. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| McWilliams, Wm. H. | 4334 Paseo St., Kansas City, Mo. | Lawyer | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Macklin, Lurin P. | 5455 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. | None given | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Malley, Jno. A. | Monroe City, Mo. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Meier, Gunther | 717 Carpenter Pl., St. Louis, Mo. | Traveling salesman | 1880 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Meyers, Montague M. | 620 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. | None given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Clarence | 3507 Nebraska Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Bond salesman, financial | 1893 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Nelson, Wm. L. | 1483 Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Oill, Geo. V. | 4455 Grace Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | do. | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Owens, Roy J. | Mill Spring, Mo. | do. | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Pennybacker, Percy V. | 3520 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo. | No occupation | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Perry, John M. | Princeton, Mo. | Physician and surgeon | 1877 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Petty, Wallace S. | Caruthersville, Mo. | None given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Phillips, Wendell J. | Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. | do. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Poindexter, Francis | 308 West 8th St., Kansas City, Mo. | Clerk | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Rallo, Wm. | 409 West 15th St., Trenton, Mo. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ray, Carl L. | 2512 East Ave., Springfield, Mo. | Teacher, school | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ready, John F. | 2708 Penn St., St. Joseph, Mo. | Lawyer | 1872 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Robinson, Edw. E. | Adrian, Mo. | Physician and surgeon | 1878 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Schumacher, Clark Peter | 6110 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Compiler for railroad inspector. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Scrafton, Wallace T. | 4101 Dewey Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Furrier | 1894 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Skinker, Thos. J. | 6251 San Bonita Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Water filterer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Slaughter, Stephen O. | 6616 Pasco, Kansas City, Mo. | Awning maker | 1886 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Wm. I. | 4243 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Stansbury, Otis P. | Rt. No. 2, Diamond, Mo. | Soldier | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Stout, Frances R. | 5039 Winona Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | Athletic teacher | 1895 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Stover, Curtis E. | 118 East 4th St., Joplin, Mo. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Thomas, Walter L. | Rt. No. 7, Mount Grove, Mo. | None given | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Thompson, Wm. G. | Holden, Mo. | Physician and surgeon | 1870 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Tittman, Eugene C. | 5284 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo. | Lawyer | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Vogt, Everett C. | 3335 South Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | None given | 1887 | do. | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| Narley, Geo. R. | P. O. Box 131, Alexandria, Mo. | do. | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, Douglas | 504 Spring Ave., Fayette, Mo. | Veterinary surgeon | 1892 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Wilson, Verne R. | Care of Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City, Mo. | Sales clerk | 1893 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 125.00 |
| Wise, Andrew B. | 1015 East 127th St., Alany Apartment, Kansas City, Mo. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |

MONTANA

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Akerley, Arthur W. K. | Elk State Camp, Somers, Mont. | Physician | 1868 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Bivins, Horace W. | 112 South 25th St., Billings, Mont. | Soldier | 1866 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Britell, Oley Alphonso | Whitefish, Mont. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Burr, Benjamin E. | Box 908, Havre, Mont. | Civil engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Carroll, Daniel | Billings, Mont. | Surveyor | 1887 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Cowley, Stephen J. | 1325 4th Ave., Great Falls, Mont. | Lawyer | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Flachsenhar, Walter P. | Terry, Mont. | do. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 93.75 |
| Horkyn, Wilber J. | P. O. Box 1191, Deer Lodge, Mont. | Civil engineer | 1884 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, Howard A. | Boulder, Mont. | Lawyer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 77 per cent. | 77.00 | 93.75 |
| Lamey, Arthur F. | Havre, Mont. | do. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Little, William E. | Kalispell, Mont. | Physician and surgeon | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| McDaniel, Winifred P. | Scobey, Mont. | Dentist | 1894 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Murphy, James | Care of Bradstreet Co., P. O. Box 1406, Butte, Mont. | Clerk, heavy commodities | 1894 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Near, Harold K. | Glasgow, Mont. | Electrician | 1893 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.75 |
| Owen, George B. | Polson, Mont. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Perry, Owen H. | Care of C. L. Perry Co., Helena, Mont. | General farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Sackett, Charles T. | 119 South Yellowstone, Livingston, Mont. | No occupation | 1883 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Sheridan, Charles L. | Collector of Customs, Great Falls, Mont. | City mail carrier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 187.50 |
| Sickenger, Clifford C. | 307 West Park, Livingston, Mont. | General farmer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Charles J. | Cheoteau, Mont. | Auditor | 1870 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Will R. | East Helena, Mont. | Physician | 1868 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, John B. | Squaw, Corner Rogr St., Salesville, Mont. | Lumberjack | 1894 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Valentine, Charles P. | 206 Breckinridge, Helena, Mont. | Pharmacist | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Wiedeman, George J., Jr. | Windham, Mont. | General farmer | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |

NEBRASKA

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Crow, James J. | General Delivery, Omaha, Nebr. | Optician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | \$44.00 | \$93.75 |
| Devine, Duke G. | Care of State Hospital, Norfolk, Nebr. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 125.00 |
| Hlava Asolf, Virgil | Ravenna, Nebr. | No pre-war occupation | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hopkins, Samuel Rice | 401 Aquila Court, Omaha, Nebr. | Surgeon | 1876 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Hupp, Allen Thurman | 4612 Wakely St., Omaha, Nebr. | Carpenter | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Jonaitis, Geo. F. | Stanton, Nebr. | Clergyman; Catholic priest | 1880 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| Kokjer, Thomas E. | Alliance, Nebr. | No pre-war occupation | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Munger, Irvia Clarence | 2923 South St., Lincoln, Nebr. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Vassell, Fred W. | 3503 Fontinelle Blvd., Omaha, Nebr. | Machinist | 1893 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| Young, Harry R. | 1709 O St., Auburn, Nebr. | General farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 93.75 |

NEVADA

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Hunter, William Gordon | 36 East 2d St., Reno, Nev. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|----------|----------|

NEW HAMPSHIRE

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Brokenshire, John R. | Rt. No. 4, Winchester, N. H. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Casey, Paik | 356 Spruce St., Manchester, N. H. | Caretaker | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Denning, Reginald E. | 12 Cheney St., Newport, N. H. | Not given | 1886 | do. | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Hay, John R. | Rt. No. 1, Newport, N. H. | do. | 1888 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McKay, Arthur J. | 324 Lake St., Nashua, N. H. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Main, Mathew W. | 640 Pine St., Manchester, N. H. | Factory inspector | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rollins, Lyman | Enfield, N. H. | No occupation given | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |

NEW JERSEY

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Aikens, John Jos. | 47 Hartford Ave., Fort Lee, N. J. | Stevadore | 1876 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | \$45.00 | \$150.00 |
| Alberto, Jos. | P. O. Box 4, Franklin Park, N. J. | Soldier | 1883 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| Apgar, Geo. L. | 141 Westernfield Ave., North Plainfield, N. J. | Mail carrier | 1880 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| Baker, Augustine L. L. | 36 North Bergen St., Dover, N. J. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Bassin, John N. | 25 Van Ness Pl., Newark, N. J. | do. | 1876 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Beers, Wm. LeRoy | 12 Birchfield Av., Cranford, N. J. | Adjuster, insurance | 1864 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Bold, Roy C. | 5 Linwood Ave., Bogota, N. J. | Not given | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Brock, Arthur E. | Hackettstown, N. J. | Engineer | 1879 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Buffington, Malcolm | 60 Palisade Rd., Elizabeth, N. J. | Chemical engineer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Cannon, David W. | New Jersey State Hospital, Greystone Park, N. J. | Clergyman | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Carter, John Francis | 138 Booraem Ave., Jersey City, N. J. | Not given | 1874 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Conlin, Alan Bruce | 4047 Harrison Ave., Westfield, N. J. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Condon, William Jos. | 50 Lexington Ave., New Brunswick, N. J. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Conover, Alfred | 36 Atlantic Ave., Keyport, N. J. | Not given | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Coplin, Wm. M. | 8 North Providence Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. | do. | 1864 | do. | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Costello, Michael | 120 South Maryland Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. | do. | 1865 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Crans, Joseph Morris | 622 Atlantic Ave., Collingswood, N. J. | do. | 1897 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Crosby, Gaston E. | P. O. Box 315, Cranford, N. J. | Clerk, recording and computing | 1885 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| DeLong, Oscar A., jr. | P. O. Box 190, Montclair, N. J. | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Dempsey, Walter A. | 248 Hazel Ave., Westfield, N. J. | Clerk, supervisory | 1865 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 187.50 |
| Dennett, Harold Odell | 198 Graham Ave., Paterson, N. J. | Detective, criminal investigation | 1880 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Dooley, Frank M., jr. | 17 Hancock Ave., Jersey City, N. J. | Athlete | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Eager, Daniel Jos. | 254 Westwood Ave., Long Branch, N. J. | Not given | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Eastman, Gardner Peter | 12 Summit St., Summit, N. J. | Computing clerk | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ellis, Albert Harris | 308 Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. | Structural engineer | 1865 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Fisher, Adolph K. | Beverly, N. J. | Accountant | 1891 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Fryer, Loren M. | 404 Garden St., Mt. Holly, N. J. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Harley, H. Larson | 1714 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Haste, Jos. Patrick | 228 Webster Ave., Jersey City, N. J. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Hauser, Simeon F. | 94 Evergreen Ave., Blainfield, N. J. | Electrician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Kuder, John Andrew | 25 Stoneleigh Park, Westfield, N. J. | Special writer | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Laning, Leland | 197 Atlantic St., Bridgeton, N. J. | Not given | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Lausier, Edwin B. | P. O. Box 7, Station W, Jersey City, N. J. | do. | 1871 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Loomis, Stanley Drake | 76 Glen Ridge Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 125.00 |
| Lowe, John E. | Oxford St., Vineland, N. J. | Not given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| MacGuffie, Robt. N. | 125 Prospect St., Passaic, N. J. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| McKelway, Geo. Irvine | 543 Hillcrest Ave., Westfield, N. J. | Not given | 1850 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| McNally, Robt. C. | 201 Wallace St., Orange, N. J. | do. | 1875 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Mahan, Leonard D. | 1084 5th Ave., Woodcliff, N. J. | do. | 1883 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Middleton, Ulyses G. | 129 News St., Bridgeton, N. J. | Guardian | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Louis L. | Box 136, Oceanport, N. J. | Draftsman | 1878 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Mitchell, Phil C. | 323 High St., Millville, N. J. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Muehlberg, Clarence | 101 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J. | do. | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Muzzy, Charles | 118 Magnolia Ave., Jersey City, N. J. | Federal clerk | 1875 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Nixon, Warford L. | 129 Somerset St., Somerville, N. J. | Not given | 1865 | Permanent total | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| O'Toole, Jas. Arthur | 2707 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J. | Salesman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 93.75 |
| Pannaci, Chas. E. | Seabright, N. J. | Not given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Patetz, Harry J. | 217-219 4th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. | Civil engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Pattison, Walworth P. | Metuchen, N. J. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Pierce, Mathew Alexander | 27 Hamilton St., Paterson, N. J. | Veterinary surgeon | 1863 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 125.00 |
| Ralph, Kedrick Jas. | Care Bell Telephone Co., 1060 Broad St., Newark, N. J. | Civil engineer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| Raymond, Landon Thos. | 117 DeGraw Ave., Bogota, N. J. | Clerk, R. and C. | 1897 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Riecke, Henry August | 141 North 32d St., Camden, N. J. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Schlecht, Wm. Martin | R. F. D. Hackettstown, N. J. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Seibert, Raymond | 359 Hamilton Ave., Trenton, N. J. | Doctor | 1883 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Stern, Kenneth Gibson | New Jersey State Hospital, Greystone Park, N. J. | Salesman, outside | 1889 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Street, Harold H. | 1319 Bellevue Ave., Plainfield, N. J. | Linotype operator | 1890 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 125.00 |
| Sutphin, Wm. Halsted | Matawan, N. J. | Adjuster, claims, mercantile | 1887 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Tillery, Isaac G. | New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, N. J. | Clerk, rec. and comp. | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |

NEW JERSEY—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Van Buren, Henry W. | 37 Maltbre Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. | Mechanical engineer | 1889 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Varley, Herbert Paul | 87 Heights Rd., Ridgewood, N. J. | Adjuster, claims | 1892 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Von Schrenk, Arnold | Sparta, N. J. | Electrical engineer | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Watkins, Walter Edw., jr. | 15 Bond Pl., North Caldwell, N. J. | Not given | 1892 | do | 125.00 | 93.75 |
| Norwal, Wm. A. | 419 Morris St., Paterson, N. J. | Physician | 1875 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wenk, Jno. Frederick | R. F. D. No. 4, Vineland, N. J. | Carpenter | 1890 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Chester Arthur | 419 Edgewood Pl., Rutherford, N. J. | Salesman, outside | 1882 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| William, Robt. | 348 Farnsworth Ave., Bordentown, N. J. | Clergyman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent | 74.00 | 125.00 |

NEW MEXICO

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|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Anderson, Ezra | Glenwood, N. Mex. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Atherton, Alney L. | Box 288, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Lineman, telegraph | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Atkins, Clyde | Care of P. L. Atkins, M. D., McGaffey, N. M. | No occupation given | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Barnes, Wm. Wallace | Lordsburg, N. Mex. | Not given | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bennett, Walter F. | Box 103, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Proprietor and manager of office | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Blackser, Lawrence | St. Joseph Sanitarium, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | No occupation given | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bouldin, John W. | Box 42, Carlsbad, N. Mex. | No occupation | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bujac, Etienne P. | St. Francis Hospital, Carlsbad, N. Mex. | Lawyer | 1867 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Bulson, Glenn A. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 55, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | Physician | 1883 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Chaves, Jr. Amado | Palace Ave., Santa Fe, N. Mex. | Student | 1898 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Childers, Robert J. | Care of Daniel C. Moore, Box 374, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Physician and surgeon | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Cohen, Melvin M. | 512 South High St., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Engineer | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Coumbe, Arthur G. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent | 64.00 | 187.50 |
| Cunningham, Peter R. | 1505 Central Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Plumber | 1896 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Donahue, John Leo | Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Douthitt, Crawford H. | Clayton, N. Mex. | Not given | 1886 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Elfo, Harold B. | 302 West Alameda Ave., Roswell, N. Mex. | do | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Eyre, Thomas T. | 117 Columbia Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | School teacher | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Farrar, Russell J. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | No occupation | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Flint, Warren A. | 914 North 7th St., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Salesman, heavy commodities | 1891 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Gannon, Fredk. M. | Sunmount Sanatorium, Santa Fe, N. Mex. | No occupation | 1890 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Gatling, Henry G. | 414 First National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Not given | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Herring, Finie A. | 507 North Lee St., Roswell, N. Mex. | do | 1898 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Herring, Harry T. | Chamberino, N. Mex. | Bookkeeper | 1880 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 218.75 |
| Herron, Russell G. | Alamogordo, N. Mex. | No pre-war occupation | 1897 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Johnston, Lewis S. | Columbus, N. Mex. | Physician and surgeon | 1875 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kinsinger, John W. | Clovis, N. Mex. | do | 1863 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lembke, Charles H. | 1418 West Roma Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Construction foreman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent | 53.00 | 125.00 |
| Lutz, Charles H. | Rosival, N. Mex. | Farmer, livestock | 1896 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| McCullough, Wm. H. | Roswell, N. Mex. | Lawyer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Matthews, Wm. C. | do | Physician and surgeon | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Pierre A. | 821 Forrester Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Not given | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Patton, Frank H. | 513 North 14th St., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Sales clerk, light commodities | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Peck, Franklin J. | Monkbridge Sanatorium, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | No occupation | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Powell, Wm. H., jr. | 211 Richmond Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | do | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Radtke, Leonard B. | Indian Reserve, Mescalero, N. Mex. | Soldier, sailor, or marine | 1886 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Roberts, Maurice McV. | Methodist Sanatorium, Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Lawyer | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Robinson, Louis B. | Penos Altos, N. Mex. | Physician | 1863 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sanford, John H. | Santa Rosa, N. Mex. | Physician and surgeon | 1890 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Seale, Christopher C. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | Contractor, foreman of construction | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Shelton, Dean O. | 1405 East Gold Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Not given | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Spotts, Milton A. | General delivery, Taos, N. Mex. | Clergyman | 1884 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Stevens, Robert C. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 55, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sumner, Gordon | 1307 East Central Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Not given | 1886 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Tagl, William | 721 North 2d St., Raton, N. Mex. | do | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Weeks, Harold J. | 322 North 14th St., Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Student | 1893 | do | 200.00 | 93.75 |
| West, Wm. Edw. | Socorro, N. Mex. | Metal mining | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |

NEW YORK

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|----------------------|---|----------------------------|------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Adee, Chas. Flamen | Lawrence Beach, Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y. | Pilot | 1871 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent | \$61.00 | \$93.75 |
| Allen, Alfred D. | 384 Foote Ave., Jamestown, N. Y. | Hotel clerk, hotel manager | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Allen, Jay K. | Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, Long Island, N. Y. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Anderson, Chas. Jas. | 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | do | 1876 | do | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Andrews, Thomas Carr | U. S. veterans' hospital, Sunmount, Tupper Lake, N. Y. | Accountant | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Andronaco, G. | 322 East Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Ashe, George | 374 West 35th St., New York City | Occupation not given | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Augur, Frank Allen | South Bethlehem, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1864 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Babcock, Harry Allan | South Dayton, N. Y. | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Bailey, Geo. Thos. | Apartment 2E, 31 West 124th St., New York City | File clerk | 1888 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Ball, Clarence | 17 Randall Pl., Rochester, N. Y. | Bookkeeper | 1875 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Ballman, Jacob S. | 18 Bonnell St., Middletown, N. Y. | Paper-box maker | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Barker, James J. | 4719 Bowne Ave., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. | Not given | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |

NEW YORK—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Batten, Jno. Adkins | Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$187.50 |
| Bence, Mathew | 41 Washington Ave., Kingston, N. Y. | Clerk, State office | 1886 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| Benson, Chas. O. | Care of New York University, Washington Square, N. Y. | Professor psychology | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Bentley, Chas. Raymond | 7 Prince St., Rochester, N. Y. | Lawyer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 90 per cent. | 90.00 | 150.00 |
| Berningham, Franklin A. | 28 Front St., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bloek, Edgar Norman | 171 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y. | No occupation | 1887 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 150.00 |
| Bouler, Wm. H. | 127 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Insurance solicitor | 1894 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Brennan, Lennox | 522 East 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Outside salesman | 1892 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Brew, Paul | 49 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Brill, Edward | 1252 Fulton Ave., New York City | do. | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Broek, Wilbur A. | 71 West 23d St., Masonic Club, N. Y. City | Accountant | 1884 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Broughton, Averell | 304 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Statistician | 1896 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Edw. Lawrence | 24 East 38th St., N. Y. City | Shoe manufacturer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Browning, Robt. F. | Care of Elizabeth B. Browning, West Hurley, N. Y. | Locomotive craneman, engineer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 91 per cent. | 91.00 | 93.75 |
| Bryant, Emmons | 528 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. | Manager and president of paper company | 1872 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Burdick, Earle Leslie | 305-307 National Bank Building, Olean, N. Y. | House master | 1893 | do | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Burnett, Arthur C. | 55 Dubois St., Newburgh, N. Y. | Student | 1890 | do | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Busck, Gunn J. | Westfield, N. Y. | No occupation given | 1870 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Byrns, Robt. A. | Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y. City | Salesman, outside | 1873 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Cahill, Francis Jos. | 15 Main St., Hoosick Falls, N. Y. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 62.00 | 150.00 |
| Calligan, Arthur | Lone Pine Farm, Rt. 2, Peekskill, N. Y. | Sales manager | 1889 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Carney, James Jos. | P. O. Box 92, Buffalo, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Carroll, Francis H. | 3651 St. Paul Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y. | Engineer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Carroll, John | 79 West 92d St., New York City | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Cary, Harry E. | 529 Elmwood Ave., care of Marine Transport Co., Buffalo, N. Y. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Case, Edgar R. | 3210 Perry Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | do | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Cattus, Chas. B. | Middletown State Homes Hospital, Middletown, N. Y. | do | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Chambers, John E. | Fayetteville, N. Y. | Soldier | 1883 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Clifton, Clarence A. | 1051 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1875 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Coe, Henry Clarke | 50 5th Ave., New York City | Physician | 1856 | do | 100.00 | 250.00 |
| Cone, Herbert A. | 500 West End Ave., New York City | Salesman, advertising | 1893 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 93.75 |
| Constable, Wm. | 34 17th St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Stationary engineer | 1877 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Cooney, Hubert | Bellmore P. O., Bellmore, Long Island, N. Y. | Inspector, material and equipment | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Cooper, Leslie E. | Care of Fulton Savings Bank, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Press feeder, printing | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Cooper, Norman S. | Athens, N. Y. | Physician | 1894 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Costigan, Lee H. | 271 92d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | do | 1880 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Coursey, Thos. J. | 212 West St., Geneva, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1876 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Court, Wm. S. | 2538 George St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Lineman, telephone and telegraph | 1890 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 125.00 |
| Courtney, John | 115 Heights Court, Ithaca, N. Y. | Soldier | 1880 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 150.00 |
| Crossman, James E. | Canisteo, N. Y. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 94 per cent. | 94.00 | 150.00 |
| Daily, Daniel Jos. | 1219 Madison Ave., New York City | No occupation | 1879 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Daniel, Richard Curd | 30 West 44th St., New York City | Not given | 1873 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Davenport, Ralph M. | 35 5th Ave., New York City | Lumber salesman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| De Birmingham, Ferd. H., Jr. | 1213 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Mechanic, auto. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Des Bien, David Thos. | Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y., New York City | Electrician | 1897 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Dix, Sherwood | U. S. veterans' hospital, Bronx, N. Y. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Dodds, Hiram Elbert | 9th floor Polyclinic Hospital, New York City | Not given | 1897 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Donnelly, Geo. L. | Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, New York City | do | 1898 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Donnelly, Joseph E. | 2790 Marion Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | Physician and surgeon | 1882 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 62.00 | 218.75 |
| Dorn, Ralph W. | 47 Baker St., Jamestown, N. Y. | Insurance salesman | 1877 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Douglas, Richard | 5 Mason St., care of Cassatt & Co., New York City | No pre-war occupation | 1889 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Duflocq, John Milton | 8945 212th St., Bellaire, Long Island, N. Y. | Clerk, recording and computing | 1894 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Durell, Anthony W., Jr. | 45 Franklin Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Durgea, Wright | 563 Fulton St., Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. | Salesman of service, financial | 1896 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Eller, Louis H. | 750 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Not given | 1869 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Estell, Joe G. | 25 West 43d St., New York City | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Fairchild, Hoxie N. | 35 Claremont Ave., New York City | do | 1894 | do | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Fairfax, Chas. Wash. | 92 St. Clair St., Geneva, N. Y. | Designer, artist | 1871 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Farrell, Vincent L. | 1535 East 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Felt, Clement G. | 122 1/2 North 3d St., Olean, N. Y. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Fiedelbaum, Benj. | 1237 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Finn, James G. | 136 North 44th St., New York City | Lawyer | 1879 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Finn, John Jos. | Box 82, Fisher Island, N. Y. | Clergyman | 1888 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Fisher, Tunis Harold | 1814 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Accountant | 1894 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Fitts, Robt. H. | 507 8th Ave., Watervliet, N. Y. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Fitzgerald, Wm. Thos. | 130 East End Ave., New York City | Drayman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| Flierin, Harry Jos. | 135 Fairfield Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. | Salesman, light commodities, outside | 1891 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Flood, John Vincent | 254 East 60th St., New York City | Lawyer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Fox, Wm. A. | Box 44, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Fraser, Edw. D., Jr. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 81, Bronx, N. Y. | do | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Garry, James Joseph | 9114 216th St., Queens Village, Long Island, N. Y. | Recording clerk | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Gifford, Chas. C. | 50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 93.75 |
| Gildersleeve, Donald M. | 2518 Webb Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gilliam, Henry L. | 50 Church St., New York City | Clerk, office | 1898 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Gilliam, Edward | 5517 3d Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Stevedore | 1862 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 150.00 |
| Gilmore, Saml. J. | 358 80th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Occupation not given | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Godfrey, Michael F. | 9 Cleveland St., Addison, N. Y. | Not given | 1861 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Golding, Jos. E. | 170 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Goldslein, Jacob | 124 Allen St., Syracuse, N. Y. | Clerk, law (student) | 1893 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Gookin, Edw. R. | 112 Central Park South, New York City | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 125.00 |
| Gordon, John H. | 50 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Grabenstein, Joseph | 6401 35th Ave., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 125.00 |
| Grenfell, Fredk. A. | Pearl River, N. Y. | Veterinary surgeon | 1891 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 125.00 |
| Griffiths, Albert F. | 2855 Costar Ave., Bayside, Long Island, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

NEW YORK—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Haber, Chas. G. | 424 West 43d St., New York City | No occupation given | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | \$50.00 | \$93.75 |
| Hahn, Albert G. | Trudeau Sanitarium, Trudeau, N. Y. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hall, Geo. McKenzie | 33 Allen St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Hall, Robt. A. | 225 74th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hallehan, Wm. H. | Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | do | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Halliday, Herbert | Pleasantville, N. Y. | do | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Halpin, John Henry | 94 Main St., Potsdam, N. Y. | School-teacher | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hardy, Robert S. | 7 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. | Electrical engineer | 873 | do | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Harrigan, Cornelius | Pine St., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | Not given | 1887 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hartig, Frank | 337 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. | Baseball player | 1895 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Hartmann, Chas. | Care of E. B. Hopkins, 25 Broadway, New York City | Civil engineer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Harvey, Olin F. | Care of American Car Co., 165 Broadway, New York City | Lawyer | 1880 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent | 68.00 | 250.00 |
| Hay, Paul Franklin | 277 Park Ave., Apartment 603, New York City | Broker | 1888 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent | 62.00 | 125.00 |
| Hayes, Russell Milton | 353 Hallock St., Jamestown, N. Y. | No occupation | 1903 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hensley, Edwin M. | 29 East 11th St., New York City | Cashier | 1895 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent | 51.00 | 93.75 |
| Hepper, Edward W. | 256 West 190th St., New York City | Engineer, stationary | 1868 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Herron, Ashley M. | 629 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. | Merchant, treasurer of company | 1870 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Howard, Lester W. | 238 West 4th St., New York City | Marine and stationary engineer | 1873 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Hultzen, Lee Sisson | 241 Linden Ave., Ithaca, N. Y. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Hunt, Fredk. P. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 81, New York City | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Ingalls, Paul Vernon | 100 Cheltenham, Buffalo, N. Y. | Accountant | 1894 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent | 41.00 | 93.75 |
| Jenney, Wm. E. | Care of Farmer and Mechanic Savings Bank, Lockport, N. Y. | Dentist | 1869 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Jensen, Wm. C. | Warren County Sanitarium, Glens Falls, N. Y. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnson, Cortland A. | Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y. | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| Jones, Geo. Russell | 42 Ten Eyck Ave., Albany, N. Y. | Chief clerk, office | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Jones, Rochester B. | 258 West 12th St., New York City | Insurance salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Judkowitz, Judd Herman | 1233 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Physician and surgeon | 1874 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Kaufman, Frank | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 81, Bronx, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1892 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Keefe, Robt. E. | 291 Washington Ave., Kingston, N. Y. | Mechanical engineer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Kelly, Columbia F. | St. Joseph's Hospital, East 143d St., New York City | Not given | 1883 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Kent, Geo. A. | 522 West 134th St., New York City | do | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Kerr, Mathew | 354 East Moshulu Parkway, New York City | do | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Keyes, Jay Gould | 56 East Main St., Gawanda, N. Y. | Manager, production and industry | 1880 | do | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| Kiely, Wm. Francis | Church St., Ronkonkoma, N. Y. | Not given | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Kimball, Geo. P. | 300 Palmer Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| King, Chester H. | 206 Dewitt St., Syracuse, N. Y. | Not given | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Kleckner, Ralph | 124 East 31st St., New York City | Physician and surgeon | 1885 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Klecksmith, Frederick | 218 Montgomery St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Salesman, L. O. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Kobbe, Wm. H. | 122 East 82d St., New York City | Petroleum engineer, mining engineer | 1881 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent | 70.00 | 187.50 |
| Konald, Herschell S. | Loomis Sanitarium, Loomis, N. Y. | Advertising salesman | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kraner, Joseph | 817 West End Ave., New York City | No occupation given | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Kupfer, Chas. | 2605 Ditmarr Ave., Astorid, Long Island, N. Y. | Student | 1891 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Lamb, Orin R. | 133 West 72nd St. | Dentist | 1888 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Lansing, Wm., Jr. | 49 Clairmont Ave., New York City | Civil engineer | 1874 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Lashua, Isaac | West Chazy, N. Y. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Laudman, Everett Solomon | Butter Hall 88, Morningside Drive West, New York City | Press feeder | 1883 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Laughlin, Douglas E. | 30 Shepard Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | Cost clerk | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Leahy, Sylvester Richard | 69 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Lee, Herbert L. | 10 West 56th St., New York City | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lee, Thomas H. | 400 West 60th St., New York City | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Le May, Arthur A. | Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lent, Chas. V. | Hyde Park, N. Y. | Office clerk | 1894 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Leonhardt, Heinrich C. | 228 Goundry St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. | Physician and surgeon | 1864 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Lersch, Jos. F. | 1221 Mercantile Building, Rochester, N. Y. | Railroad brakeman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Lesser, Leon E. | 348 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent | 43.00 | 125.00 |
| Lewis, Ottis N. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Bronx, N. Y. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Lewis, Wm. Geo. | Alton, N. Y. | Physician | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Lipes, Harry Judson | 178 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y. | Surgeon | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Livingston, Robert | Castle Point, N. Y. | Not given | 1884 | do | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Lockwood, Willard G. | 465 William St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Factory foreman | 1882 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent | 83.00 | 125.00 |
| Logue, John | Brooklyn St. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McAvery, John | 159-10 Sanford Ave., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. | Shipping clerk salesman | 1896 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| McCrum, Douglas S. | 174 Park Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McEntyre, Lawrence | 106 Highland Ave., Tonawanda, N. Y. | do | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McGingan, Lewis G. | 334 Forest Ave., Staten Island, N. Y., Bugle-ton Heights, West New Brighton | do | 1871 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McGuirk, Alexander | 7 Rosemont Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | do | 1893 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McIntosh, John F. | 34 Franklin St., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | do | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McKeogh, A. F. | 184 East 93d St., New York City | Editor | 1890 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| McLaughlin, Michael | 448 West 14th St., New York City | Ship rigger | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McLean, Guy M. | Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. | Not given | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McPhail, Donald | 1216 60th St., New York City | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Mabry, Gregory | 30 Pine Grove Ave., Kingston, N. Y. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| MacDougall, Danl. R. | Cobleskill, N. Y. | Machinist | 1884 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent | 65.00 | 93.75 |
| Magan, Geo. H. | 138 Vernon Ave., Richville, Ceitle, Long Island, N. Y. | Outside salesman | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Maloney, Herbert W. | 220 East 4th St., New York, N. Y. | Advertising salesman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Manheimer, Louis | 3440 Broadway, New York City | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Manners, Cecil Chas. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 98, Castle Point, N. Y. | Manager of store | 1884 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Marcus, Lawrence | 470 West 166th St., New York, N. Y. | Statistician | 1893 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Marks, Allen David | Room 1003, 50 East 42d St., New York City | Office clerk | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Martin, Richard | 151 West 33d St., care of Phelling Co., New York City | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Maslin, Henry | 942 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

NEW YORK—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Massey, Albert Wm. | R. F. D. South Alfred, N. Y. | Electrician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | \$57.00 | \$93.75 |
| Mathews, Chas. Smith | 4200 White Plains Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | Salesman, outside | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Maze, Coleman Lloyd | 121 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Meehan, Jas. J. | 331 West 24th St., New York City | Sailor | 1890 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 93.75 |
| Miller, Chas. Ross | Potts Memorial Hospital, Livingston, N. Y. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Harold A. | 1081 Anderson Ave., Bronx, New York City | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Milton, Lucid Michael | 636 University Building, Syracuse, N. Y. | Physician and surgeon | 1869 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Modett, Nelson | Box 5, Pine Bush, N. Y. | Veterinary surgeon | 1867 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Montgomery, Howard S. | 332 Insurance Building, Glens Falls, N. Y. | Lawyer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Moon, Basil | 58 West 99th St., New York City | Inspector, fire insurance | 1883 | do. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Moore, Floyd H. | 134 North Washington St., Herkimer, N. Y. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 90 per cent. | 90.00 | 125.00 |
| Morse, John D. | Thendara, N. Y. | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Mulrean, Leo J. | 405 West 50th St., Nye, N. Y. | do. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Murphy, Peter J. | Caldwell Apartments, State and 2d Sts., Troy, N. Y. | Foreman, construction | 1873 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Murtha, Wm. Henry | 372 3d St., Niagara Falls, N. Y. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Neary, Edw. Jos. | Ditmars Ave., East, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. | Retail dealer, general stores | 1892 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Neelands, Ralph | 2862 Marion Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Nemsen, Abraham | 950 6th Ave., South, Brooklyn, N. Y. | Physician | 1895 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Neville, Wm. Harry | 6 Williams St., Auburn, N. Y. | Not given | 1876 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Nial, Thos. Matthew | 120 West 42d St., New York City | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Nichols, Geo. Pardee | 115 Pearl St., New York City, N. Y. | Insurance broker | 1881 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Nietz, Adolph H. | 55 Harding Rd., Rochester, N. Y. | Photographer, chemist, printer developer | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Norman, Seaton | 157 West 47th St., Hotel Manhattan, New York City | Physician | 1861 | Permanent partial, 87 per cent. | 87.00 | 187.50 |
| O'Connell, Francis | 2446 University Ave., New York, N. Y. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| O'Connor, Richard B. | 302 Marine Ave., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn | Business exporter | 1891 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 125.00 |
| Oring, Nelson M. | 120 Alsac Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. | Mechanical engineer, master mechanic | 1870 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| Osborn, Chas. W. | Bellport, N. Y. | Railroad conductor, road constructor, manager | 1879 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Parker, Partis F. | 430 Senator St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Parks, Paul Blaine | 117 West 86th St., New York City | Pianist | 1892 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Petross, Robt. | 765 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Pfohl, Harold | 74 Huntington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 125.00 |
| Philbin, Jos. A. | 24 Franklin Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Reese, Ernest E. | 2241 Pierce Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y. | Surveyor | 1886 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Reid, Henry | 1219 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| Reynolds, Wm. G. | 137 Riverside Drive, New York City | Mining engineer | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Rice, Marcus H. | 148 Flower Ave. West, Watertown, N. Y. | Hardware dealer, retail | 1870 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Riordan, John J. | 89 Geferts Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Clerk, office | 1892 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Robinson, Arthur | 244 West 11th St., New York City | Newspaper reporter | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Rogers, John P. | 211 Barrett St., Syracuse, N. Y. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Ryan, Benedict M. | 386 Clay Ave., Rochester, N. Y. | Civil engineer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Schoenberg, Louis | 285 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Soldier, sailor, marine | 1886 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Seymour, Lewis | 617 Peoples Trust Co. Building, Binghamton, N. Y. | Lawyer | 1863 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Shaughnessy, Paul F. | 46th and Sackett Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Shaw, Wm. H. | Rural Delivery, Putnam Station, N. Y. | Clergyman | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sheehan, Walter B. | Buffalo Athletic Club, Buffalo, N. Y. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Shelley, Wm. S. | Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sheidan, Thos. W. | 17 Slater Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | do. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smealie, James D. | 159 Market St., Amsterdam, N. Y. | do. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Charles | P. O. box 139, Youngstown, N. Y. | No pre-war occupation | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Lee Roy | R. F. D. No. 3, Hamburg, N. Y. | Soldier | 1892 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Russell G. | Presbyterian Hospital, 70th and Madison Ave., New York City | Secretary | 1892 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Wingate C. E., Jr. | 285 Madison Ave., New York City | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 27.30 | 93.75 |
| Snook, Theo. P. | Waverly, N. Y. | Dentist | 1876 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Spellman, John J. | 2640 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1875 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Spence, Albert Harley | 19 1st St., Flushing, N. Y. | Civil engineer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Spencer, Lorillard | 383 Madison Ave., New York City | Secretary | 1883 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Spitzer, Eugene R. | Care of Reynolds, 440 Madison Ave, New York City | Stenographer | 1897 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Spony, Albert | 1006 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Railroad clerk | 1896 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Stires, Page Van Rensselaer | Hotel Devon, 70 West 56th St., New York City | Traveling auditor | 1872 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Stone, Henry C. | 266 St. Marks Pl., St. George, Staten Island, N. Y. | Student | 1900 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Stout, Wm. | R. F. D. No. 1, Angola, N. Y. | Soldier | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Stowbridge, Robt. W., Jr. | 17 East 49th St., Room 802, New York City | Accountant | 1891 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Straley, Jno. Alonzo | 28 Nassau St., New York City | Salesman of service | 1894 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Stratton, John Mc | 245 Madison Ave., New York City | Farmer, livestock | 1893 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Strong, Saml. M. | Care of President Harding Apartment, New York City | No pre-war occupation | 1877 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Sullivan, Jeremiah M. | 222 East 75th St., New York City | Not given | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sullivan, Daniel | 115 Robinson St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. | Soldier | 1884 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Sutton, Sherwood | 166 Valley Stream Rd., Larchmont, N. Y. | Insurance agent | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Taylor, Geo. T. | Box 97, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. | Not given | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Taylor, Jas. O. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Castle Point, N. Y. | Salesman | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Teepell Frank A. | Russell, N. Y. | Not given | 1870 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Thompson, Willard C. | 36 Brinkerhoff St., Plattsburg, N. Y. | do. | 1866 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Tilghman, Chas. | 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. | Shipping clerk | 1889 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Tuck, John Bennett | 5046 Dell Memorial Building, Syracuse, N. Y. | Lawyer | 1868 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 218.75 |
| Twitcheil, Ralph S. | 353 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Tymeson, Chas. Prindle | 58 East Main St., Johnston, N. Y. | Mechanical engineer | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Vieslet, Victor P. | Loomis Sanatorium, Loomis, N. Y. | Physician | 1887 | do. | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| Vines, Edw. H. | 60 Maple Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | Not given | 1874 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Walcott, Bernard C. | 62 Murray St., Binghamton, N. Y. | Production manager | 1895 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Walker, Geo. | 829 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y. | Rigger foreman, steel | 1884 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 150.00 |
| Warner, Russell A. | 1155 Avon Rd., Schenectady, N. Y. | Electrical engineer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Warren, Edw. R. | 286 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Watkins, Rex Eugene | Box 81, Salamanca, N. Y. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Webber, John Daniel | 46 Hamilton Building, Buffalo, N. Y. | do. | 1876 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Wells, LeRoy | Wantagh, Long Island, N. Y. | Carpenter | 1893 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 93.75 |
| Wheeler, Wm. D. | 319 Chanancy St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. | Salesman, outside | 1861 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Whinihan, Sylvester | 740 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |

NEW YORK—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| William, John Marshall | White Falls, N. Y. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | \$55.00 | \$93.75 |
| Williams, Jas. F. | 382 Vermont St., Buffalo, N. Y. | do. | 1894 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| Williams, Thos. Edw. | 5 Shephard St., Saranac Lake, N. Y. | do. | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wittack, Henry | Rt. No. 4, Hemstead Garden, Long Island, N. Y. | Salesman, advertising | 1878 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 93.75 |
| Wolcott, C. C. | Masonic Temple, Batavia, N. Y. | Physician | 1892 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Wood, Harry G. | 12 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y. | Electrical engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Woodell, Chas. Edw. | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | Mining engineer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Woodward, Harold C. | 938 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City | Broker | 1880 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 187.50 |
| Woolford, Austin W. | 30 Bank St., New York City | Reporter | 1894 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 93.75 |
| Woolsklager, John F. | Castorland, N. Y. | Sailor | 1886 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Zuckerman, Samuel | 1530 Nelson Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | Physician and surgeon | 1887 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |

NORTH CAROLINA

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Altman, Berkeley D. | Weaverville, N. C. | Solicitor for bank | 1890 | Permanent total | \$150.00 | \$93.75 |
| Baker, Geo. Lathrop | U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C. | Stenographer | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bard, Charles | 87 Westwood Pl., West Asheville, N. C. | Not given | 1868 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Barrett, Clement J. | Asheville, N. C., Rt. No. 1 | do. | 1884 | do. | 130.00 | 125.00 |
| Beckam, DeWitt | Henderson, N. C. | Salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Blackburn, Thos. E. | General delivery, Charlotte, N. C. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Boddie, Saml. Perry | Louisville, N. C. | Pharmacist | 1880 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 187.50 |
| Boyarsky, Jos. C. | 808 East 3d St., Charlotte, S. C. | Gas and steam fitter | 1892 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Claud Victor | Hendersonville, N. C. | Detective | 1885 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Burkhead, Edwd. G. | Lafayette Bank & Trust Co., Fayetteville, N. C. | Printer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Byrd, Napoleon Leon | Raleigh, N. C., 109 Idlewild Ave. | Student | 1892 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Caddell, Geo. W. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C. | Master mariner | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Caldwell, Joseph H. | 621 Professional Building, Charlotte, N. C. | No pre-war occupation | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Camp, Earl Franklin | Newland, N. C. | Bookkeeper | 1887 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Chaffin, Otto Ray | U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C. | Musician, clarinet | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cheshire, James Webb | 802 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C. | Real estate, insurance, and loans | 1890 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Clark, Elliott B. | Weldon, N. C. | Lawyer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Daniels, Thomas Cowper | 95 Park St., Newberry, N. C. | Salesman, outdoor | 1868 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Dawson, Fred Carhuft | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C. | Salesman, outside | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Dodge, William Waldo | 29 Woodlink Rd., Asheville, N. C. | Not given | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Dunn, William | P. O. Box 15, Rocky Mount, N. C. | Carriage trimmer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Ensing, Chester O. | 248 North Center St., Statesville, N. C. | Accountant | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Fraser, Abner L. | Tryon, N. C. | Not given | 1858 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| George, John Cecil | 608 Biltmore Ave., Asheville, N. C. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 187.50 |
| Glickman, David | Forrest City, N. C. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Hamilton, Wm. A. | Grovement, Swannanoa, N. C. | Sailor | 1890 | Permanent total | 175.00 | 187.50 |
| Hooks, Thel | Smithfield, N. C. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Hudson, Norman E. | P. O. Box 471, Goldsboro, N. C. | Cleaner and renovator, clothes | 1894 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Izard, John | Rosebank, Albemarle Park, Asheville, N. C. | Lawyer | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Jeffords, James | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C. | Civil engineer | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Jervay, Theodore D. | Tryon, N. C. | Real estate salesman | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kaplan, Herman H. | 619 Merrimac Ave., Rt. 1, Asheville, N. C. | Dentist | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| King, Edward | Haywood Building, Asheville, N. C. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 125.00 |
| King, Parks McC | 820 Professional Building, Charlotte, N. C. | do. | 1877 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 150.00 |
| Lazenby, Earl K. | Charlotte, N. C. | do. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 150.00 |
| Lockhart, James Alexander | Law Building, Charlotte, N. C. | Lawyer | 1881 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Luff, Fredk. E. | Care of Dr. James J. Dickie, Pine Crest Manor, Southern Pines, N. C. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lutz, James Augustus | U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C. | Mechanical engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Macpherson, Geo. S. | 18 Commodore Apartments, Asheville, N. C. | Physician | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McAfee, Geo. | 14 Johnson Boulevard, Asheville, N. C. | Salesman | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| McCullen, Alpheus | Rockingham, N. C., P. O. Box 318 | Not given | 1859 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| McIntosh, Donald M. | Old Fort, N. C. | No pre-war occupation | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McIntosh, Leland C. | Henderson, N. C. | Physician | 1878 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Manion, James K. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C. | Salesman, outside | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Marshburn, James A. | do. | Dentist | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Wm. Mack | Armatine, Washington County, Charlotte, N. C. | Millwright | 1898 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Mills, John David | 60 Montford, Asheville, N. C. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Montgomery, Chas. G. | 1809 East 8th St., Charlotte, N. C. | Insurance salesman | 1879 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Montgomery, Chas. M. | St. Joseph Sanatorium, Asheville, N. C. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Nance, Alexander W. | 322½ North Fryar St., Charlotte, N. C. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Peterson, Geo. | Clinton, N. C. | Store manager | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Poate, Ernest M. | Southern Pines, N. C. | Physician | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Pratt, Joseph Hyde | Chapel Hill, N. C. | Not given | 1870 | do. | 100.00 | 250.00 |
| Rhodes, Adrian Burbank | 115 South 7th St., Wilmington, N. C. | Cashier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 125.00 |
| Sefford, Ernest J. | Myers Park, Charlotte, N. C. | Mining engineer | 1882 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 150.00 |
| Shepherd, Grant | Linwood, N. C. | do. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Shupp, Roy F. | 33 National Ave., Newbern, N. C. | Manager, industrial | 1887 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | 57.00 | 125.00 |
| Slear, John Klump | 509 North Poplar St., Charlotte, N. C. | Engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Robert Lee | 48 Pearl St., Asheville, N. C. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Worlett S. | Scotland Neck, N. C. | Salesman, insurance | 1882 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Suggett, Orvil Le Grand | 128 Woodrow Ave., Asheville, N. C. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Sullivan, Claude H. | 712 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C. | do. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 125.00 |
| Tharburg, Zebulon B. | South Union St., Concord, N. C. | Retail dealer, grocery | 1890 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 62.00 | 125.00 |
| Tinsley, Thomas C. | 525 East Nash St., Wilson, N. C. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Van Meter, Benjamin | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C. | Surgeon | 1873 | do. | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| Wallace, John Whitlock | Statesville, N. C. | Student | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Washington, Bushrod | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C. | No occupation given | 1865 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Watson, Andrew J. B. | do. | Not given | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Westhafer, Edison K. | U. S. S. Modoc, Wilmington, N. C. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 187.50 |
| Wetzler, Barry | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C. | Clerk, sales, heavy commissions | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Whitefield, Fitzhugh Lee | Clinton, N. C. | Lawyer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Wilson, Harry Hall | Black Mountain, N. C. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Woodley, Saml. S. | Tyrrrell Co., Columbia, N. C. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 90 per cent. | 90.00 | 93.75 |
| Wright, William F. | 301 Clement Ave., Charlotte, N. C. | Electrical engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Youngblood, Lewis | 16 Grove St., Woodlawn, Charlotte, N. C. | Clerk, office | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |

NORTH DAKOTA

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Broilling, Alfred M. | 1003 9th Ave. South, Fargo, N. Dak. | Veterinary surgeon | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | \$30.00 | \$93.75 |
| Flynn, Jas. Jos. | 119 3d Ave. South, Jamestown, N. Dak. | Salesman | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Garfield, Roy Wm. | General delivery, Grand Forks, N. Dak. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Maher, Harry Ellsworth | 8½ Roberts St., Fargo, N. Dak. | Auto mechanic | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Faulsen, Paul M. | Care of City Hall, Fargo, N. Dak. | Coach, athlete | 1883 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Seimes, Henry Frank | 215 3d St., Bismark, N. Dak. | No occupation | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Stutt, Emanuel | Fargo, N. Dak. | Sales clerk, staple commodities | 1895 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| Stuck, Leon Hubert | Dickinson, N. Dak. | Meat cutter | 1889 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Thompson, Chas. | P. O. Box 12, Arthur, N. Dak. | Football manager, store manager | 1884 | Permanent partial, 77 per cent. | 77.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Chas. N. | P. O. Box 347, Devils Lake, N. Dak. | Recording and computing office clerk | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Voss, Carl | Hettinger, N. Dak. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Weeks, Fred. Lewis | 1115 8th St., Fargo, N. Dak. | Civil engineer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |

OHIO

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Allis, Wm. D. | 527 Broadway, Bedford, Ohio | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | \$120.00 | \$93.75 |
| Bail, Frank W. | 2427 Woodmere Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio | Architect | 1891 | Partial temporary, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Barlow, Alfred M. | Stop 45, Avon Lake, Lorain, Ohio | General farmer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Barnard, Benj. C. | 133 Linden St., Alliance, Ohio | Physician | 1877 | Partial temporary, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 187.50 |
| Barry, John E. | 537 Yankee Rd., Middletown, Ohio | Law student, notary public | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Barton, Jesse M. | 423 Elm St., Martens Terry, Ohio | Not given | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Becht, Charles | 147 West First Ave., Columbus, Ohio | Clerk, office supervising | 1854 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Birnbaum, Alfred Victor | 17601 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio | Delivery man | 1892 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 125.00 |
| Blackburn, Herbert M. | State Hospital, Dayton, Ohio | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Bland, Arthur Vere | 1122 Brighton Blvd., Zanesville, Ohio | Manager traffic | 1890 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Arthur | 2700 Glenway Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Brown, Jesse Fred | Avon Lake, Ohio | Carpenter | 1878 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Jos. Reese | Rt. No. 11, Lockland, Ohio | Millwright | 1888 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Bunge, Robert C. | 2529 Bell Pl., Cincinnati, Ohio | Not given | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Butts, Clarence R. | 5 McKinley Ave., Athens, Ohio | Salesman | 1887 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Cable, Robt. B. | 222 West 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio | Not given | 1884 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Cahill, Alphonso | 128 East 5th St., Chillicothe, Ohio | Sales clerk | 1892 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 125.00 |
| Campbell, Chas. | 522 North Madriver St., Bellefontaine, Ohio | Auto electrician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Carr, Raymond M. | 432 East Columbus Ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio | General farmer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Carter, Wm. Corwin | H 97, Chillicothe, Ohio | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Christopher, Harry | 16 West High St., London, Ohio | Physician and surgeon | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 140.00 |
| Clark, John Wm. | Oak Hill, Ohio | Physician | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Cornell, Sidney V. | New Castle, Ohio | Not given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Cotter, John | Company 8, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio | Sailor | 1874 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Crawford, Lewis C. | Shreve, Ohio | Salesman | 1891 | do | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Curley, Harry O. | 213 Maple St., Massillon, Ohio | Contractor, foreman construction | 1881 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Davis, Howard H. | 1730 West 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Delatash, Frank A. | Lebanon, Ohio | Osteopath, analogous to physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Dix, Charles Carey | 2063 East 96th St., Cleveland, Ohio | Physical training teacher | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Dolphin, James B. | 1490 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio | Student | 1889 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Edwards, Malcolm W. | 62 North Main St., Ashtabula, Ohio | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Ford, William G. | Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie Co., Ohio | Not given | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Funk, Perry Jefferson | R. F. D. 3, Box 1, Tiffin, Seneca, Ohio | Tool dresser, oil well | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gage, John Gray | 191 South Main St., Akron, Ohio | Physician | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gaumer, George R. | 209 Hartman Building, Columbus, Ohio | Soldier | 1895 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Gill, William C. | Shore Time Stop 130½, Euclid, Ohio | Physician | 1895 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 218.75 |
| Gordon, E. J. | 394 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio | do | 1883 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 187.50 |
| Griffin, Oliver H. | 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio | Manager, production | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Grisner, Walter | U. S. veterans' hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio | Student | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.5 |
| Griswold, Glenn E. | 1717 East 85th St., suite No. 1, Cleveland, Ohio | Lawyer | 1874 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Haele, George | 1520 Clark St., Cleveland, Ohio | Not given | 1863 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Hanabergh, Frank John | 2224 Adams Ave., Norwood, Ohio | Salesman, outside | 1889 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Hannan, Lawrence John | 520 Center St., Ironton, Ohio | Sales clerk | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Hardman, Thos. E. | 132 East 6th Ave., Columbus, Ohio | Carpenter | 1869 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Hardway, Orestes Elma | 1774 Summeth Ave., Columbus, Ohio | Farmer, general | 1877 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 187.50 |
| Harwood, Mantion | 1054 East Heigh. St., Springfield, Ohio | Printer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Hazlett, George W. | 410 East Ohio Gas Building, Cleveland, Ohio | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 93.75 |
| Herbert, Thos. J. | 2883 Coleridge Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio | do | 1894 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Herbst, Edward | Bullitt Park Place, Columbus, Ohio | Physician | 1864 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 150.00 |
| Hindman, Sanil | 1443 East 82d St., Cleveland, Ohio | do | 1879 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 150.00 |
| Hoover, Emil R. | 7th St., Sycamore, Ohio | Lineman, telephone and telegraph | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hurd, James Fay | Office of secretary station, Columbus, Ohio | Not given | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hutchinson, Lester | 16800 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio | Electrician | 1895 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Iford, Daniel Wm. | 701 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Johnson, Burke L. | 223 North Main St., Kenton, Ohio | do | 1874 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Johnson, Edgar H. | Alexandria, Ohio | do | 1875 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 150.00 |
| Johnson, Ervin Rex | 159 North 21st St., Columbus, Ohio | Waiter | 1876 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Johnston, Geo. E. | 755 East Market St., Akron, Ohio | Real estate dealer | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Judkins, Robt. J. | 2227 Madison Ave., Norwood, Ohio | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| Kaminski, Theophile Charles | P. O. Box 1421, Columbus, Ohio | Pharmacist | 1892 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Keiser, Jay Gould | 61 South Kensington Rd., Columbus, Ohio | Physician | 1884 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Kennedy, Clifford C. | 4508 Forest Ave., Norwood, Ohio | No pre-war occupation | 1885 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Keyser, Tedrow S. | 1126 North Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio | do | 1886 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Kindler, Otto J. | 113 West Walnut St., Lancaster, Ohio | Not given | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Klumph, Thorp A. | 13922 Elm Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio | Foreman, factory | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Koehl, Charles | 1102 Oak St., Columbus, Ohio | Baker | 1869 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| La Page, Percy William | 41 Walnut St., Struthers, Ohio | Salesman, outside | 1879 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 93.75 |
| Leifer, Nelson N. | 1956 East 101st St., Cleveland, Ohio | Veterinary surgeon | 1865 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Lehmann, Frank J. | 3742 Lakewood Ave., Toledo, Ohio | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Lewis, David Everett | 787 Milwaukee Ave., Columbus, Ohio | Student | 1896 | do | 150.00 | 93.70 |
| Lewis, Schuyler Colfax | 331 East Cherry St., Columbus, Ohio | Not given | 1870 | do | 100.00 | 125.05 |

OHIO—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|--|---|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Linn, Wm. Jos. | Care of World Products Trading Co., 274 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio. | Geologist | 1884 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | \$45.00 | \$93.75 |
| Litty, John Charles | 94 East Green St., Salem, Ohio. | Pottery decorator, dipper, pottery. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.75 |
| Long, Robert L. | 245 Earnshaw Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McElroy, Jos. E. | 32 Maysville Ave., Zanesville, Ohio. | do. | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McKeon, Joseph M. | 520 Cook Building, East 46th St., Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | Draftsman | 1894 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| McNerney, Jos. Dennis | 275 South Grand Ave., Columbia, Ohio. | Physician | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| McNical, Lester B. | P. O. Box 535, East Liverpool, Ohio. | Salesman, outside | 1893 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| McVey, Edward Forest | U. S. veterans' hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent total | 83.33 | 125.00 |
| Majewsky, Leo R. | 22 West 7th St., Lancaster Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. | do. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 125.00 |
| Marcey, Glenn Henry | Citizens Banking & Trust Co., Conneaut, Ohio. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Marquiss, Chas. Rubens | Care of Toledo Edison Co., Toledo, Ohio. | Salesman, outside | 1886 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Harry Fred | National Soldiers Home, Dayton, Ohio. | Blacksmith, railroad | 1880 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 187.50 |
| Miller, Harry T. | 229 East High St., Springfield, Ohio. | Physician | 1866 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 150.00 |
| Miller, Walter Jno. | 4 Pearson Court, Troy, Ohio. | School teacher | 1892 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 125.00 |
| Moody, Robert R. | 405 Liberty St., Painesville, Ohio. | Draftsman | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Moore, Robert G. | 8428 Wiswell Ave., Hartwell, Ohio. | Machinist | 1897 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Mosley, Robert A. | National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio. | Mechanical engineer | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Musgrave, Chas. A. | 515½ 3d St., Defiance, Ohio. | Dentist | 1877 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 150.00 |
| Oldham, Ralph Wm. | Care of salvage depot, Miller Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Owens, Otto James | 209 East Federal St., Youngstown, Ohio. | Physician, surgeon | 1873 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Owey, Frank Johnson | 2129 Easter Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. | do. | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Oyler, Frank Lee | 2494 Steele Ave., Columbus, Ohio. | Sawyer, circular | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Peinert, Earl Tray | 156 Wilson Ave., Columbus, Ohio. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Pirring, Joseph E. | 1218 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. | do. | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Ragor, Charles A. | 921 Woodlawn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Rank, John Elmer | Rt. No. 9, care of J. C. Rank, Van Wert, Ohio. | do. | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ransbottom, Ivah J. | Coldwater, Ohio. | Physician | 1869 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Repiogle, Geo. Brown | 3809 Woodbridge Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio. | School-teacher | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Roberts, Henry D. | 812 Westwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio. | Boiler maker | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Robins, Julius Chas. | 1553 Belmer Rd., East Cleveland, Ohio. | Student | 1898 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Rock, Laylen | 328 East Court St., Urbana, Ohio. | Soldier | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Roe, Allen Perkins | 618 North Wayne St., Pequa, Ohio. | Machinist | 1892 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 93.75 |
| Rogers, Geo. B. | 1475 Lincoln Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. | Photographic lens tester, photographer. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Rondebush, Jas. F. | Newtonville, Ohio. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Rowe, Jas. Wm. | 20 West 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. | Physician | 1869 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 187.50 |
| Ryan, Frank | 10932 Draxel Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | Salesman, outside | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Rylander, Wilber Edmond | Tevinsburg, Ohio. | Farmer, general laborer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 93.75 |
| Sattler, Robert Ray | Longview Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sawyer, Jas. H. | McArthur, Ohio. | Physician | 1867 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Schawweker, Arthur | 339 Hudson Ave., Newark, Ohio. | Salesman, outside | 1889 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Schreck, Harold F. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 97, Chillicothe, Ohio. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Scott, Saml. H. | 2508 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio. | do. | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Shadrach, John Wm. | 1957 Grand Ave., Dayton, Ohio. | Bookkeeper | 1894 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Shanks, Clifford L. | R. R. No. 6, Box 6, Elmwood, Pl., Ohio. | Foreman, construction | 1895 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 93.75 |
| Silvers, Otho Lole | 3952 Hazel Ave., Norwood, Ohio. | Telegraph lineman | 1896 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Claude E. | 3240 Burnet Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Maurice Leigh | 609 South Main St., Urbana, Ohio. | Not given | 1862 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Snider, Van Absalom | 243 East 5th Ave., Lancaster, Ohio. | do. | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Southam, John Ralston | 159 Beech St., Berea, Ohio. | General contractor | 1884 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 187.50 |
| Spencer, Jas. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Sproy, Henry Adam | Bryan, Ohio. | Retail dealer, general stores. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| Stephens, Clarence C. | 1815 Clifton Rd., Cleveland, Ohio. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Stewart, Floyd R. | 12579 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio. | Mechanical engineer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Stull, Chas. Moheler | 1432 Hunter Ave., Columbus, Ohio. | Not given | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Sutherland, Paul | 22 Burns Ave., Wyoming, Ohio. | Salesman, outside | 1896 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Thomas, Fred | 2906 Sackett Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | Derrick builder, oil wells | 1895 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 93.75 |
| Thornberry, Albert E. | 920 Gomer Ave., Cambridge, Ohio. | Dentist | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Tilden, John A. | 3212 Sycamore Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Van Mason, Chas. | Care of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Varney, Jas. D. | National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| Verwohlt, Howard | 1644 Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | Engineer, construction | 1893 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 125.00 |
| Wakefield, John Dillon | 3435 Edwards Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio. | Physician | 1869 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Walker, Chas. E. | 6500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | do. | 1883 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 187.50 |
| Wallach, Chas. | 1866 East 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Watson, Hugh | Rt. No. 1, Box 64, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. | Auto mechanic | 1894 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Westfall, Welton Grover | 1107 West Park Ave., Piqua, Ohio. | do. | 1885 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Whitwham, Gratian P. | Cincinnati Sanatorium, Cincinnati, Ohio. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |

OKLAHOMA

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Aitken, Wallace A. | 1823 West Cherokee St., Enid, Okla. | Not given | 1877 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$187.00 |
| Banks, Thomas G. | 703 East 36th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Engineer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Barbee, Wyatt | P. O. Box 1228, Muskogee, Okla. | Salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Bell, Alexander D. | 1133 West 13th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Mechanical engineer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Bisbee, Walter G. | Bristow, Okla. | No occupation | 1876 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Alfred A. | Care of Gas & Electric Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. | No pre-war occupation given. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Browning, Robt. LeR. | Hartshorne, Okla. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Byrd, John H. | 2540 West 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Cabinetmaker | 1891 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Carlson, George N. | 1310 West 22d St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Daniel, Sam Hardeman | Jenks, Okla. | Soldier | 1887 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 93.75 |
| Davis, Hale V. | 1833 Linden St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Clergyman | 1862 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Deans, Fenwick Plein | 216 Cardin Building, Miami, Okla. | Physician and surgeon | 1865 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Dial, Henry B. | Care of Mr. Kenneth Bliss, 921 Med. Continental Building, Tulsa, Okla. | Farmer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Emerson, John E. | 1111 East 25th St., Tulsa, Okla. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |

OKLAHOMA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Finley, James H. | 408 F St., Ardmore, Okla. | Lawyer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | \$70.00 | \$150.00 |
| Guthrie, Austin L. | 731 West 18th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 150.00 |
| Haggard, John B. | Arapaho, Okla. | do. | 1868 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Haigh, Harry | 309 North 6th Ave., Durant, Okla. | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hoffman, Arthur B. | Care of Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla. | Soldier | 1885 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Horton, Earle E. | Soldiers T. B. Home, Sulphur, Okla. | No occupation | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hutchinson, Alva | Box 215, Erick, Okla. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Kellner, Bernard A. | 312 West Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Teacher, school | 1892 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Loeke, Ben | U. S. veterans' hospital, Muskogee, Okla. | Livestock farmer | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Long, Ross Davis | 617 West 14th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Physician and surgeon | 1871 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| McFaggart, Ernest D. | Box 11, Frederick, Okla. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Morphew, John E. | Soldiers T. B. Sanatorium | No occupation | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Reed, Jesse McC. | Fairfax, Okla. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 150.00 |
| Sayre, Harace H. | 323 F St. SW., Ardmore, Okla. | Insurance agent | 1866 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Suggs, Velle C. | 621 North Washington St., Ardmore, Okla. | No occupation | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Thomas, John G. | 1734 West 31st St., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Physician and surgeon | 1888 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Thomas, Lawrence G. | 420 Braniff Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. | Telephone operator | 1889 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Robert | General Delivery, Tulsa, Okla. | Railroad fireman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Wm. R. | Security National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Warren, Charles I. | 509 West Oteo St., Ponca City, Okla. | do. | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Whitaker, William | Box 341, Pryor, Okla. | Physician and surgeon | 1881 | Permanent partial, 90 per cent. | 90.00 | 125.00 |

OREGON

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Carlson, Enoch B. | 920 Hood St., Portland, Oreg. | Mail carrier | 1886 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Coffey, Earl O. | 407 East 37th St., Portland, Oreg. | Captain, master, mate, or pilot | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Crawford, Harry | Boardman, Oreg. | Draftsman | 1886 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Crouch, Junious E. | 1602 Alameda Drive, Portland, Oreg. | Physician, surgeon | 1869 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Dorris, Benj. F. | 502 East 9th St., Portland, Oreg. | Clerk, office, recording and computing | 1890 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Earnest, F. James M. | U. S. veterans hospital, Portland, Oreg. | Surgeon | 1874 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Feldenbreimer, Roy | 702 Main St., Portland, Oreg. | Statistician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Firey, Frankland | 304 Columbia Building, Portland, Oreg. | No occupation | 1885 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Goodwin, Marsh H. | 223 East 20th St., Portland, Oreg. | Insurance salesman | 1893 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Greene, Fred Baxter | Arbor Court Apartments, 14th and Columbia Sts. | do. | 1882 | do. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Griffith, George P. | 336 Leslie St., Salem, Oreg. | Cashier, teller, bank | 1879 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Hogan, Cicero F. | 629 East 15th St., north, Portland, Oreg. | No pre-war occupation | 1891 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hynson, Garrett L. | 875 Montgomery Drive, Portland, Oreg. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 48.00 | 150.00 |
| Johnson, Alexius E. | 498 Commercial St., Portland, Oreg. | Structural steel worker | 1883 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Loof, Ham W. | Oakland, Oreg. | Forest ranger | 1893 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| McKay, Mames D. | 1775 South High St., Salem, Oreg. | General farmer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Mickey, Robert D. | Rt. No. 2, Gresham, Oreg. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Mills, Vern V. | 55 Strawberry Lane, Ashland, Oreg. | No occupation | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Montag, Benj. B. | 1228 Mallory Ave., Portland, Oreg. | Salesman, O. N. S. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 94 per cent. | 94.00 | 150.00 |
| Newmyer, Philip L. | Care of T. B. Hospital, Salem, Oreg. | Physician, O. N. S. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 150.00 |
| Phelps, Francis M. | 1103 East Stark St., Portland, Oreg. | Attorney | 1886 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 125.00 |
| Piatt, William P. | 209 West 2d Ave., North Forest Grove, Oreg. | Soldier | 1886 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Pineo, Harold D. W. | R. F. D. No. 2, Hood River, Oreg. | Dentist | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ranch, Cloyd | 680 Klickita St., Portland, Oreg. | Court reporter, stenographer | 1885 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Richeson, Austin | U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Portland, Oreg. | Soldier | 1883 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 187.50 |
| Runnells, Garland Dee | 632 East 14th St. north, Portland, Oreg. | Retail dealer general store | 1890 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 125.00 |
| Salado, Louis A. | Central Point, Oreg. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Bruce Leo | 2611 51st St. southeast, Portland, Oreg. | Soldier | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Stearns, Carey D. | La Pine, Oreg. | Livestock farmer | 1894 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Vanderkovi, David | Eugene, Oreg. | Soldier | 1882 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 150.00 |
| Webb, James E. | Mount Angel, Oreg. | Physician | 1872 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Whitledge, Edwin E. | Rt. 1, Box 395, Portland, Oreg. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Williams, David | Suber, Oreg. | do. | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Zellermayer, Louis | 227 Chapman St., Portland, Oreg. | Auto mechanic | 1887 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Zimmerman, Edward | 304 M and W Building, Eugene, Oreg. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Alexander, Ray McKelvey | Robinson, Indiana County, Pa. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Anderson, Wm. | 211 Eastern Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Physician, surgeon | 1872 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Ashton, Wm. E. | 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1859 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 218.75 |
| Aten, Everett M. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 103, Aspinwall, Pa. | Clerk supervisor | 1873 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Banks, Lloyd Mc. | Norristown State Hospital, Norristown, Pa. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bash, James Erwin | 1301 Peermont Ave., Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa. | Inspector, motor electrician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Bateman, Sydney Elon | 5300 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1863 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 150.00 |
| Beale, Harvey | 5026 Green St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. | Clerk, R. and C. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Beck, Theodore | 333 Louisa St., Williamsport, Pa. | Clergyman | 1878 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Bergstein, Alfred M. | 515 Main St., Gallitzin, Pa. | Surgeon | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Billingslea, John S. | 4010 Honey Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. | Foreman, factory | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Blain, West Elliott | Concordville, Pa. | Pattern maker, wood | 1886 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Bogard, Clark Stetson | 25 Pine Ave., Kane, Pa. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Botger, Henry Geo | Greentown, Pike County, Pa. | Teacher, physical culture | 1891 | Permanent partial, 81 per cent. | 81.00 | 125.00 |
| Boyes, Andrew | 1131 West Wingohocking St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Toolmaker | 1895 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 125.00 |
| Bretz, John Thos | 3228 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa. | Not given | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Brown, Thomas E. | 542 East Main St., Carnegie, Pa. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Williams E. | Box 196, Clearfield, Pa. | Lawyer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Buggy, Frank Raymond | 134 North Westdale Rd., Upper Darby, Pa. | Street inspector, chauffeur | 1891 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Caldwell, Herbert Clyde | P. O. Box 435, Johnstown, Pa. | Mining engineer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| Cannon, James T. | 214 North Jackson St., Media, Pa. | Dentist | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Chew, Saml. | General delivery, Easton Post Office, Easton, Pa. | Carpenter | 1890 | do. | 50.00 | 125.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------------|---|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Clapp, George H. | 406 Masonic Temple, Erie, Pa. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | \$50.00 | \$150.00 |
| Clark, Chester Fairchild | 509 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Clendinning, Robt. | 53 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa. | Auto sales manager | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Clush, Wm. Lloyd | 1408 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa. | Manager, foundry | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Cobb, Murray A. | Newton Road, Radnor, Pa. | Not given | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Condit, Geo. L. | 310 Third Ave., Warren, Pa. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Connor, Wm. P. | Box 132, Wilkensburg, Pa. | Engineer, railway | 1877 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 93.75 |
| Conway, Geo. Raymond | 1901 West Southern Ave., Williamsport, Pa. | Soldier | 1894 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 93.75 |
| Cooper, Herbert | Drexel Hill, Pa. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Coover, Merle Edgar | 125 Walnut St., Carlisle, Pa. | Athletic teacher, physical culture | 1894 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Cort, Thomas Laird | 21 Eagle St., Mount Pleasant, Pa. | Salesman, outside, no samples | 1896 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Cramer, Joseph Wm. | 515 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa. | Not given | 1894 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Critchfield, John B. | 326 West Water St., Lock Haven, Pa. | do. | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| DaCosta, John Chalmers | 2045 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. | do. | 1863 | do. | 150.00 | 218.75 |
| Dale, Geo. Cooper | Broad St., Grove City, Pa. | Dentist | 1870 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Devereux, Robt. T. | 235 Park Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. | Physician | 1881 | do. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| Diamond, Francis | 2341 Carpenter St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Linotype operator | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Diller, Warren Levi | P. O. Box 114, Nicholson, Pa. | Physician | 1876 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Diodati, Vincent | 1610 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | do. | 1889 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Doherty, Frank P. | Stewart Ave., Haverford, Pa. | Not given | 1897 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Doyle, Edward V. | General delivery, Cumbola, Pa. | Lawyer | 1878 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Drake, Daniel Webster | 216 South Fraley St., Kane, Pa. | Watch repairman | 1894 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Du Barry, Jos. N. | 2038 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Correspondent journalist | 1893 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 150.00 |
| Edwards, Harry Daniel | 666 Washington Rd., Spring Hill Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa. | Bank cashier-teller | 1892 | Permanent partial, 76 per cent. | 76.00 | 125.00 |
| Eggleton, William | 2102 West Chestnut St., Altoona, Pa. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Elles, Valentine Burton | 214 North Washington St., Titusville, Pa. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Eisenstate, Louis | 2531 Aliquippa St., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Elbersson, Alden Durrell | 907 Wilde Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. | Accountant | 1892 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Embry, Talton Henry | Care of Greenberg Lumber Co., Allentown, Pa. | Buyer of livestock | 1893 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Ewing, Willard | 401 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Clerk | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Eves, Paul Wilson | 711 South 25th St., Harrisburg, Pa. | Dentist | 1891 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 125.00 |
| Fanton, William H. | 5 Beverly Ave., East Lansdowne, Pa. | Letter carrier | 1875 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Farrell, Patrick | 197 Chapel St., Pittston, Pa. | Shipping and receiving clerk | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ferguson, David | 3641 Rosemont Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. | Musician | 1898 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Fiscus, J. A. | 227 Center St., Greensburg, Pa. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 150.00 |
| Foos, Harry Miller | 7014 Oakley St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Telephone lineman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Gamble, Robert Bruce | 917 Diamond St., Meadville, Pa. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 218.75 |
| Giles, Hugh Burgess | 432 Martin St., Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Given, Ellis E. W. | 2714 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 218.75 |
| Glenn, W. S. | State College, Pa. | do. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 150.00 |
| Glidden, Burt Rufus | 60 North Duke St., Lancaster, Pa. | File clerk | 1891 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Gould, Frank R. | 704 Main St., Moosic, Pa. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Graham, James G. | Mercoersburg Academy, Mercoersburg, Pa. | do. | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Gray, Joseph Wilson | 308 2d St., Titusville, Pa. | Traveling agent, oil fields | 1889 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Greene, Albert V. | 235 South Cernac St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Commercial artist | 1886 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| Groff, James H. | 420 South Walnut St., Chester Heights, Pa. | Civil engineer | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Gruber, Charles | 27 Walnut St., Carlisle, Pa. | Clergyman | 1883 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 125.00 |
| Gwyer, Charles F. | 7114 Kelly St., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Priest | 1884 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Hallahan, Robert Francis | 420 Napoleon St., Johnstown, Pa. | Student | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Hammett, John Kelley | Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa. | Salesman, light samples | 1890 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Hebsacker, William Frederick | 2151 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1868 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Hoenstine, Floyd G. | R. F. D. No. 1, Box 34, Duncansville, Pa. | Draftsman, detailer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Honhart, Harold E. | Rt. No. 4, Warren, Pa. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hooper, Thornton D. | 830 North 65th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Master ship | 1891 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Hoover, Wesley | 1227 Bridge St., New Cumberland, Pa. | Soldier | 1879 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Huey, Robt. S. | Lakeview Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. | Sailor | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 50.00 | 250.00 |
| Hunt, Herbert P. | Green St., Shiremanstown, Pa. | Claims adjuster | 1882 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 125.00 |
| Hunter, Andrew | 708 Peoples Bank Building, McKeesport, Pa. | Physician | 1869 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Hurlew, Jno. Henry | 915 South St., Pottstown, Pa. | Boilermaker | 1895 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Huston, Dell C. | McClellandtown, Pa. | Salesman, outside | 1893 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 125.00 |
| John, Rutherford L. | 248 South 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1886 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 187.50 |
| Kent, Samuel Leonard, Jr. | 630 Winford Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa. | Hydraulic engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 88 per cent. | 88.00 | 125.00 |
| Kleinbubler, Wm. O. | 636 East Indiana St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Kleppinger, Sam'l | 102 North 7th St., Allentown, Pa. | Clerk | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kline, Wade Turney | 531 Harrison Ave., Greensburg, Pa. | Lawyer | 1877 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Knippel, Frederick | 508 Cypress St., Johnstown, Pa. | Physician | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Koenig, Carl | 1734 Harrison St., Philadelphia, Pa. | do. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Kranse, Louis B. | 5244 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kranse, Robt. S. | 2811 Beale Ave., Altoona, Pa. | Chemist | 1895 | Permanent partial, 77 per cent. | 77.00 | 125.00 |
| Kriechbaum, Roy Ritner | 8 West Washington St., Chambersburg, Pa. | Railroad flagman and brakeman | 1882 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Landis, Edw. P., Jr. | 1124 Green St., Allentown, Pa. | Clerk | 1898 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Leitzell, Wilbur Forest | 124 East College Ave., State College, Pa. | Retail dealer, books | 1884 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Leonard, Chas. F. | 2025 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Little, Josiah T. | 405 West 3d St., Bloomsburg, Pa. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Logan, Patton Lyon | 1344 Squirrel Hill Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. | do. | 1874 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Love, Preston | 414 West 7th St., Tarentum, Pa. | Farmer | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| McCullough, Leo Jos. | Rt. 3, Pottsville, Pa. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| McDonnell, Owen Fidels | 506 editorial section, Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa. | Newspaper reporter | 1895 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| McGregor, Wm. John | 744 Franklin Ave., Wilkensburg, Pa. | Doctor | 1884 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| MacGee, Roy J. | 6038 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Auto mechanic | 1882 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| MacKenzie, Arthur | Eddington, Pa. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| MacLeod, Norman M. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 49, Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1879 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Malcomsonn, Wm. H. | 1613 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Professional ball player and draftsman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 93.75 |
| Maxey, David Rexford | Forest City, Pa. | Student | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Meley, Edw. Jewett | 600 Penn St., Turtle Creek, Pa. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 150.00 |
| Milovilovich, John | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 49, Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Miller, George H. | Box 35, Wyncote, Pa. | do. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Miller, Philiepus | St. Davids, Pa. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Mosher, James S. | Liberty, Pa. | Physician | 1867 | Permanent partial, 80 per cent. | 80.00 | 150.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Moyer, Wm. W. | Mount Alto Sanitarium, South Mountain, Pa. | Dentist | 1882 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | \$51.00 | \$150.00 |
| Murphy, George W. | 508 Keystone St., Hawley, Pa. | Office manager | 1893 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Murphy, Jos. T. | 215 Mahanton St., Pottsville, Pa. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Murphy, Connell Edw. | 132 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa. | do | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Myers, Charles H. | Wrightsville, Pa. | Iron molder | 1893 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 93.75 |
| Myers, Harry Stephens | 102 Harvey Ave., Doylestown, Pa. | Mechanic | 1878 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Nelan, Thomas G. | 205 South Atlantic Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| North, Arthur L. | 205 Lafayette St., Bristol, Pa. | Railroad brakeman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Moore, William Benj. | Geigers Mills, Pa. | Lumber grader | 1888 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| O'Daniel, Andrew A. | 1616 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| O'Donovan, John Harry | 1940 West Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Record and computing clerk | 1878 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 93.75 |
| O'Leary, Jno. Jeremiah | 1345 Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | Not given | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Osthans, Robert | 330 Wheeler Ave., Scranton, Pa. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Owens, Robert J. | 105 Hastings Ave., South Ardmore, Pa. | Superintendent of construction | 1874 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Painter, Jackson M. | 761 West 3d St., Williamsport, Pa. | Bank clerk | 1889 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 150.00 |
| Patten, Morgan H. | 41 Washington St., Carbondale, Pa. | Building construction foreman, and carpenter | 1892 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Penrose, Thos. Wm. | 5035 North Camac St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 187.50 |
| Peters, Jacob Markwood | Rt. No. 1, Camp Hill, Pa. | Not given | 1862 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Piper, William Scott | 110 2d St., Clearfield, Pa. | do | 1882 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Polk, Roy J. | 5818 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Barber | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Pollock, Benj. Harrison | Chelton and Elm Aves., Jenkintown, Pa. | Foreman, constructor | 1888 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Poux, George A. | Guys Mills, Rt. No. 2, Pa. | Physician | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Quinn, Thomas J. | Main St. and Ridge Ave., Darby, Philadelphia, Pa. | Veterinarian | 1889 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Raeder, Wm. John | 721 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pa. | Foreman, constructor | 1894 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| Rauck, Edmund R. | 625 East King St., Lancaster, Pa. | Athlete | 1888 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| Read, Thomas Preston | 410 Penn St., Huntington, Pa. | Not given | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Reber, Alvin David | 420 West Hutchinson Ave., Edgewood, Pa. | Mechanical engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Rebuck, Walter Edgar | Swissvale Station, Pa. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 93.75 |
| Reed, Joseph M. | 1105 North 16th St., Harrisburg, Pa. | Physician | 1877 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Rehfuess, Louis Allgair | 728 Summerlee St., East End, Pittsburgh, Pa. | Mining engineer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Rhule, Solon L. | 1449 North 65th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rhule, Wilbur Lee | Kutztown, Pa. | Mining engineer | 1884 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 93.75 |
| Robinson, John Lourie | 833 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa. | Lawyer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Rodefer, Onward | 305 Morgantown St., Uniontown, Pa. | School-teacher | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Rogers, John A. | R. F. D. No. 1, West Brownsville, Pa. | Farm manager | 1893 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 93.75 |
| Rosen, Theodore | 823 Summit Grove Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Ross, William Charles | 122 South 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Stenographer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Roy, Wilford Shriner | Rockland Ave., Burholme, Pa. | Record and computing clerk | 1895 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Ruhnka, Roy Arthur | 4926 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1896 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Schoble, Frank, Jr. | 1700 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Factory manager | 1887 | do | 200.00 | 93.75 |
| Scholl, Harry A. | Wyncote, Pa. | Salesman | 1888 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Schug, Carl Adelbert | U. S. veterans' hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Schwartz, Max J. | 404 Main St., South Williamsport, Pa. | Physician | 1893 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 125.00 |
| Schwarz, Theodore E. | U. S. hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. | Physician and surgeon | 1877 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| Seixas, William H. | 136 Termon St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Stevardore | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Seligman, Louis | 1739 South St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Servais, Louis J. | 33 Myrtle Ave., Morton, Pa. | Student | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Shanks, Charles R. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. | Soldier | 1885 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Shelly, Isaac High | 34 West Main St., Norristown, Pa. | Physician | 1886 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Sheridan, Walter D. | 864 Park Ave., Williamsport, Pa. | Railroad clerk | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Shields, Harry P. | R. F. D. No. 1, Arnold, Pa. | Civil engineer | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Shoemaker, George Jos. | 333 McClay St., Harrisburg, Pa. | Policeman | 1887 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 93.75 |
| Shoemaker, P. C. | P. O. Box 472, State College, Pa. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 41.00 | 125.00 |
| Sholes, Eber Corban | P. O. Box 735, Butler, Pa. | Inside laborer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Small, John Jos. | 5416 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. | Dentist | 1892 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| Spackman, Henry S. | 105 Ardmore Ave., Ardmore, Pa. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 218.75 |
| Sponseller, Harling E. | Mont Alto, Pa. | do | 1892 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 93.75 |
| Spunkle, Stanley | 733 North Penn Ave., Morrisville, Pa. | Purchasing agent | 1890 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Squier, Lowell Wash | 305 Grayling Ave., Narbeth, Pa. | City salesman | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Steen, Wm. Lewis | 124 North Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa. | Physician | 1871 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 150.00 |
| Steidle, Edward | 5535 Hobart St., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Mining engineer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 150.00 |
| Stockpole, Edward | 2410 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa. | Reporter | 1894 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Storm, Albert James | 726 Ash Ave., Collingdale, Pa. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Sullivan, John J. | 1632 Broadway St., Pittsburgh, Pa., post office, South Hills | Police officer | 1873 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Summerton, Ralph N. | Titusville, Pa., Rt. 2 | Farmer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 93.75 |
| Suplee, Irvin S. | 52 Bridge St., Crafton, Pa. | Record clerk | 1896 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 93.75 |
| Taylor Wm. Earl | 26 High St., Bellefonte, Pa. | Engineer | 1887 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Thompson, Geo. F. | 869 North 45th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Mechanical engineer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Thompson, Jos. H. | Patterson Heights, Beaver Falls, Pa. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 250.00 |
| Troxell, Jos. Leo | 308 North Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | Sales manager | do | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Umberger, Paul | 746 Walnut St., Columbia, Pa. | Typist | 1894 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | 57.00 | 150.00 |
| Umsted, Walter R. | 5251 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Record and computing clerk | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Ventress, Geo. E. | 421 Denniston Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Carpenter | 1875 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Walsh, Richard J. | 27 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Dentist | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Watson, Ray Cooper | 5123 Knox St. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Weaver, John R. | 902 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. | Soldier | 1893 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 150.00 |
| Westphal, Fredk | 121 Milton St., Woodlawn, Pa. | Efficiency engineer, mechanical | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| White, John Bernard | St. Joseph Hospital, Carbondale, Pa. | Clergyman, priest | 1870 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Wheeler, Martin Luther | Moscow, Pa. | Railroad clerk, freight | 1888 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Wiant, Meade | 7225 Kelly St., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Wickham, Otto W. | 611 South Marbeth Ave., Marion, Pa. | Salesman, samples | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wilkinson, David | Lester, Pa. | Lumber inspector | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Williams, James E. | 311 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa. | Veterinary surgeon | 1891 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 150.00 |
| Williams, Ralph Oliver | Masonstown, Pa. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Woods, Phillip H. | 720 Linden Ave., Drexel Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. | Dentist | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Woods, Wm. Wilson | Boalsburg, Pa. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wright, Denny D. | 928 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Insurance broker | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Wurster, Lloyd E. | 416 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 71 per cent. | 71.00 | 125.00 |
| Young, Chas. F. | 1913 Delaware Ave., Swissvale, Pa. | Dairy farmer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Zychowicz, John F. | 1118 Green Ridge St., Scranton, Pa. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

RHODE ISLAND

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Drummond, Frank C. | 323 Morris Ave., Providence, R. I. | Salesman, light samples | 1893 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | \$40.00 | \$93.76 |
| Norman, Henry A. (Rev.) | 155 Academy Ave., Providence, R. I. | Clergyman | 1884 | Permanent total | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| Persky, Myer A. | 211 Angell St., Providence, R. I. | Physician and surgeon | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Quimby, Haines B. | 26 Marbury Ave., Pawtucket, R. I. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

SOUTH CAROLINA

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Anderson, Clifton B. | Aikens, S. C. | Salesman, life insurance | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | \$40.00 | \$93.75 |
| Blaylock, Chas. D. | 111 Woodrow St., Greenwood, S. C. | Rural mail carrier | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Boulware, John Hugh | Lyman, S. C. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Wm. Henry | 527 West Oakland Ave., Sumter, S. C. | Professional soldier | 1892 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 125.00 |
| Campbell, Isaac | Clover, S. C. | No occupation | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Crawford, John Alex. | 1220 Pickens St., Columbia, S. C. | Insurance solicitor, including salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Deas, Henry | Murray Boulevard, Charleston, S. C. | Physician | 1892 | do. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Burham, R. B. | 1322 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C. | do. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Eaton, Jas. Larrier | 114 Beaufain St., Charleston, S. C. | Clerk | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Eaton, Robt. Knight | Clemson College, S. C. | Superintendent of cotton mill | 1881 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 33.00 | 125.00 |
| Giles, Ben Stewart | P. O. Box 231, Columbia, S. C. | Salesman, light service outside | 1892 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Greet, Lone | 1310 East North St., Greenville, S. C. | Foreman, blooming mill; foreman production | 1895 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 125.00 |
| Hamilton, Reuben F. | 3304 4th Ave., Columbia, S. C. | Not given | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Harris, Henry Holingworth | 1218 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C. | Lawyer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Hart, Augustus Griffin | Box 586, Greenville, S. C. | do. | 1890 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 93.75 |
| Hart, Joseph Everett | York, S. C. | Cotton buyer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Holmes, McGowan | Edisto Island, S. C. | Farmer | 1887 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Hudgens, Robt. Watts | P. O. Box 562, Greenville, S. C. | Coach, athletic | 1896 | Permanent partial, 78 per cent. | 78.00 | 150.00 |
| Irby, Pierce Butler | Care of Club House, Lancaster, S. C. | Traveling auditor | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Julien, Carl Thomas | Box 248, Greenwood, S. C. | Electrician, substation operator | 1897 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Knox, Julius T. | Westminster, S. C. | Soldier | 1882 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| La Fitte, John H. | 1013 Grigg St., Columbia, S. C. | Teacher | 1895 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 150.00 |
| McBride, James Naphier | Florence, S. C. | Assistant developing agent | 1893 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| McDowell, James D. | 103 Kings St., York, S. C. | No pre-war occupation | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Mahon, Gabriel Heyward, Jr. | Tindall Ave., Greenville, S. C. | Not given | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Marshall, Thos. Booth | R. F. D. 4, Columbia, S. C. | Farmer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Conner Joshua | Box 75, Inman, S. C. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Morse, Albert A. | 96 North Main St., Abbeville, S. C. | Bank teller | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Peake, Theodore James | Clinton, S. C. | Physician | 1892 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 187.50 |
| Pearcy, Wm. Herman | St. George, S. C. | Lawyer | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Poovey, Geo. W. | Lancaster, S. C. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Presley, Ebenezer W. | Clover, S. C. | No occupation | 1863 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Rice, Max | Belton, S. C. | Salesman, light service | 1890 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Sansbury, Lonnie S. | Timmonsville, S. C., R. R. No. 2 | No occupation | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Simmons, Benj. Francis | Rowsville, S. C. | Not given | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sligh, Chas. Eric | Darlington, S. C. | do. | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Spencer, Clarendon Rivers | Care of guardian, C. R. Spencer, Rion, S. C. | do. | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Thompson, John H. | Herndon Terrace, Union, S. C. | Student | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Turner, James Rogers | Bennettsville, S. C. | Retail dealer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 89 per cent. | 89.00 | 93.75 |
| White, David Lapid | Box 244, McBee, S. C. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| White, Richard Green | 42 Broad St., Charleston, S. C. | Bookkeeper | 1885 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Wilson, Rosko J. | 410 North Coit St., Florence, S. C. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |

SOUTH DAKOTA

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Haugan, Alfred J. | 1216 North Lincoln St., Aberdeen S. Dak. | Lawyer | 1889 | Permanent total | \$150.00 | \$125.00 |
| Hozle, Wm. Adam | Box 1035, Aberdeen, S. Dak. | do. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 218.75 |
| Hunt, Wm. M. | Murdo, S. Dak. | No occupation | 1865 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kirkpatrick, Lester E. | Aberdeen, S. Dak. | Watchmaker | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Lowthian, Geo. Henry | Milbank, S. Dak. | Physician and surgeon | 1870 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Mertens, John Jos. | Gettysburg, S. Dak. | do. | 1869 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Muchow, Arthur H. | South Dakota State Penitentiary | Police officer | 1886 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 125.00 |
| Rayburn, Robt. La Verne | Hurley, S. Dak. | Farmer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Strass, Louis | 301 Blackstone Court, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. | Linotype operator | 1893 | do. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Quirk, Patk. J. | Kimball, S. Dak. | Barber | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wright, Oscar R. | Hills Block, Huron, S. Dak. | Physician and surgeon | 1868 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |

TENNESSEE

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Andrews, James L. | 5th floor, Mutual Tower, Memphis, Tenn. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$187.50 |
| Armstrong, Bedford E. | 1020 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. | General farmer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 125.00 |
| Barber, Oliver A. | Box 2321 Desoto Station, Memphis, Tenn. | Army officer | 1882 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Brumit Philip I. | Tennessee National Sanatorium | Mechanic | 1876 | Permanent partial, 53 per cent. | 53.00 | 150.00 |
| Bush, Martin M. | General delivery, Memphis, Tenn. | Recording clerk | 1894 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 125.00 |
| Carr, Hilton Rice | 1025-27 Columbian-Mutual Tower, Memphis, Tenn. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Cotten, Leon D. | Alexandria, Tenn. | do. | 1874 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Cross, James | Helenwood, Tenn. | Miner, coal | 1889 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 93.75 |
| Curran, Jno. A. | Signal Mountain, Tenn. | Civil engineer, railroad construction | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Curtis, Harry W. | Fountain City, Tenn. | Watchmaker | 1880 | Permanent partial, 41 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Davant, Harry W. | Care of Patten Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn. | Broker | 1882 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Davis, Thomas L. | 1110 Volunteer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. | None given | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Dyer, Lloyd | Greenville, Tenn. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Ellis, Geo. M. | 543 North 7th St., Memphis, Tenn. | do. | 1865 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 187.50 |
| Ellis, Nathaniel Watson | Care of First Baptist Church, Madisonville, Tenn. | Lumber inspector | 1893 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 125.00 |
| Galloway, Robert E. | P. O. Box 2405, Memphis, Tenn. | Clerk, office, recording | 1894 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 93.75 |
| Gilbreth, Florian R. | Lawrenceburg, Tenn. | Stillman, petroleum | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Griggs, Cadwell W. | 2800 Willington Ave., Nashville, Tenn. | Farmer, livestock | 1881 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Hathaway, Caleb R. | 116 Elm St., Elizabethton, Tenn. | Clerk, municipal | 1877 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 187.50 |
| Jackson, David | 968 New York St., Memphis, Tenn. | Soldier, sailor, or marine | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Johnson, Joseph E. | 584 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn. | Physician | 1872 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kaplan, Max | 701 Columbia Mutual Tower, Memphis, Tenn. | do. | 1888 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| King, Samuel Lee | 501 Alabama St., Bristol, Tenn. | Student salesman, real estate | 1895 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Kuling, James H. | 518 West Church St., Knoxville, Tenn. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 150.00 |

TENNESSEE—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Lansden, David Snodgrass | State Hospital, Nashville, Tenn. | Oil-well driller | 1895 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | \$46.00 | \$93.75 |
| Lillard, Wiley D. | Etawah, Tenn. | None given | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| McCampbell, Basil D. | No. 3, Miller Apts., Johnson City, Tenn. | Salesman, outside | 1890 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| McClaran, James | 402 North Cumberland St., Jackson, Tenn. | Physician | 1888 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| McNeal, Archibald W. | 720 Kent St., Buntyn, Tenn. | No pre-war occupation | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Miller, Thos. P. | 3217 Linden Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. | Physician | 1877 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mining, Chas. M. | 225 Capitol Blvd., Nashville, Tenn. | No occupation | 1879 | do | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Morgan, Jerome L. | 328 Angelus Pl., Memphis, Tenn. | Physician | 1885 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| Passino, Edw. A. | Y. M. O. A., Memphis, Tenn. | Real estate broker | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Peters, Hugh Lawson | 101 East 4th Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. | Physician | 1884 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 150.00 |
| Pollard, Emmett E. | Graysville, Tenn. | do | 1893 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Quinn, Jim | 63 South 3d St., Memphis, Tenn. | Cotton buyer, analytical cotton classer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 93.75 |
| Reece, Brazilla Carroll | Butler, Tenn. | School teacher | 1899 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Reece, Lemiel L. | Lebanon, Tenn. | do | 1892 | do | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Ryan, Dan'l. | Morristown, Tenn. | None given | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Shell, Erly | 33 Hattie Ave., Elizabethton, Tenn. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Steakley, Louis | Huntland, Tenn. | Farmer, general | 1892 | Permanent partial, 92 per cent. | 92.00 | 150.00 |
| Stevens, Leslie Hall | National Sanatorium, Tenn. | None given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Taylor, Jno. Quill | 692 Alston Ave., Memphis, Tenn. | do | 1884 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Thompson, Wm. G. | National Sanatorium, Nashville, Tenn. | Office manager | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Weed, Lee Henderson | 115 Bellevue Boulevard, Memphis, Tenn. | Bank teller | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Welsh, Geo. Pere | U. S. veterans' hospital, Memphis, Tenn. | Laborer | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wiggins, Milton C. | Paris, Henry Co., Tenn. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.75 |
| Wilcox, Robert C., jr. | Clarksville, Tenn. | None given | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Willie, Wm. | National Sanatorium, Tenn. | Physician | 1874 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wright, Benj. B. | Brighton, Tenn. | None given | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |

TEXAS

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Aignier, Roy S. | Sulphur Spring, Tex. | None given | 1888 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Arnold, Geo. L. | 3031 Louisville St., El Paso, Tex. | do | 1890 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Arnold, Raymond S. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Legion, Tex. | Oil-well driller | 1897 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Baldwin, Jno. B. | Mation Building, Marshall, Tex. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 125.00 |
| Barr, Jessie W. | P. O. Box 774, Amarillo, Tex. | Mechanic | 1889 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 125.00 |
| Benson, Walter D. | 215 Corona Ave., San Antonio, Tex. | Auto salesman, outside | 1891 | Permanent partial, 46 per cent. | 46.00 | 125.00 |
| Bernay, Camp L. | 712 Ave. D, Brownwood, Tex. | None given | 1884 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Bethea, Livingston L. | 418 French St., San Antonio, Tex. | Naval officer, sailor | 1882 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 187.50 |
| Birkman, Fredk. | 824 American Medical Building, Galveston, Tex. | Student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Blann, Joe H. | 5222 Lindsly Ave., Dallas, Tex. | None given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bledsoe, Murf F. | 2100 Lake Shore Drive, Port Arthur, Tex. | Physician | 1879 | do | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Borden, Joseph L. | 2411 Monterey St., San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1866 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Brasher, Clarence E. | Kerrville, Tex. | do | 1894 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Brotherson, Guy L. | 918 Congress Ave., Austin, Tex. | Soldier | 1888 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 93.75 |
| Brynum, Willis M. | Box 622, El Paso, Tex. | None given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Cameron, Burr S. | Linden, Tex. | do | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Campbell, Robert K. | 2701 Vickery St., Fort Worth, Tex. | Laborer, lumber yard | 1895 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Carpenter, Eugene R. | 708 Medical Arts Building, Dallas, Tex. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| Carrick, Mantion Marble | 3027 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex. | do | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Chaffee, Chas. L. | First National Bank, care of the Border Mortgage Co., El Paso, Tex. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| Clarke, Everite McKinley | Henderson Sanitarium, El Paso, Tex. | do | 1896 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Clover, Clifford | Rt. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex. | Clerk, store | 1895 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| Cooley, Wm. H. | 1408 3d St., Corpus Christi, Tex. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Crittenden, Eugene W. | 1907 Danville Ave., Houston, Tex. | Poultry farming | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Crome, Conrad Fink | 1034 West Kings Highway, San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Crosby, James H. | 1626 Efferson Building, Houston, Tex. | Electrician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 93 per cent. | 93.00 | 125.00 |
| Crow, Floyd A. | 2201 Morrow St., Waco, Tex. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Cunningham, Wm. | 1036 West Elmsmere Pl., San Antonio, Tex. | Cashier and teller, bank | 1891 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 93.75 |
| Deweese, Oscar S. | 534 West Elmsmere Pl., San Antonio, Tex. | Salesman, real estate | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Dickinson, Bertram | 319 Carnahan Ave., San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Dobbs, Emmett E. | Olton, Tex. | Student | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Dotson, Eugene M. | 1501 West Magnolia St., San Antonio, Tex. | do | 1894 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Drewery, Walter L. | 850 North Oregon St., El Paso, Tex. | Physician and surgeon | 1891 | do | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Elliott, Wellwood C. | 3312 Altura Blvd., El Paso, Tex. | Salesman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Emerson, Joseph G. | 207 East Yendell Blvd., El Paso, Tex. | Mining engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Ferguson, Guy Hunter | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 93, Legion, Tex. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Fickessen, Wm. | 1611 West Mistletoe Ave., San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1880 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Fields, Barney W. | 2504 Blades St., Greenville, Tex. | Cotton classer | 1875 | do | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Fisher, Harry W. | Alpine, Tex. | Lawyer | 1889 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Fletcher, Robt. S. | 3006 Douglas St., El Paso, Tex. | Engineer | 1891 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Franks, Grover C. | Care of H. B. & T. Ry. freight office, Houston, Tex. | Buyer, textiles, raw materials | 1893 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Frost, Marion M. | 1536 Kings Highway, Dallas, Tex. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| Fullerton, Clarence B. | 501 South Clinton Ave., Dallas, Tex. | Salesman, real estate | 1880 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 125.00 |
| Gaston, Alpheus D. | 803 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex. | General retail dealer, merchant, general merchandise | 1893 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Glick, Edw. F. | 2852 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Tex. | Architect | 1871 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Gore, Vernon | General delivery, El Paso, Tex. | None given | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Graham, Clyde B. | Margaret, Tex. | do | 1886 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Graham, Malcolm J. | 2360 McFadden Ave., Beaumont, Tex. | Civil engineer | 1869 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Griffin, Alfred T. | 1512 Wyoming St., El Paso, Tex. | None given | 1882 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Haefler, Oscar | Box 1276, El Paso, Tex. | Chief train dispatcher | 1891 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| Haley, Fletcher E. | Box 545, Edinburg, Tex. | None given | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Hall, Jno. C. | 902 Montreal Ave., Dallas, Tex. | do | 1896 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Hanbold, Egon G. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Legion, Tex. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 57 per cent. | 57.00 | 150.00 |
| Heckler, Chas. E. | 325 Elmsire Pl., San Antonio, Tex. | Cashier | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hennessey, Carleton Thos. | 325 Elmsire Pl., San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hill, Willard D. | 2007 Garfield St., Wichita Falls, Tex. | Agricultural extension worker | 1891 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Hills, Delbert D. | 1821 Washington St., Waco, Tex. | None given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hofer, Warren L. | 1525 Golden Hill Terrace, El Paso, Tex. | Manager, productive and industrial newspaper publications | 1886 | do | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Howell, Robert Lee | Box 747, Snyder, Tex. | Physician | 1866 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |

TEXAS—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Hyman, Joseph H. | 535 Bedell Building, San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1883 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$150.00 |
| Imel, Edw. S. | 3424 Montana St., El Paso, Tex. | Physician and surgeon | 1862 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Irby, Benjamin E. | P. O. Box 353, Beaumont, Tex. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Jackson, Joseph B. | 208-10 Temple Ellis Building, Lubbock, Tex. | Dentist | 1884 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Jennings, William A. | Chico, Tex. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Jones, Joseph C. | Aubrey, Tex. | do. | 1892 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |
| Kelsey, Everett Edward | 6022 Lewis St., Dallas, Tex. | Electrician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Kesl, Roy William | General delivery, Sutherland Springs, Tex. | Private secretary | 1881 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| King, William J. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Legion, Tex. | Physician | 1868 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Knight, Samuel R. | 234 Madison St., San Antonio, Tex. | Clerk, office, record and computing. | 1886 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Klevian, George E. | 1306 Branard St., Houston, Tex. | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Ladd, Gussie L. | Texas Farm Bureau, Houston, Tex. | General farmer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Lanning, Campbell | U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Dallas, Tex. | None given | 1872 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Leatherberry, Geo. S. | 204 A., T. & S. F., Kans. Office, Amarillo, Tex. | Railroad freight clerk | 1891 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Leftwick, Snowden M. | 1206 Indenrusty Building, Dallas, Tex. | Lawyer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 76 per cent. | 76.00 | 150.00 |
| Leonard, Stark E. | 304 Bushnell Apartments, San Antonio, Tex. | None given | 1875 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Linehan, Wm. J. | 431 Crosby St., San Antonio, Tex. | do. | 1893 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Loomis, Edgar W. | 236 West Page Ave., Dallas, Tex. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 187.50 |
| McClintock, James | 237 Amarillo Building, Amarillo, Tex. | Soldier | 1890 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 93.75 |
| McClough, Irvin | Hillsboro, Tex. | Dentist | 1893 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 150.00 |
| McCune, Murray | 1526 Emerson Building, Houston, Tex. | Stenographer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 93.75 |
| McDaniel, Alfred O. | 132 King William St., San Antonio, Tex. | Physician | 1866 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| McLain, Wm. E. | 3701 Cambridge St., El Paso, Tex. | Physician and surgeon | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| McLean, Jno. F. | 1317 North Ochoa St., El Paso, Tex. | None given | 1874 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Manh, Berry D. | 711 Tabor St., Houston, Tex. | Screw man, roller mill | 1888 | Permanent partial, 56 per cent. | 56.00 | 150.00 |
| Marshall, Clyde M. | Box 1133, Fort Worth, Tex. | School-teacher | 1893 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Mason, Clinton C. | Care of Shriver Institute, Kerrville, Tex. | None given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mayer, Raymond C. | General delivery, El Paso, Tex. | Sailor | 1883 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Mitchell, Leonard G. | Catrina, Tex. | Dentist | 1870 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 187.50 |
| Monks, Walter C. | 914 Cameron St., Dallas, Tex. | House painter, outside. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Morgan, James Benton | 1819 Sayle St., Greenville, Tex. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Murray, Joseph Jackson | 3632 Noble Ave., Dallas, Tex. | Clergyman | 1890 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 125.00 |
| Nowlin, Jos. Christian | Care of First National Bank, Houston, Tex. | Not given | 1891 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Olson, Sven Ovar | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 93, Legion, Tex. | No occupation | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Palge, Wendall Heath | Brownwood, Tex. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Porter, Irving | Room 310, Post Office Building, Dallas, Tex. | Architect | 1882 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 150.00 |
| Price, Edw. | 307 Neil P. Anderson Building, Fort Worth, Tex. | Civil engineer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Prothro, Ernest | San Benito, Tex. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Pundt, Augustus N. | Hendricks Law Sanatorium, Box 662, El Paso, Tex. | Bookkeeper | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Rader, Frank Kearns | 3501 Asbury St., Dallas, Tex. | Civil engineer | 1885 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Rambo, James C. | Franklin, Tex. | General farmer | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Robinson, Henry M. | Care of Galveston Electric Co., Galveston, Tex. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Ross, Nealie Edward | 1407 South Adams St., Fort Worth, Tex. | Dentist | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Rieck, Hugh William | Roosevelt, Tex. | Not given | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Rike, Wm. Finley | 801 Rio Grande St., El Paso, Tex. | Bookkeeper | 1885 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 187.50 |
| Sanders, Randolph | Care of San Dies, P. O. Drawer C, Houston, Tex. | Salesman, real estate | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Sansing, Campbell | U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Dallas, Tex. | No occupation | 1872 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Souley, Jno. Henry | 704 Waverly Ave., San Antonio, Tex. | Soldier | 1870 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Seagrove, Charles | Lockport National Bank, Lockport, Tex. | do. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Sherry, Cameron B. | 211 North Alamo St., care of U. S. Veterans' Bureau, San Antonio, Tex. | Athletic coach, student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Sinclair, Wm. Carl | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 93, Legion, Tex. | No occupation | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, Edw. Coombs, Jr. | 3415 Hood St., Dallas, Tex. | Not given | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Smith, Vinny Leander | 716 Oak Cliff Boulevard, Dallas, Tex. | Surgeon | 1884 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 150.00 |
| Spencer, Edwin | Columbus, Tex. | Lawyer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Spencer, Paul Guy | 1817 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. | Dentist | 1888 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Stackable, John B. | Box 1352, Ranger, Tex. | Not given | 1899 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Starnes, Mert H. | 2020 Broadway, Lubbock, Tex. | do. | 1889 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Stell, Leonard H. | Box 7, Swan, Tex. | Oil-field laborer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Stiller, Geo. M. | 501 Montana St., El Paso, Tex. | Cowboy, ranching | 1896 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Stohner, Geo. W. | 2700 Louisville St., El Paso, Tex. | Not given | 1880 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Strong, Sneed | 2714 Reagan St., Dallas, Tex. | Physician | 1865 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 150.00 |
| Suggs, Frank | 119 Arlington Court, San Antonio, Tex. | do. | 1875 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 187.50 |
| Swonger, J. Boyd | 2205 Hazel St., Beaumont, Tex. | do. | 1868 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Terrell, Alexander Watkins | 901 College Ave., Fort Worth, Tex. | Civil engineer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 93.75 |
| Thompson, Donald R. | 3901 McKinley Ave., El Paso, Tex. | Telephone traffic manager | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Toland, Wm. A. | 214-218 Keystone Building, Houston, Tex. | Physician and surgeon | 1882 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 16.50 | 187.50 |
| Tomlin, Morell | 7900 Harrisburg Boulevard, Houston, Tex. | Electrician | 1870 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 150.00 |
| Tongate, Jas. Monroe | Box 287, Waco, Tex. | Soldier | 1891 | Permanent partial, 43 per cent. | 43.00 | 93.75 |
| Venable, Douglas R. | 2215 Washington St., Fort Worth, Tex. | Physician | 1892 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Ward, James D. | Box 795, South Benito, Tex. | Ranchman, farmer | 1892 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 125.00 |
| Whisenant, Herbert W. | 1111-1113 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Tex. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 125.00 |
| Whyman, Lawrence O. | 730 East Cincinnati, San Antonio, Tex. | Geological engineer | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Winter, Geo. W. | 1401 Blodgett Ave., Houston, Tex. | No occupation | 1879 | do. | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Witherspoon, Louis G. | 1540 Upson Ave., El Paso, Tex. | Physician and surgeon | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Womack, Jesse Lee | Edna, Tex. | Physician | 1866 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Wood, Conan Tullus | Mission, Tex. | No occupation | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Woodall, Howard | 302 Melba St., Station A, Dallas, Tex. | Post office clerk | 1885 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Wright, Wesley E. | 4102 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Tex. | Electrician | 1892 | Permanent partial, 83 per cent. | 83.00 | 150.00 |
| Yarbough, John Welch | Ingram, Tex. | Not given | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |

UTAH

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Clark, Oliver R. | Farmington, Utah | No occupation | 1891 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Gelleth, Joseph | 646 Narajo St., Salt Lake City, Utah | Soldier | 1877 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Hewitt, John E. | Fort Duchesne, Utah | Not given | 1876 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 150.00 |
| Sharp, John A. | Vernon, Utah | No pre-war occupation | 1891 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Snyder, Fred F. | Rt. No. 3, Box 10, Provo, Utah | Telephone lineman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |

VERMONT

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Bullock, Wm. L. | Vermont State Hospital, Waterbury, Vt. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Clark, Fredk. E. | 88 College Ave., Burlington, Vt. | No pre-war occupation | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Delehaney, Nicholas | 69 Church St., Rutland, Vt. | Physician | 1873 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| Jackson, Horatis N. | 158 North Willard Ave., Burlington, Vt. | Surgeon | 1872 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 187.50 |
| Kerrigan, John | West Rutland, Vt. | Not given | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mack, Edwood L. | South Wallingford, Vt., Route No. 1 | Secretary | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Martin, Seth H. | 203 King St., Burlington, Vt. | Physician | 1882 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Summer, Charles | 40 Messenger St., St. Albans, Vt. | Foreman, railroad | 1890 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |

VIRGINIA

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Anderson, Geo. J. | 205 Hurley Ave., Hilton Village, Va., P. O. Box 65. | Mechanical engineer | 1881 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | \$68.00 | \$150.00 |
| Arnett, Ulysses G. | Point Pleasant, Va. | Physician | 1867 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 150.00 |
| Barnes, Clarence | 219 West Berkley Ave., Norfolk, Va. | Engineer, stationary | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Bouschall, Thos. | 1 Rio Vista Lane, Westhampton, Va. | Banking bookkeeper | 1894 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Brown, Ralph W. | 1210 Franklin Rd., Roanoke, Va. | Physician | 1867 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Bunkley, Wm. H. | P. O. Box 1009, Norfolk, Va. | Stevordore | 1893 | do. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Carrington, Geo. C. | Amelia, Va. | Civil engineer and surveyor | 1884 | Permanent partial, 31 per cent. | 31.00 | 150.00 |
| Christian, James Ramsey | 1328 A St., Portsmouth, Va. | Rigger | 1872 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Crosby, Geo. J. | Vienna, Va. | Soldier | 1885 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 187.50 |
| Culbertson, Wm. R. | Norton, Va. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Dowdy, Samuel | 231 West 20th St., Norfolk, Va. | Engineer, stationary | 1866 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Elliott, Samuel | Phenix, Va. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Ewell, Nathaniel McGregor | R. F. D., Burnleys, Va. | No pre-war occupation | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Francis, Wm. J. | 11½ North 6th St., Richmond, Va. | do. | 1892 | do. | 150.00 | 93.75 |
| Frazier, Wm. | 907 East Main St., Richmond, Va. | Superintendent, stone quarry | 1888 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 150.00 |
| Gay, Welland | 128 Frazier Ave., Aurora Hills, Alexandria, Va. | Student | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hamilton, Thos. Marion | 521 Duke St., Alexandria, Va. | None given | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Harnsburger, Hopkins | Warrenton, Va. | Cotton classer | 1883 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 125.00 |
| Heath, Wm. R. | 819 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va. | None given | 1869 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Herbert, Julius M. | Waverly, Va. | Planing mill foreman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 69 per cent. | 69.00 | 93.75 |
| Hooten, Claude Gibson | P. O. Box 155, Lynchburg, Va. | Physician | 1890 | Permanent partial, 65 per cent. | 65.00 | 125.00 |
| Hughes, Jas. Francis | Catawba, Va. | None given | 1896 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Hulvey, Charles N. | P. O. Box 402, University, Va. | Military instructor, soldier | 1887 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Hundley, Robt. G. | Davis Clinic, Marion, Va. | Attorney | 1893 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Hurt, Joseph Holston | Wytheville, Va. | Engineer, locomotive | 1886 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Hutton, Alfred Guardner | 108 South Main St., Lexington, Va. | None given | 1892 | do. | 150.00 | 125.00 |
| Jacob, Clyde H. | P. O. Box 246, Norfolk, Va. | Lawyer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Jones, Jno. Page | 2 Denver Ave., Lynchburg, Va. | School-teacher | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Kane, Clinton Austin | Care of Murphy Hotel, Richmond, Va. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| Kinsey, Henry Clay, Jr. | 120 South Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. | Lawyer | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Knight, Lawrence | 324 North Union St., Danville, Va. | Student | 1892 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 125.00 |
| Knott, Arthur D. | 3401 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 61 per cent. | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| Lee, Henry D. | Ashland, Va. | Soldier, boiler maker | 1891 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McKenney, James B. | 311 West 19th St., Norfolk, Va. | Pilot, boatman | 1853 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Martin, Edw. W. | 108 London St., Portsmouth, Va. | Engineer, civil | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Meade, Edward K. | Boyce, Va. | None given | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Meadows, Roscoe McKinley | 911 Grace American Building, Richmond, Va. | Clergyman | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Menefee, Marvin J. | Luray, Va. | None given | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Montgomery, Auterbright | Markham, Va. | do. | 1897 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Norman, Frank L. | Upperville, Va. | Civil engineer, surveyor | 1877 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| O'Brien, Raymond John | Hotel Patrick Henry, Roanoke, Va. | Engineer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Oliver, John V. | P. O. Box 455, National Soldiers' Home | Bookkeeper | 1876 | Permanent partial, 79 per cent. | 79.00 | 93.75 |
| Parsons, Geo. L. | Mount Regis Sanatorium, Salem, Va. | Draftsman | 1887 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Phillips, Charles | National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 187.50 |
| Potter, Edmund U. | U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. | Dentist | 1874 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Ramsey, John T. | 2206 Eustis Ave., Norfolk, Va. | Physician | 1886 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Repass, Merle M. | Ivanhoe, Va. | Laborer, inside | 1897 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Robeson, Jno. M. | 701 Clay St., Lynchburg, Va. | None given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 157.50 |
| Robinson, Julian McG | 753 Main St., Danville, Va. | Physician | 1875 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Rosenthal, Jacob S. | 429 Granby St., Norfolk, Va. | do. | 1893 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Ryder, Ollie | 115 South Columbus Ave., Alexandria, Va. | No occupation | 1887 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Sanford, Jos. L. | Clifton Station, Va. | Physician | 1870 | Permanent partial, 58 per cent. | 58.00 | 167.50 |
| Scott, Wm. Samuel | 3208 Ellis St., Fredericksburg, Va. | do. | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Sears, Chas. E. | 128 Union St., Salem, Va. | do. | 1873 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Sumner, Forest T. | Snowville, Va. | do. | 1879 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Taulbee, James M. | Benavides Tex Home Add., Honaker, Va. | None given | 1863 | Permanent partial, 73 per cent. | 73.00 | 125.00 |
| Teare, Chas. Case | 1630 Berkeley Ave., Walnut Hill, Petersburg, Va. | do. | 1867 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 218.75 |
| Tinsley, Ashton Maupin | Salem, Va. | Manager, product and industrial | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Tretwell, Geo. B. | P. O. Box 299, Staunton, Va. | Foreman, construction | 1883 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 125.00 |
| Turner, Robt. M. | Braddock Heights, Alexandria, Va. | Supervisory office clerk | 1879 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Walker, Tom P. | Virginia Electric & Power Co., Norfolk, Va. | Engineer stationary engine | 1891 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Worrell, Gabriel W. | Davis Clinic, Marion, Va. | None given | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Young, Edgar Wm. | Dine Building, Petersburg, Va. | Physician | 1887 | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 150.00 |

WASHINGTON

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Ambler, Harry Atwood | P. O. Box 296, Concrete, Wash. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | \$39.00 | \$150.00 |
| Angore, Clarence V. | 1318 Harrison St., Seattle, Wash. | Electric substation operator | 1895 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 93.75 |
| Birchfield, Geo. I. | 1424 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash. | Physician | 1882 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Boley, Albert Leroy | Rt. No. 1, Bellevue, Wash. | None given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Burson, Henry C. | 6549 Palatine Ave., Seattle, Wash. | do. | 1869 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Chase, Clifford Earl | P. O. Box 1305, Wenatchee, Wash. | Civil engineer and surveyor | 1886 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 187.50 |
| Cheney, Jos. Curtis | Suite No. 3, Miller Bldg., Yakima, Wash. | Occ. student | 1896 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Cleeve, Fredk. Wm. | Waldorf Hotel, 7th and Pike, Seattle, Wash. | Clerk, R. and C. | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| David, Wm. Barr | Rt. No. 1, Tacoma, Wash. | No occupation | 1895 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Dean, John Ralph | 114 North 74th St., Seattle, Wash. | None given | 1863 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Drew, Charles W. | 1531 41st North, Seattle, Wash. | Draftsman | 1896 | Permanent partial, 95 per cent. | 95.00 | 150.00 |
| Ellis, Russell DePuy | 1712 Ravenna Blvd., Seattle, Wash. | None given | 1889 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Foster, Chas. D. | P. O. Box 614, 915 6th St., Port Angeles, Wash. | Laborer; common outside | 1895 | Permanent total | 250.00 | 93.75 |

WASHINGTON—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Fotheringham, Stuart Gane | 1111 1st Ave., West Seattle, Wash. | Student | 1895 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$93.75 |
| Gaston, Geo. | Care of McCormick Steamship Co., Pier B, Seattle, Wash. | Salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Gish, Daniel B. | 5508 22d St. N.W., Seattle, Wash. | Automobile mechanic | 1888 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| Grennell, Lloyd | 123 West 24th St., Spokane, Wash. | Marble setter | 1897 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Hamley, Abner James | General Delivery, Olympia, Wash. | Marine engineer | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harl, Deloss Gobin | U. S. veterans' hospital, American Lake, Wash. | Circular sawyer | 1896 | do | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Hiddleston, Roy Dee | 1115 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash. | None given | 1891 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Hoff, Einar | U. S. veterans' hospital, American Lake, Wash. | do | 1881 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Horr, Ralph A. | 2354 43d Ave. North, Seattle, Wash. | Lawyer | 1884 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 48.12 | 125.00 |
| Hynds, Arthur August | 1323 Bernard St., Spokane, Wash. | Brakeman, railroad | 1888 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 93.75 |
| Keeley, Ralph C. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 94, American Lake, Wash. | Civil engineer | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Keyes, Walter | Rt. No. 1, box 203, Port Blakely, Wash. | No pre-war occupation | 1882 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| MacNutt, Cecil Crane | Hotel Stevens, 1st Ave. and Marion St., Seattle, Wash. | Manager, store | 1889 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 93.75 |
| McGirr, Horace Donald | 105 Security Building, Seattle, Wash. | College student | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Millard, Alfred | 1900 11th Ave., North, Seattle, Wash. | Farmer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 125.00 |
| Rosmond, Wm. D. | Montesano, Wash. | Stenographer | 1882 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Sayres, Arthur R. | Care Insurance Co. of America, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. | Salesman | 1895 | Permanent partial, 86 per cent. | 86.00 | 125.00 |
| Schumacher, Herman Oscar | 1126 West Monroe St., Spokane, Wash. | Student | 1897 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| Seibert, David A. | 305 Bellevue, North, Apartment No. 300, Seattle, Wash. | Physician | 1881 | Permanent partial, 68 per cent. | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| Smith, Irving D. | Lyon Building, 3d and James Sts., Seattle, Wash. | Stenographer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 96 per cent. | 96.00 | 125.00 |
| Strome, Cary L. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 85, Walla Walla, Wash. | No occupation | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Sullivan, Mitchell Sandorn | 2333 42d St. S.W., Seattle, Wash. | Engineer | 1893 | Permanent partial, 70 per cent. | 70.00 | 93.75 |
| Taylor, Verne Lee | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 94, American Lake, Wash. | No occupation | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Tyre, Harrison H. | 7835 11th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash. | Student | 1892 | do | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Vickers, Carroll Bruce | National City Bank, Seattle, Wash. | Mechanic | 1895 | do | 200.00 | 93.75 |
| Wale, Garland Barber | 826 East Nova St., Spokane, Wash. | Clerk | 1890 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Wardell, Henry Richmond | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 94, American Lake, Wash. | Soldier | 1888 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Ware, Thomas Grant | 430 West 24th St., Spokane, Wash. | Clerk | 1894 | Permanent partial, 82 per cent. | 82.00 | 93.75 |
| Wellman, Edwin W. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Walla Walla, Wash. | Mail carrier | 1889 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Yeager, Harry Gilmer | Immigration Station, Seattle, Wash. | Brakeman | 1878 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |

WEST VIRGINIA

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Bates, Charles L. | Smithfield, W. Va. | Not given | 1871 | Permanent total | \$100.00 | \$125.00 |
| Berthold, Arthur V. | Care of West Virginia Rail Co., Huntington, W. Va. | Steamfitter | 1891 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 125.00 |
| Bowman, Repley | 38 Maple Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling, W. Va. | Sales manager | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Bratt, George G. | 1591 Quarrie St., Charleston, W. Va. | No occupation | 1884 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | 66.00 | 150.00 |
| Butler, Stanley C. | Point Pleasant, W. Va. | Electrician | 1895 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Callison, Hayward O. | Crawley, W. Va. | Not given | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Friel, William W. | 615 12th St., Huntington, W. Va. | Coach, athletic | 1892 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Godbey, Martin Van B. | New McKendree Hospital No. 2, New McKendree, W. Va. | Physician | 1879 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Guher, James M. | 129 Thompson St., Clarksburg, W. Va. | Not given | | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Haan, Albert E. | Huntington, W. Va. | Salesman, no samples | 1893 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| Halstead, Harry T. | Peach Creek, Logan Co., W. Va. | Dentist | 1876 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Hamilton, Lewis S. | 251 Chestnut St., Morgantown, W. Va. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Harrison, Edmund L. | U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Charleston, W. Va. | Physician | 1863 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| Jones, Thomas W. | Mason City, W. Va. | Accountant | 1873 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Judson, Bonsall | 509 Milford St., Clarksburg, W. Va. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Kearns, Frank M. | 2314 Washington St., Charleston, W. Va. | Not given | 1869 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kincaid, Herbert C. | Kain, W. Va. | Physician | 1883 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| Lambert, Asahel | 719 Second Ave., South Charleston, W. Va. | do | 1878 | Permanent partial, 72 per cent. | 72.00 | 125.00 |
| Lough, Charles M. | 25 Poplar Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling, W. Va. | No occupation given | 1886 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| McCay, Hazel L. | 815 14th St., Huntington, W. Va. | Miner, laborer | 1896 | Permanent partial, 59 per cent. | 59.00 | 93.75 |
| McCue, Earl N. | Morgantown, W. Va. | Dentist | 1890 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 187.50 |
| Mayberry, Dr. Irvin W. | 2841 3d Ave., Huntington, W. Va. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mayes, Howard G. | St. Albans, W. Va. | No occupation | 1895 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| O'Brien, John | Railroad station, Roanville, Roanoke, W. Va. | Physician | 1876 | Permanent partial, 64 per cent. | 64.00 | 125.00 |
| Park, Clermont E. | Cor. 8th and Market Sts., Parkersburg, W. Va. | do | 1871 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Peters, Albert Lee, M. D. | 330 Main St., Fairmont, W. Va. | do | 1865 | Permanent partial, 78 per cent. | 78.00 | 150.00 |
| Pyles, Harry H. | West Virginia Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va. | Pipe fitter, steam | 1893 | Permanent partial, 36 per cent. | 36.00 | 93.75 |
| Randolph, John H. | Box 1580, Charleston, W. Va. | Salesman, insurance | | Permanent partial, 47 per cent. | 47.00 | 93.75 |
| Robertson, Wyndham B. | Quincy, W. Va. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 150.00 |
| Shisler, George | Buffalo St., Mannington, W. Va. | Not given | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Snider, Robert J. | 56 14th St., Wheeling, W. Va. | Physician | 1893 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 125.00 |
| Stasel, Brenace C. | Huntington State Hospital, Huntington, W. Va. | State Hospital Superintendent | 1892 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Stewart, Melville | 204 Oney St., Charleston, W. Va. | Athletic coach | 1894 | Permanent partial, 39 per cent. | 39.00 | 125.00 |
| Trump, Chas. Saml. | Old National Bank Building, Martinsburg, W. Va. | Lawyer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Walters, John C. | Box 1502, Williamson, W. Va. | Inspector material and equipment | 1892 | Permanent partial, 33 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Weltner, Fred P. | 421 Peoples Exchange Bank, Summers and State Sts., Charleston, W. Va. | Physician | 1889 | Permanent partial, 42 per cent. | 42.00 | 187.50 |
| Woods, Peter D. | P. O. Box 245, Bluefield, W. Va. | Salesman, no samples | 1886 | Permanent partial, 34 per cent. | 34.00 | 125.00 |
| Yost, Guy | 942 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. | | 1875 | Permanent partial, 38 per cent. | 38.00 | 150.00 |

WISCONSIN

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Albert, Paul B. | Box 176, Delafield, Wis. | Teacher | 1880 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | \$49.00 | \$125.00 |
| Bailey, Paul Edw. | 717 5th St., Menomonie, Wis. | School-teacher | 1887 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Berkbigler, Robert L. | 5601 Greenfield, West Allis, Wis. | Soldier | 1886 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Blitz, Edward F. | Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Mendota, Wis. | Draftsman | 1895 | do | 100.00 | 150.00 |

WISCONSIN—continued

| Name | Address | Occupation | Birth year | Extent of disability | Monthly compensation now paid | Proposed monthly pay under Tyson-Fitzgerald bill |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Boerke, Edison M. | 629 Burleigh St., Milwaukee, Wis. | School-teacher | 1893 | Permanent partial, 62 per cent. | \$62.00 | \$125.00 |
| Darneider, Frances A. | 302 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis. | Student | 1893 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 93.75 |
| Davis, Dudley H. | 480 North Baldwin St., Madison, Wis. | do. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Dempsey, Gregory | 331 East Cook St., Portage, Wis. | Blacksmith | 1883 | Permanent partial, 51 per cent. | 51.00 | 150.00 |
| Draper, Stuart L. | Hudson Sanitarium, Hudson, Wis. | No occupation | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Eck, Gustave E. | Lake Mills, Wis. | Physician | 1886 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 150.00 |
| Everall, Ben C. | American Legion Camp, Tomahawk Lake, Wis. | No occupation | 1882 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Fenner, Fred A. | 2607 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. | Boiler maker | 1891 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Gay, John Briggs | Care of register Democratic Committee, Portage, Wis. | Salesman | 1889 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Haight, Walter | 1629 Wisconsin St., Racine, Wis. | Appraiser, real estate | 1884 | do. | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| Holmes, Benj. Harrison | 437 Baker Block, Racine, Wis. | Physician and surgeon | 1888 | Permanent partial, 49 per cent. | 49.00 | 150.00 |
| Johannes, Jacob Anton | 590 24th St., Milwaukee, Wis. | Meat salesman, outside, no samples | 1881 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| Kasak, Leo S. | 777 23d St., Milwaukee, Wis. | Linotype operator | 1888 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| Laing, De Witt | 251 24th St., Milwaukee, Wis. | Credit manager accountant | 1888 | Permanent partial, 48 per cent. | 48.00 | 125.00 |
| Linderud, Fritz V. | 114 Chicago Street, Stoughton, Wis. | Soldier | 1878 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Markham, Harold | 310 East Main St., Sparta, Wis. | Linotype operator | 1890 | Permanent total | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Marshall, Irving D. | Lighthouse Service, Milwaukee, Wis. | Electrical engineer | 1897 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 93.75 |
| Nicol, Alex Lee | 319 East Main St., Sparta, Wis. | Student | 1895 | Permanent partial, 32 per cent. | 32.00 | 125.00 |
| O'Brien, Harold Nelson | Darien, Wis. | Not given | 1877 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Pippin, Ivan | Excelsior, Wis. | Physician | 1891 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 125.00 |
| Plant, Joseph H. | National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Milwaukee, Wis. | do. | 1882 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 125.00 |
| Pruett, Eugene F. | 919 9th Ave., West, Ashland, Wis. | Farmer | 1891 | Permanent partial, 67 per cent. | 67.00 | 93.75 |
| Robinson, Harry | 1337 Liberty St., La Crosse, Wis. | Student, law clerk | 1894 | Permanent total | 200.00 | 125.00 |
| Ryan, James Arthur | 1116 Lowe St., Green Bay, Wis. | Minister | 1887 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Taylor, Bradley | 214 Clark St., Rhinelander, Wis. | Not given | 1895 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Wegg, Robert T. | Care of Nettie B. Wegg, guardian, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. | Mail clerk | 1896 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Woodworth, Leigh J. | 426 Bostwick Ave., Janesville, Wis. | Not given | 1890 | do. | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Nordquist, Eric | Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Mendota, Wis. | Farmer | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Yorton, Andrew Henry | 1313 61st St., Kenosha, Wis. | Barber | 1886 | Permanent partial, 74 per cent. | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| Zink, Phillip J. | Beaver Dam, Wis. | Saloon keeper | 1870 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 218.75 |

WYOMING

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Eshleman, John M. | Box 281, Midwest, Wyo. | Veterinary surgeon | 1865 | Permanent partial, 66 per cent. | \$66.00 | \$150.00 |
| Gildersleeve, Harry D. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Sheridan, Wyo. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Harrington, Fred C. | Box 114, Cheyenne, Wyo. | Civil engineer | 1884 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Holland, Josiah H. | Evanston, Wyo. | Physician | 1880 | Permanent partial, 40 per cent. | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| Hynds, John | Buffalo, Wyo. | do. | 1880 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 150.00 |
| James, Arthur DeW. | U. S. veterans' hospital, Sheridan, Wyo. | Student | 1893 | Permanent total | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Rains, Hugh E. | U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 86, Fort Sheridan, Wyo. | Sales clerk, heavy commodities | 1896 | do. | 20.00 | 93.75 |
| Riner, Harry Marten | Cheyenne, Wyo. | Salesman, insurance | 1885 | Permanent partial, 52 per cent. | 52.00 | 125.00 |
| Rondthaler, Harold | Box 58, Veteran, Wyo. | Farmer, stock | 1891 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Smith, William F. | Lander, Wyo. | Physician and surgeon | 1879 | Permanent partial, 37 per cent. | 37.00 | 187.50 |
| Snyder, Otto K. | 515 East 18th St., Cheyenne, Wyo. | Physician | 1874 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |

FOREIGN

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Bell, James McK. | Ilha dos Pombos, Brazil | Civil engineer | 1888 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | \$30.00 | \$125.00 |
| Bradford, Leonard Geo. | 17 Rue Montaigne, Paris VIII, France | Student | 1894 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Burgerman, Harry A. | Care of Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 1-3 Rue de Italiens, Paris. | Not given | 1890 | Permanent partial, 50 per cent. | 50.00 | 93.75 |
| Corcoran, Wm. W. | Care of American Consul, Boulogne Sur Mer, France. | do. | 1884 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 125.00 |
| Cruikshank, Marcus | Care of American Express Co., Paris, France. | Reporter | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Daunais, Jos. C. E. | Ste. Anne des Plaines, Quebec, Canada. | Physician | 1867 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Donogh, Robert P. | 44 Rue de Lisbonne, Paris, France. | Civil engineer | 1890 | Permanent partial, 45 per cent. | 45.00 | 125.00 |
| Christian, Early | Care of American Consulate, Dublin, Irish Free State. | None given | 1895 | Permanent partial, 55 per cent. | 55.00 | 93.75 |
| Gallord, Wm. | Pension Roche Fleurie, Alpes Maritime, France. | Not given | 1878 | Permanent total | 200.00 | 150.00 |
| Goodrich, Edson E. | 12 Rue Felix Ziem 18 eme, Paris, France. | Surgeon | 1877 | Permanent partial, 63 per cent. | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| Hardy, Hippolyte Leon | 5 Rue Renault, Sant Meade Semi-France. | Secretary | 1856 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| Harris, Robt. F. | Care of National City Bank, New York, 41 Boulevard Hausmen, Paris, France. | Not given | 1892 | do. | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Heinricks, Waldo H. | Care of Y. M. C. A., The Mall, Lahore Punjab, North British India. | do. | 1891 | Permanent partial, 85 per cent. | 85.00 | 125.00 |
| Kezzelwood, Geo. | Care of Cia Minera de Penoles, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. | Rancher, laborer | 1895 | Permanent partial, 54 per cent. | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| Killikelly, Christopher | Ballyvaughan, County Clare, Ireland. | Not given | 1885 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Kuntz, Chas. P. | Care of Bankers Trust Co., Place Vendome, Paris, France. | do. | 1897 | Permanent partial, 35 per cent. | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| McDermott, Paul E. | American Express Co., 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, France. | Student | 1894 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| McFarland, Fred'k. | 41 Jermyn St., Princes Park, Liverpool, England. | Not given | 1859 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Mellen, Chase, jr. | Care of Bankers Trust Co., 26 Old Broad St., London, E. C. 2. | do. | 1897 | Permanent partial, 60 per cent. | 60.00 | 93.75 |
| Pittman, Harold H. | Care of American Embassy, 5 Rue de Chailiot, Paris, France. | do. | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| Riessmeyer, Herbert | Care of American Express Co., Hamburg, Germany. | do. | 1896 | Permanent partial, 44 per cent. | 44.00 | 93.74 |
| Rogers, Alan | 149 Drummond St., Province of Quebec, Montreal, Canada. | do. | 1887 | Permanent partial, 30 per cent. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Slaughter, Edgar | American Express Co., 2 via Tornabuone, Florence, Italy. | do. | 1894 | do. | 30.00 | 93.75 |
| Tatelman, Edw. Isral R. | Box 1313, Cristobal, Canal Zone. | Student | 1896 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 93.75 |
| Terrier, Wm. H. | 30 Ellen St., Kitchener, Ontario. | Not given | 1881 | do. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| Winslow, Alan F. | Care of American Legation, Berne, Switzerland. | do. | 1895 | Permanent partial, 75 per cent. | 75.00 | 93.75 |
| Wythe, Geo. | Apartado 2097, Mexico D. F., Mexico. | do. | 1893 | Permanent total | 100.00 | 187.50 |

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Will the Senator state how many names there are in the list which he has secured permission to print in the Record?

Mr. BINGHAM. There are about 3,000 names. It will be seen that in that list of 3,000 names quite a number would get no benefit at all from the bill, and will not be likely to accept the privilege of availing themselves of the act. I see on this list name after name of officers who are now getting \$100 or \$150 a month. If they were second lieutenants they would not be the gainers by coming in under the bill, and if they were first lieutenants and suffered serious disability, so that to-day they are receiving allowance for a nurse, they would not be the gainers by coming in under the bill. It is, however, chiefly a small number of field officers who will gain by the passage of this proposed legislation. The 31,784 enlisted men who are to-day rated as having total permanent disability and who receive from \$100 to \$150 a month will not be benefited by the passage of the bill at all: but several hundred officers, whose rating is from 30 to 60 or 70 per cent, are going to have their allowance increased five or six times.

Mr. STECK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STECK. Of course, the Senator from Connecticut is correct when he says that a large number of officers who might be affected by the passage of this bill are in the lower grades of first and second lieutenants, and that those officers will not be helped. It would not be to the interest of the second lieutenants to accept the provisions of this bill, and first lieutenants would be benefited but very little. A very large proportion of the three thousand-odd officers on the list that the Senator has just had printed in the Record are of the two lower grades. I suppose the Senator is speaking partly in their behalf, as he has already spoken in behalf of the enlisted men. I should like to ask the Senator if he has ever had any complaint from any of the first or second lieutenants with reference to the provisions of this bill?

Mr. BINGHAM. No, Mr. President; I am glad to say that I have not. I think that anyone who would complain against the provisions of the bill because it did not give him as much as it gave somebody else, while it would be very human, would not be doing himself or the country a service.

Mr. STECK. Then, the Senator has taken it upon himself to speak in behalf of these men who do not speak for themselves?

Mr. BINGHAM. We must look at these things not in behalf of any small number of men or number of officers but from the point of view of the Nation at large.

In this list there is one general officer who to-day gets \$396 a year, and who by this bill will receive \$4,500 a year.

There are 11 colonels in this list who to-day receive an average of \$1,052 a year, who under this bill will receive \$3,000 a year, or about three times as much as they receive to-day.

There are 29 lieutenant colonels who to-day receive an average of \$956 a year, who, if this bill shall be passed, will each receive \$2,625, or nearly three times as much.

There are 205 majors who to-day receive an average of \$888 a year, who, if this bill passes, will receive \$2,250 a year, or two and a half times as much.

In other words, Mr. President, this bill is for the benefit of the favored few. Having myself been one of the favored few, who went into the Army with a commission as a field officer, when I probably did not deserve more than a first lieutenant's commission—in fact, I applied only for a first lieutenant's commission—knowing that I was particularly favored by circumstances, knowing that there were many others who were favored by circumstances, it does not seem to me wise or in accordance with American practice to favor for the rest of their lives those who were temporarily fortunate in their rank during the war.

As a matter of fact, we have drawn up a law for the compensation of disabled veterans which is in effect to-day and which is extremely fair. It is based on the degree of disability which an officer or enlisted man suffered—both are on the same basis—and on the manner in which his wounds or his ailments affect his earning power, according to what he was doing before the war. There are very great differences in this list. A minor difference was brought out a few moments ago in the discussion by the Senator from New Mexico with regard to the difference between a bacteriologist and a chemist

both suffering from a similar injury, the one being rated at 29 per cent and the other at 33 per cent.

In order to illustrate these differences and to show how well we do it to-day and how fairly we do it, let me take the ratings for amputation of the lower two-thirds of the leg with regard to different occupations. In the case of an enlisted man or an officer who has lost the lower two-thirds of his leg the rating, if he be a lawyer, is 29 per cent, and under the present law he gets \$29 a month. If he be a farmer, it is 55 per cent, or nearly twice as much. If he be a bookkeeper, it is 25 per cent; if he be a mason, it is 55 per cent; if he be a stationary engineer, it is 44 per cent; if his former profession was that of a soldier, his rating is 65 per cent, but if it was that of a physician, it is only 39 per cent. If his occupation was that of a salesman, the rating is 39 per cent; if that of a bellboy, who must use his legs a great deal, it is 55 per cent; if that of a cashier, only 29 per cent.

Mr. President, those ratings have been worked out, after years of study, with great care, so as to do justice to the citizens of the United States who went into the Army and who suffered disability. They have been worked out in the same way in the case of hundreds of occupations and thousands of kinds of disabilities.

This bill introduces an entirely new and un-American theory. The theory of this bill is that an officer should get more because he is an officer, without regard to his previous occupation; without regard, except so far as 30 per cent goes, to the nature of his ailment.

Now, let us consider a case from this particular list which has been so carefully worked out. If a colonel who was wounded had been a lawyer and lost during his service the lower two-thirds of his leg, he would under the bill proposed by the Senator from Tennessee continue to receive \$29 a month; but if he were so fortunate as to be a physician he would under the bill of the Senator from Tennessee receive for the rest of his life \$250 a month. It seems strange, Mr. President, that any Senator could be willing to vote for a bill whose general principles are such as to make such extraordinarily unfair differences in the compensation. Those who have studied the matter believe that the proper difference between the effect of the disability on a lawyer and on a physician is the difference between 29 and 39, or 10 per cent, but according to the bill of the Senator from Tennessee the difference is that between 29 and 250, or 221 per cent.

It may interest the Senate to have another instance. Let us take the case of a proof reader.

A proof reader who lost his right thumb in the Army gets \$21 a month compensation to-day. If he lost his right thumb and index finger he gets \$30 a month compensation, or an increase of \$9. If that proof reader had been a captain during the war, under this bill, if he had lost his right thumb, he would continue to get \$21. If he had lost his right thumb and index finger he would get \$125, or an increase of \$104 for that additional finger.

The enlisted man gets \$9 additional for the loss of that finger if he had been a proof reader. A man who was lucky enough to get to an officers' school and become a captain and lost that additional finger gets a benefit of \$104 a month, or \$1,248 yearly additional for the rest of his life. A colonel would get \$2,652 annually. A corporal would get \$108 annually.

Is that the American idea of fair play, Mr. President?

I admit it is the idea in a monarchy. It is the Canadian idea. In Canada disabled veterans are paid exactly in accordance with their rank—a private so much, a corporal a little more, a sergeant a little more, a second lieutenant a little more, a first lieutenant a little more, and so all the way up to major general. In a monarchy there are grades, strata in society and in life; and a man who came into the army as a colonel belonging to a certain grade or stratum in private life, if disabled, receives far more than had he come from that grade of private life which would have let him in as a private and kept him as a private. That, however, is not the American system.

The claim made over and over again on this floor that it is what we do in the Regular Army is not justified at all, because the retired pay of an officer in the Regular Army depends on his length of service and not on the amount of his disability. When he goes into the Army he makes a contract with the Government. His pay increases from year to year as he serves. The amount of his pay depends on the number of years he has been in contractual relations with the Government and on nothing else, and when he is retired his retired pay depends on the number of years he has served his Government, whereas in this bill it does not depend on the length of time served. A man who served only a week is treated the same as the man who had served 2 or 3 or 4 years, or even 30 years. It depends

entirely on the extent of his disability and his good fortune in securing a commission.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask that the clerk at the desk may read the very interesting report made in the House of Representatives when this bill came up in the last session. It was made by four veterans of the World War. It is known as the minority report from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

MINORITY VIEWS

This is known as the World War emergency officers' retirement bill. If it should become a law it would most unjustly discriminate against all disabled enlisted men and a large part of the disabled emergency officers in favor of a certain class comprising a limited number of disabled emergency officers. It would reward men not according to their disability but according to their rank, thereby violating the very fundamental principles of our American institutions.

For instance, an officer who incurred physical disability in line of duty and has been "or may hereafter be" rated at not less than 30 per cent permanent disability shall be placed upon the retired list at 75 per cent of the salary to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge. What does this mean? It means that an emergency officer with a 30 per cent disability which originated in line of duty shall receive pay for life as follows:

| | Per month |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Brigadier general | \$375.00 |
| Colonel | 250.00 |
| Lieutenant colonel | 218.75 |
| Major | 187.50 |
| Captain | 150.00 |
| First lieutenant | 125.00 |
| Second lieutenant | 93.75 |

While the enlisted man with a 30 per cent disability will receive \$30 a month.

Yet they tell us that the ex-service men are in favor of this measure. That is not true. If every ex-service man in the United States understood what this bill means, we doubt if it would receive the indorsement of 1 service man out of 10.

It even discriminates against an overwhelming majority of the disabled emergency officers themselves. Those who are rated at less than 30 per cent permanent disability are excluded from a participation in the financial benefits of this measure. They are to receive the same pay as enlisted men with similar disabilities. If a colonel and his enlisted brother were both 30 per cent permanent disabled, the colonel would receive \$250 a month, while the enlisted man would receive only \$30 a month. But if they were both 29 per cent permanent disabled they would both receive the same compensation, \$29 a month.

Not only that, but it discriminates against the sacred dead, who "gave the last full measure of devotion" upon the field of battle or have died since the war closed. Their loved ones who were dependent upon them for support would not receive one dollar's worth of benefit from this unjust legislation. The widows and children of officers who gave their lives in the conflict or who have died since the war closed would draw compensation on the basis of allowances for the dependents of enlisted men.

The disabled emergency officers are being taken care of now along with the enlisted men. They served together, they fought together, they were frequently members of the same families, and where they suffered the same disabilities they should receive the same treatment.

But the advocates of this bill argue that these disabled emergency officers are discriminated against in the retirement of officers of the Regular Army, and ask Congress to pass this measure to favor 1,848 of these emergency officers and to discriminate against 41,496 enlisted men who are disabled to the same degree and 6,618 disabled emergency officers and 171,580 disabled enlisted men whose disabilities are rated at less than 30 per cent, in order to correct what they contend is a discrimination in favor of the officers of the Regular Army.

We are not responsible for the present law providing for the retirement of officers of the Regular Establishment. But if we were, and were willing to concede that there is an injustice in the present law, we would not be justified in trying to offset it by passing additional unjust legislation.

We must remember that officers of the Regular Establishment go into the Army for life. They make it their life's work; and in order to secure the class of men necessary to maintain the proper officer personnel in times of peace we must make some provision for taking care of them in case they become disabled.

As was said by a former Secretary of War:

"The privileges of the retired list of the Regular Army constitute a consideration granted by the Government for the consecration of lives to its military service and the volunteering for life for such service in any exigencies that may arise, whether in peace or war. The military relation requires the officer to give up ambitions, which are the

rightful portion of every man in the great world outside, and for a measure of compensation which does not exceed what is barely sufficient to maintain himself and family in the status which the military service demands; and the law has said that when he serves a prescribed period of time or has reached a certain age or is disabled by injury or disease incident to the service he must withdraw from active service and give way to a younger man better fitted for the rigors of military life. As the officer has not been trained for a business career or for any career in civil life, he finds himself at the end of his service, certainly in the vast majority of cases, not only without a profession but without a competency."

He also calls attention to the fact that—

"Congress has thus far restricted the privilege of retirement to members of the permanent Military Establishment; that is, to those only who have consecrated their lives to the military service. This is true not alone of the officers but of the enlisted man, who may retire only when he has served a sufficient time to indicate that he has adopted the military service as a life career. To those who have thus pledged their services for life to the Nation, in peace or in war, Congress, as a matter of keeping faith with them, has provided by law that they shall be secure in their calling throughout their lives, and when they have performed what is deemed a life service shall be relieved of some of the active duties of service and be permitted a living pay for the remainder of their lives. This basic principle of our retirement laws is recognized in an opinion rendered June 10, 1898, by Solicitor General Richards and had the approval of Attorney General Griggs. In discussing the applicability of laws relating to the Regular Army to the then existing volunteer forces, the Solicitor General said:

"Chapter 2 of Title XIV, providing for the retirement of Army officers, clearly has no application to the Volunteer Army, organized for simply temporary service. This chapter creates two lists of Regular Army officers—the active and the retired list—a distinction which does not obtain in the Volunteer Army. When, therefore, section 1222 places a restriction on every "Army officer on the active list," it plainly refers to Regular Army officers. An Army officer on the active list is one not only active but permanently engaged in the military service of the Government. Having chosen the Army for his career, and being actively engaged therein, the statute properly prohibits him from accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office.

"While an officer of the Volunteer Army may be said to be actively engaged in the military service, he is not permanently so engaged. He is called out to meet an emergency, and must be discharged when the purpose for which he entered the service has been accomplished. Unlike the Regular Army officer, he has not selected the military service for a profession. He has simply responded to a patriotic call, and expects when the war is over to return to civil life. His term of military service is uncertain and contingent. He may be taken from his civil duties for a few months, for a year, for two years at the most. The Government does not need nor demand a complete and final severance of his relations with civil life. He may be able to make arrangements to bridge over his absence and on his return resume his former work."

This is not a new proposition. The Adjutant General stated in a letter to a Member of Congress on February 25, 1926, that—

"Many bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress at different times authorizing the appointment on the retired list of the Army of those officers who served in the Volunteer Army in the Civil War, but none of them has ever been enacted into law."

Congress refused for 50 years and more to pass a law that would thus discriminate between the officers and enlisted men of the Civil War. On May 9, 1917, Hon. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, in a letter to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee with reference to such a measure, made the following prophetic statement:

"Furthermore, if the bill under consideration were to be enacted into law for the benefit of men who served as volunteer officers of the Civil War, it is reasonably certain that it would be followed by other measures for the benefit of volunteer officers of the war with Spain, of officers belonging to the National Guard who have rendered or are now rendering active Federal service, and of officers of the present war not belonging to the permanent Military Establishment. It would seem that the precedent established by the enactment of such legislation for the benefit of volunteer officers of one war should, in common fairness, be followed in time by similar legislation for the benefit of volunteer officers of all wars. It can be readily seen that the expense involved in any such legislation would be enormous."

The additional expense of this bill for the first year would be \$1,190,052. As time goes on the expense will grow. Men will be asking to have their cases reopened and their disabilities readjudged.

Those whose disabilities shall have increased to 30 per cent will be entitled to be placed on the pension roll along with the others. And we had just as well admit that this is a permanent pension that we are being asked to allow to these disabled emergency officers. The chances are that we will soon be asked to reduce the degree of disability to 20 per cent, then to 10 per cent, and finally to wipe it out altogether, and to ultimately place the ex-officers on a pension status as officers instead of leaving them to be treated in the same manner as enlisted men. The enlisted men outnumber the officers overwhelmingly, and already some

of them are asking that they be given the benefits of this retirement act in case it passes, and that they be retired as second lieutenants. Suppose pressure should be brought to bear upon Congress later to wipe out some of the discriminations of this measure by giving the enlisted men the retirement or pension status of second lieutenant. Ultimately the percentage requirement as to their disabilities would disappear. Who can tell what the ultimate expense to this Government such a pension policy would bring?

This bill is just the opening wedge. It is lifting the latch to the floodgates of expenditure, the consequences of which no one can foretell.

We regret very much that we are unable to agree with the majority of the committee that reported this bill out. But in justice to the enlisted men, who are just as patriotic and just as deserving as the officers; in justice to the many thousands of disabled emergency officers whose disabilities are rated at less than 30 per cent; in justice to the widows and orphans of those who made the supreme sacrifice; in justice to the taxpayers of the United States, on whose shoulders the burden of these expenditures would rest, we respectfully dissent from the views of the majority and submit that this bill ought not to become a law.

J. E. RANKIN,
BIRD J. VINCENT,
J. L. MILLIGAN,
S. J. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. TYSON. I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record the majority report made just before the minority report the Senator has had read.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would the Senator be willing to have that inserted somewhere else than in the middle of my speech?

Mr. TYSON. Of course, if the Senator objects, I can have it inserted elsewhere. It seems to me that the Senator ought to be willing that both reports should be put in at the same time.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the Senator asks to have it printed as a part of his remarks, when he has the floor, I shall be very glad if he will do so.

Mr. TYSON. If the Senator objects, of course, I can not have it put in.

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not object; I simply do not want it put in the middle of my remarks any more than I would welcome a long speech in the middle of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that under the rules the document would be printed in the Appendix, unless there were special request made otherwise.

Mr. TYSON. That being the case, the Senator realizes the argument would never be seen; therefore he denies the right and privilege of having the arguments on the other side appear at a time when they can be made useful and effective.

Mr. BINGHAM. No; I do not object to any argument being printed on the other side at all. I merely desire to have inserted in my speech the arguments against the bill. I shall be very glad if the Senator will have that report printed immediately following my speech.

Never having qualified as an authority on retired officers' legislation, and yet having expressed certain opinions with regard to it and what it means, it occurs to me that those who are interested in studying this subject might be glad to have the opinion of a great Secretary of War, who studied this subject very carefully, and who put his opinions in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation on March 5, 1924. I shall not ask to have the entire letter read, but only that part which I have marked relating to retired officers.

Mr. EDGE. Would not the Senator prefer to have unanimous consent to have it inserted in his speech without reading?

Mr. BINGHAM. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Retired officers of the Regular Army still remain officers. They are a part of the permanent Military Establishment, subject to the Articles of War, and as officers have certain rights, obligations, and privileges. H. R. 6484, although it classes its beneficiaries to be placed upon a retired list, does not purport to make them actual officers of the Government or to revive a status as such from which they have long since been discharged. I believe that this is as it should be. The bill clearly eliminates any suggestions of its beneficiaries being subject to the Articles of War and to the obligations of retired officers. The bill would appear to make its beneficiaries subject to the privileges of retired officers in so far as such privileges can be conferred upon persons who are not officers in fact. Some proponents of H. R. 6484 and some of its beneficiaries may take a contrary view. In order that the Con-

gress, the administering agencies, and the beneficiaries should have a common understanding of the privileges granted, it is believed the privileges to be conferred should be clearly stated in the bill rather than covered, as the bill is now drafted, by language that may be variously interpreted and that may, therefore, lead to dissatisfaction.

The privileges of retired officers of the Regular Army, not dependent solely upon their being officers in fact, are few in number. Those of any consequence are the privilege of wearing the uniform and retaining the title of their rank, the privilege of purchasing supplies at Army sales stores, and the privilege of receiving medical treatment at places where such is available. The first of these privileges is conferred by law and the others by regulation. An enumeration of these privileges in the law, in case you believe they should be conferred, would greatly clarify the matter. Such enumeration would have another decided advantage, i. e., it would avoid linking together, by common privileges, of two distinct classes of individuals. Such a legal alliance of these classes may prove an obstacle to good administration should it be found necessary or desirable at any time to increase or decrease the privileges of either class.

Having covered the two matters in which the War Department is directly concerned in administration, this report might well be closed were it not for the fact that a principle is involved which vitally affects the Military Establishment and the national defense.

In privileges, in compensation, and in their actual status the bill departs from the equality it purports to establish between regular and emergency disabled officers. The difference as to official status has already been pointed out. As an example of the inequality in privileges the emergency officer is to have all the privileges of the regular officer and, in addition, he is to have all the privileges of hospitalization and medical treatment authorized by the Veterans' Bureau. It would appear that medical treatment by the Army would be an unnecessary privilege to extend and might be productive of difficulties that generally ensue from divided responsibility, especially in medical treatment.

In the matter of compensation in general the bill creates a wide discrepancy, which I shall endeavor to explain later. There is also a discrepancy in those cases of helplessness necessitating the constant attendance of a nurse. Under the act of December 18, 1922, the beneficiaries of H. R. 6484 would receive additional compensation not exceeding \$5 per month, whereas the retired regular officer receives only his retired pay, no matter what his condition. I do not desire to be understood as opposing any additional privileges and compensation for disabled emergency officers that may be necessary or desirable; but I believe the fact that discriminations are proposed as necessary serve to emphasize the fact that regular and emergency officers are distinct classes, each requiring definite treatment, and that any policy of endeavoring to care for one class by a system designed for another is demonstrated by such discriminatory provisions themselves to be an unwise policy. The disabled emergency officer should have every benefit that the Government can equitably confer, whether this be more or less than the benefits conferred upon retired officers of the Regular Army. Each class should be separately considered upon its merits, taking into account the conditions of service of each. Whatever is necessary should be done in a direct manner and without inviting the consequences of a superficial but not real equality in the relief afforded to each.

The discriminatory treatment of the two classes of personnel becomes more apparent when we turn to the compensatory feature of H. R. 6484. This bill grants retired pay to those beneficiaries between 30 per cent and 100 per cent impaired in earning capacity in their civil occupation. There is no gradation in retired pay between these limits of impairment. Beneficiaries between 10 per cent and 30 per cent impaired are to have all the benefits of the bill except retired pay, and in lieu thereof are to continue to receive compensation graded according to degree of impairment. In contrast with this the compensation and retirement of regular officers as now provided by law is quite different. A Regular Army officer, being committed to a life in the military service and generally having embarked upon such career at an early age, has no civil pursuit or occupation. Recognizing this condition, the Government has made provision for his lifelong continuance in the Military Establishment, passing to an inactive status in his old age or when pronounced no longer capacitated for active service; that is, when found 100 per cent impaired in the active practice of his only profession. A lesser degree of impairment does not, and in my judgment should not, entitle him to be placed upon the inactive (retired) list or to receive retirement pay. Hence we have the discrepancy of a total impairment for further active practice or profession being a requisite for being placed on the inactive list and receiving retirement pay in the regular service, whereas a minimum of 30 per cent impairment is requisite for retired pay and a minimum of only 10 per cent impairment is requisite for being placed upon the retired list in the case of emergency officers. Objection is not made to this discrimination, but it is merely pointed out to illustrate the futility and impracticability of endeavoring to establish an equality that is unattainable due to the inherent conditions which differentiate the two classes of military personnel, permanent and temporary.

Aside from the differing methods by which disability is to be rated, H. R. 6484 would establish another discrimination which may have far-reaching effects. The bill establishes retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent of the active pay received at time of discharge. Such active pay, and therefore retired pay, will, of course, be that of the grade attained under the varying and vagarious incidents of war well known to the members of your committee. Former officers of the same disability, the same length of service, and the same age may receive widely different compensation due solely to difference in their temporary war rank. However, with these differences among the beneficiaries themselves I am not concerned except in so far as they arise from the fallacy of attempting to apply a principle applied in the retirement system of the permanent establishment. The general laws provide that a Regular Army officer retired for physical disability receive 75 per cent of the pay of his rank at the time of retirement. But this rank is his permanent rank in the military service attained under the slow process of seniority promotion in peace and war. In decreeing that it should be so Congress has taken cognizance of the rapidity and capriciousness of temporary promotion in war and has eliminated temporary war rank as a basis for both retired rank and pay. To do otherwise would cause retirement pay to be based upon the unavoidable inequalities of opportunity for advancement in war and would depart from a long-standing principle that has been accepted as equitable and just. In effect, retirement pay is now based in reality upon length of service upon which rank depends and which is generally accepted as the only satisfactory standard for all advancement and remuneration in the permanent Military Establishment. Hence H. R. 6484, while purporting to apply the principles of retirement as established for the permanent Military Establishment actually departs from such principles and establishes for one class of personnel a new basis for retired pay. Instead of equality of treatment of regular and temporary disabled officers there will be, under the guise of equality, discriminatory treatment. Certainly such an effect, from a measure which is well known to be based upon a demand for equality of treatment, would be most unfortunate and would fall far short of being a satisfactory and final solution of a difficult problem.

If the compensation of disabled emergency officers is to be a per centum of their active pay, I realize, of course, that it must necessarily be based upon the accidents of rank attained under war conditions—the only rank they have had. But, if this is done, I trust it will be with a clear understanding that it constitutes a departure from a fundamental principle of the retirement system now in effect.

The War Department does not desire to appear to be opposing the granting to disabled emergency officers any relief or benefits to which they are justly entitled. It fully appreciated their desire for both adequate compensation and some form of recognition of their military service as officers. It believes, however, that both the recognition and compensation can be extended without recourse to the retirement system as practiced in the permanent establishment. Some modification of H. R. 6484 clearly stating the privileges to be accorded its beneficiaries and adhering to the present sound principle of compensating disabled personnel according to degree of disability and independently of accidents of war rank appears desirable. In lieu of a percentage of the pay of their rank as proposed in the bill a separate scale of compensation, such as one 40 per cent or more in excess of the present scale for disabled emergency officers would appear to be more sound in theory and practice. As between accidents of rank attained by wartime appointments and promotions on the one hand and degree of disability on the other, the choice of the best basis for compensation appears clear. For the totally disabled a scale as suggested would provide compensation equal to or greater than the retired pay of retired captains and lieutenants of the regular service. But it would confer this compensation without the many disadvantages that I have endeavored to point out arising from an attempt to apply a system that is inapplicable.

H. R. 6484 is drawn to benefit a distinct class. It will, however, establish a practice that may ultimately be applied to the disabled of all wars, past and future. This ultimate extension is a most cogent reason for this first step conforming to a sound policy of general application. It is solely a desire to see action taken in accordance with sound principles, and with no desire to oppose any reasonable relief for our unfortunate disabled officers, that this report has gone to great length in endeavoring to point wherein the principles of retirement as established by law and practiced in the permanent establishment are inapplicable in the relief of temporary personnel.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a few words more and I shall conclude. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] this morning referred to the fact that this is merely to do for the Army emergency officers what has already been done for the Navy and Marine Corps. That is true; but it is only fair to call attention to the fact that the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, in his letter to me of February 26, 1927, which was

printed on page 4026 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, points out that as to emergency officers rated on a permanent basis of 30 per cent or more, there are in the Marine Corps 16, in the Navy 185, and in the Army 3,050.

Because of the small numbers involved in the Navy and Marine Corps, as well as because of the way in which the legislation was passed without being fully considered, it does not seem to me that the argument that we should do for 3,050 officers in the Army what we have done for 16 officers in the Marine Corps and 185 officers in the Navy is a very strong argument, although I recognize its force.

Mr. President, in conclusion I would like to say that I am opposed to this legislation, although it affects many of my friends, and I have received a great many letters in its favor from many former fellow soldiers. It is extremely difficult to oppose legislation of this sort. It appeals to one's sympathies. But I am opposed to it because I believe, in the first place, it is extremely unfair to the enlisted men who served the same length of time as the officers and who came from the same walks of life as the officers and who are all compensated at present in accordance with their disability and its effect on their former earning power.

I am opposed to it because it is unfair to the second lieutenants who did their duty just as well as those of higher rank, and especially those who, though totally disabled to-day, would not receive one cent in benefit by accepting the terms of the pending bill, but would, in fact, receive less if they accepted its provisions.

I am opposed to it because it does away with the benefits to the widows of veterans and orphans which they now receive under the Veterans' Bureau act.

I am opposed to it because it is un-American. It is based upon a system drawn from a monarchical country, where gradations in rank and in society are recognized as being permanent, instead of being based, as our present legislation is based, on the amount of disability in connection with the earning capacity of the person affected and the way in which his disability affects his earning power; it is based on temporary rank.

I am opposed to it because I believe it is a bad military policy. One of the attractive features by which we induce men to devote their lives to the Regular Army is to offer them the retirement feature as a part of their contract, the equity in it to increase with years of service. Here we say to them, "It matters not how many years of service you have had, if you are willing to go to the colors in time of war with a few weeks of preparation, and are injured, you will receive just as much and your compensation will be just as great as though you had devoted 20 or 30 years to the Army."

The bill is helpful to relatively few. It is unfair to thousands. It establishes a bad precedent. It is unjust. It is un-American.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I do not care to delay action on the measure, as I am very anxious to have a vote, but I would like to have printed in the RECORD in connection with the debate certain resolutions adopted by the Department of Massachusetts, American Legion, in our annual convention in August last at Fitchburg, Mass.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas the American Legion at each of its national conventions has overwhelmingly voted to have enacted into law legislation for the retirement of emergency Army officers permanently disabled in line of duty during the World War so as to place them on the same footing as to retirement as to the other eight classes of disabled officers who are now on the retired lists; and

Whereas the Department of Massachusetts of the American Legion has previously indorsed the principles of this long-pending legislation; and

Whereas measures similar to the Tyson-Fitzgerald bills of the Sixty-ninth Congress, which would have granted this justice, will be introduced in the Seventieth Congress: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Department of Massachusetts of the American Legion, in convention assembled at the city of Fitchburg, Mass., August 11, 12, and 13, 1927, That we hereby reaffirm our previous action on this legislation and urge its enactment by the Seventieth Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the national convention of the American Legion to be held in Paris, France, September 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and that the Massachusetts delegation make every effort to have this resolution adopted by the national convention.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I would also like to have printed in the RECORD a history of the bill prepared by Hon.

ROY G. FITZGERALD, of Ohio, which strikingly illustrates how, under the rules of the Senate and the House, a handful of Senators and Representatives can delay and postpone for nine years the enactment of legislation which has during that nine years had almost the unanimous support of both the House and the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION

The nine-year history of this legislation in the Congress is in reality the history of a series of efforts on the part of its opponents to kill the legislation in committee. The Legion, and friendly legislators on their part, have endeavored to overcome this form of strategy through obtaining a vote upon the measure on the floor of the Senate and the House.

The opposition of the War Department, and the influence of this opposition upon the Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House, have been the chief obstacles to retirement and the determining factors in the amendments which have modified the original form of the legislation and caused the Legion and the other veteran organizations to indorse the present Tyson and Fitzgerald bills.

During this nine-year struggle in committee each side has given ground. The War Department no longer opposes the legislation officially. This is chiefly due to the Legion's acceptance of certain of the War Department's demands for amendment to the original retirement measure.

Now that the legislation is about to be enacted into law and the nine-year fight for the disabled emergency Army officers won, some opponents now say, "You have modified the form of the original measure; therefore I am opposed to the legislation in its present form." We shall see whether this assertion is backed up by sound reasoning, as the measure cares for the officers who have been severely disabled permanently.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Straight retirement for disability, such as has been extended to the other eight classes of officers, was the original purpose of the Legion, and legislation was requested in this form from the Congress in 1919. The War Department thereupon began vigorous opposition to this straight retirement measure. On July 17, 1919, the Secretary of War wrote a letter to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, to which the legislation had been referred, expressing the War Department's disapproval of the measure and opposing the retirement under the same conditions as received by officers of the Regular Army. The Military Affairs Committee of the House thereupon refused to report the measure.

The Stevenson bill was then introduced in the House on December 3, 1919. The form of this bill was altered in the hope that it would be referred to a committee other than the House Military Affairs Committee, which was still holding up the original retirement measure.

The Stevenson bill provided compensation for the emergency officers who incurred disabilities that officers of the Regular Army received on being retired for like disabilities. Notwithstanding this change in form, the Stevenson bill was referred to the House Military Affairs Committee.

However, on February 28, 1920, the Military Affairs Committee was discharged on the bill and it was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House; on March 2, 1920, this committee was discharged and the bill referred to the Ways and Means Committee; and on March 11, 1920, this latter committee was discharged and the bill again referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The War Department opposition to the legislation continued, notwithstanding the change in the form of the measure. On March 13, 1920, the Secretary of War wrote a letter to the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, estimating that 19,910 emergency officers would come under this bill and receive annual payments of \$31,099,420. This preposterous estimate, being contained in an official letter, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee hesitated and deferred action on the bill.

NAVY ACTS INDEPENDENTLY

In the meantime the Legion had been in contact with the Navy Department on the question of the retirement of the disabled emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. More progressive than the Army, the Navy realized the justice of the legislation and its value as sound national-defense policy.

Accordingly, in May, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy wrote a letter to Congress requesting the enactment of legislation to retire the disabled emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and submitted a draft of the amendment he proposed. Congress immediately responded to this request and provided retirement for the disabled emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in the act approved June 4, 1920. This act of Congress removed the discrimination against these two classes of officers, leaving the disabled emergency Army officers as the only class discriminated against out of the nine classes of officers who fought in the World War.

In the meantime no action was obtained from the House Military Affairs Committee on the retirement measure or from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Stevenson bill. As a matter of fact, the House Military Affairs Committee did not report its bill and never has to this day reported a bill affecting the disabled emergency officers.

On January 26, 1921, Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill slightly amending his former measure, which was also referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House. The committee reported this bill favorably on February 2, 1921. The session was then drawing to a close. No action was obtained on it on the floor of the House, and the measure died a month later with the expiration of the Sixty-sixth Congress on March 4, 1921.

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

The Stevenson bill was again introduced in the House and again referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. No hearings were held, and the committee took no action on the measure.

On April 11, 1921, the Johnson bill was introduced in the House and referred to the House Military Affairs Committee. This bill provided retirement as extended to the other eight classes of officers. No hearings were held by the House Military Affairs Committee on this retirement bill, in spite of repeated requests on the part of the veterans.

The Bursum bill was then introduced on May 4, 1921, in the Senate. Like the Johnson bill, it provided retirement as extended to the eight other classes of officers. War Department opposition to the measure continued. This opposition influenced certain members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, to which the measure was referred. The friends of the legislation on the Senate committee, in order to obtain a favorable report, amended the measure so as to meet the chief points of opposition raised by the War Department in the two years it had fought the legislation.

THE AMENDED BURSUM BILL

Under the straight retirement measure—accorded the other eight classes of officers—a disabled officer is examined by a board of Regular Army officers, some of whose members must be regular medical officers. If the board finds that the officer's disability has unfitted him for active duty with troops in the field, the board recommends his retirement for life at three-fourths of the pay and allowances he is then receiving, and he is placed on the regular retired list for life.

Under the Bursum bill as reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee on July 11, 1921, the following amendments were made to meet the War Department's opposition:

First. Examination for retirement would be made by civilian medical officers of the Veterans' Bureau instead of by a Regular Army retiring board.

Second. Eligibility to retirement was increased to 30 per cent permanent disability instead of ability to perform active duty with troops in the field.

Third. The Veterans' Bureau was required to pay the emergency officers retired in this manner instead of the War Department.

BURSUM BILL REPORTED

As amended in this form, the Senate Military Affairs Committee reported the Bursum bill favorably to the Senate on July 11, 1921, the first time a Military Affairs Committee had reported the legislation.

BURSUM BILL PASSES SENATE

In spite of the amendments, opposition from the War Department continued, and friends of the measure were unable to bring it to a vote in the Senate until February 21, 1922, when it passed the upper body 50 to 14 and was forwarded to the House, where it was immediately referred to the House Military Affairs Committee.

HOUSE COMMITTEE STILL WITHHOLDS APPROVAL

Following a long series of efforts on the part of the Legion, the House Military Affairs Committee finally granted hearings on the Bursum bill. At these hearings the case of the disabled officers was presented fully. More than a score of them appeared and exhibited their battle wounds as mute advocates for the legislation. Every recognized veterans' organization appeared in behalf of the measure.

In spite of the efforts of the friends of the bill, War Department influence still prevailed. The House Military Affairs Committee held up the bill for more than a year, declining to report it out. A petition signed by 235 Members of the House—containing more than a majority of each party in the lower body—was finally presented to the House Military Affairs Committee requesting the report of the measure. This the committee declined to do, and the bill died with the expiration of the Sixty-seventh Congress in March, 1923.

CONFERENCE OF VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

During the summer recess of 1923 the veterans' organizations were faced with the following problem: The legislation had been actively pushed for four years, but in all that time the Military Affairs Committee of the House had refused to report a bill and the Senate Military Affairs Committee had declined to report any measure which did not conform to the chief War Department objections.

The question to be decided, therefore, was, Shall straight retirement legislation be pushed—which could not be gotten out of the Military Affairs Committees—or legislation conforming to the War Department objections, which could at least be gotten out of the Senate Military Affairs Committee?

Accordingly a conference was called in the city of Washington during the summer of 1923, attended by representatives of all reputable World War veterans' organizations, to consider the form of the legislation to introduce in the coming Congress. This conference was attended by duly accredited representatives of the American Legion, the National Guard Association, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, and the Military Order of the World War, and a designated representative of the General Staff of the Army.

THE BILL WAS AGREED UPON

Sessions were held for three days. The form of the legislation was discussed at length. The representatives of the veterans' organizations present finally agreed unanimously to push the measure in the form it had passed the Senate in order to meet the major objections of the War Department, for no progress could be made unless the Senate Military Affairs Committee would report the measure.

It was recommended that the permanent disability rating for which retirement should be granted be reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. At the request of the General Staff representative it was further agreed that the retired list should be kept in the Veterans' Bureau, although it should also be published in the Army Register. In other respects the bill agreed upon by the conference was substantially the same as the Bursum bill in the form it had passed the Senate.

PASSES THE SENATE AGAIN

This new bill was prepared and officially indorsed by the veterans' organizations and introduced in the next Congress, where it was again considered by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. That committee reported it favorably, but put back the former permanent disability rating for eligibility to 30 per cent. This provision was retained when the bill passed the Senate February 20, 1925, 63 to 14, and forwarded to the House.

NEW HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS BILL

In the meantime, at the request of the Legion, the House had created the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. They asked that the Bursum bill be referred to this committee instead of the unfriendly House Military Affairs Committee, and the House accordingly agreed. This friendly veterans' committee had already favorably reported the Lineberger bill, similar to the Bursum bill, which was being held up in the Rules Committee of the House.

The House Veterans' Committee immediately reported the Bursum bill so that it would displace the Lineberger bill. A hearing was granted by the Rules Committee of the House on the question of granting a rule to allow the House to vote upon the bill which had already passed the Senate. The Rules Committee failed to grant the desired rule.

KILLED BY THE LEADERS

Efforts were made during the last six days of the session to obtain recognition from the Speaker so that the measure might be voted upon in the House under suspension of the rules. The Speaker refused to grant the recognition, and the measure again died, after being passed by the Senate, with the expiration of the Sixty-eighth Congress, March 4, 1925.

FIRST SESSION SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

At the close of the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress the situation on the Tyson and Fitzgerald bills was as follows:

The Fitzgerald bill (H. R. 4548) had been introduced in the House of Representatives December 9, 1925, by ROY G. FITZGERALD, legionnaire, of Dayton, Ohio, Representative from the third congressional district of that State. Hearings were thereupon held by a subcommittee of the World War Veterans' Committee of the House, as follows: Representative FITZGERALD, chairman; Representative THADDEUS C. SWEET, of Phoenix, N. Y.; and Representative LAMAR JEFFERS, legionnaire, of Anniston, Ala. Following a favorable report from the subcommittee to the Veterans' Committee, that committee favorably reported the bill on March 13, 1926 (Rept. No. 536), the measure being immediately placed upon the Union Calendar of the House. A minority report opposing the measure was signed by Representative JOHN E. RANKIN, of Mississippi; Representative BIRD J. VINCENT, of Michigan; Representative JACOB B. MILLIGAN, of Missouri; and Representative J. S. MONTGOMERY, of Oklahoma, all members of the Legion.

On March 29, 1926, Chairman ROYAL C. JOHNSON, legionnaire, of South Dakota, introduced House Resolution 193, to provide a rule for consideration by the House of the Fitzgerald bill under the five-minute rule, the debate to continue for not to exceed five hours. The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Two hearings were held upon House Resolution 193 by the House Rules Committee, May 4, 1926, and June 22, 1926, at the latter hearing ROBERT G. SIMMONS, of Nebraska; BIRD J. VINCENT, of Michigan; JOHN E. RANKIN, of Mississippi; and RALPH E. UPDIKE, of Indiana, all legionnaires, arguing

against a report on the measure. The session adjourned July 3, 1926, without action on the part of the Rules Committee, the bill still remaining upon the Union Calendar of the House.

The Tyson bill, S. 3027, similar to the Fitzgerald bill, was introduced in the Senate February 1 by Senator LAWRENCE D. TYSON, legionnaire, of Knoxville, Tenn. The measure was immediately referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which held hearings upon the measure on March 5, 1926. On March 25 the Tyson bill was favorably reported to the Senate by this committee, Report No. 483, and the bill placed upon the Senate calendar. Although Senator TYSON made repeated efforts, he was unable to obtain Senate consideration of the measure, and the session ended with the Tyson bill being Order No. 486 under Rule VIII of the General Orders of the Senate, standing sixth on the list of orders.

SECOND SESSION SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

The problem confronting final enactment of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill at the short session, Sixty-ninth Congress, was the time element involved, and the ability of opponents to turn this situation to their advantage through blocking its consideration by parliamentary tactics.

The Senate procedure under leadership of Senator TYSON consisted in the straight attack, pushing the measure at all times, and endeavoring to obtain a vote wherever possible.

The House procedure differed in that the consent of the leaders in control of the legislative program there had to be won if a House vote was to be obtained. These steps consisted in the following:

First. Obtaining a rule from the House Rules Committee which would designate the conditions under which a vote would be had.

Second. Favorable action by the House steering committee on this rule, which would recommend preferred status on the measure to the majority leader and the Speaker.

Third. Decision on the part of the majority leader upon a definite time for House consideration of the bill, and lacking this—

Fourth. Consent of the Speaker to recognize the bill's spokesman so that it might be brought up and considered under suspension of the rules.

THE SENATE FIGHT

Senator TYSON began aggressive action as soon as the Congress convened in December, 1926. At that stage of the session the Tyson bill could be reached only on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, although during the morning hour of the Senate, which under the Senate rules follows an adjournment of the upper body, the motion could be made that the bill be considered by the Senate, notwithstanding the lack of unanimous consent. Under these circumstances the Senate would vote on the question of considering the measure during the remainder of the morning hour and debate upon the bill would be had. Under the rules the morning hour of the Senate lasts for two hours, but as the Senate usually recesses instead of adjourning, the morning hour does not occur daily—in fact, occurs only about twice a week and lasts only two hours.

When consideration is obtained on a measure through the method just outlined, a vote upon its passage must be had before the end of the morning hour if final action on the bill is to be obtained. The unfinished business of the Senate automatically comes up for consideration at the expiration of the morning hour, and consideration of the unfinished business can only be laid aside through unanimous consent.

As the short session progressed the Senate situation disclosed that the extended debate upon the measure continually indulged in by opponents was for the purpose of delaying its consideration, and was not an endeavor to bring further and necessary information to light on the merits of the bill. Senator TYSON accordingly decided that he would not speak further upon the measure after his opening statement in its behalf had been completed, and that he would request the Senate friends of the measure to follow a similar procedure. This method left it up to the opponents to consume whatever time existed for the bill's consideration. This they did continually, repeating their timeworn, threadbare arguments against the measure, and when running out of these, with which the Senate had grown familiar during the seven years in which the measure had been considered, resorted to other delaying tactics, such as demanding roll calls, to consume time, and thus block a Senate vote.

An analysis of the Senate record for the session in this connection shows the following:

December 17, 1926: Tyson bill automatically came before the Senate on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Consideration objected to by Senator REED of Pennsylvania, thus preventing a vote.

January 8, 1927: Consideration under unanimous consent objected to by Senator BINGHAM, of Connecticut, and Senator KING, of Utah. Senator TYSON thereupon moved that, notwithstanding the objection, the bill be considered, the Chair ruling that such a motion was in order. Senator BINGHAM then announced that he would appeal from the ruling of the Chair. After much debate had been consumed upon this latter motion, it was apparent that no further time during the morning hour existed for consideration of the measure, and both motions were thereupon withdrawn.

January 11, 1927: Senator TYSON during the morning hour moved consideration of the Tyson bill, Senator BINGHAM thereupon demanding a quorum call, which consumed considerable time. Senator TYSON then delivered a masterful address in behalf of the measure, opponents consuming time by interruptions and questioning, including another demand for a quorum call by Senator BINGHAM a few minutes before 2 o'clock, at which time the morning hour expired, before a vote could be had upon the measure.

January 17, 1927: Senator TYSON requested unanimous consent for consideration of the bill, to which Senator BINGHAM objected. Senator TYSON then moved that consideration be had, the objection notwithstanding, but after considerable debate this motion was withdrawn when the approaching end of the morning hour made it apparent that a vote could not be had.

January 31, 1927: Senator TYSON requested unanimous consent for the bill's consideration, Senator KING objecting. Senator TYSON then moved that consideration be had notwithstanding. After considerable debate the Vice President ruled that this motion was out of order on Monday.

February 7, 1927: At a special night session of the Senate, held to consider unobjected bills on the Senate calendar, Senator TYSON requested unanimous consent for the bill's consideration, Senator REED of Pennsylvania objecting. Senator TYSON then moved that the bill be considered, the objection notwithstanding. A vote was taken upon this question and the Senate decided 44 to 4 that the bill be immediately considered. Senator Wadsworth then spoke against the measure for considerable time, followed by Senator REED of Pennsylvania, who read into the RECORD a long letter written two years prior—which he had read into the RECORD at that time—from an alleged official of a so-called veterans' organization opposing the measure. It was subsequently shown that the author of this letter had since been sentenced to serve three months in the city jail of Los Angeles after being convicted of having solicited funds from the public for a defunct veterans' aid organization.

This was a remarkable situation. Only one opposing letter could be produced in two years, and that letter from a man sentenced to jail in connection with veterans' affairs! Senators friendly to the measure exerted every effort to obtain a vote at this time, but the opponents continued their delaying tactics and the hour of adjournment was finally reached with the opponents still talking, a vote upon the measure thereby again being prevented.

February 22, 1927: At a special night session held for consideration of the veterans' loan bill, Senator TYSON moved to attach the Tyson bill as an amendment to this measure. Senator REED of Pennsylvania filibustered against this action. Under the unanimous-consent agreement the special night session would adjourn at 11 p. m. At 10:55 p. m. Senator TYSON withdrew his amendment. Senator REED, however, continued his filibuster and prevented a vote upon the veterans' loan bill that night.

February 23, 1927: Unanimous-consent agreement was reached to consider the Tyson bill from 3 to 4 p. m. on February 24. Senator TYSON immediately circulated a cloture petition so as to obtain a vote upon cloture for the bill at the hour set aside for its consideration.

February 24, 1927: Senator TYSON presented his cloture petition. Adoption of this by the Senate required two-thirds vote. Under the rules the vote was to come without further debate upon February 26.

February 26, 1927: Cloture upon the Tyson bill was lost by a vote of 51 to 36. It lacked 7 votes necessary for the number to invoke cloture.

REASON FOR CLOTURE DEFEAT

The foregoing analysis shows that one of the reasons for the failure to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary for cloture was due to the invariable rule followed by nine Senate friends of the measure, who vote against cloture under all circumstances, regardless of their personal attitudes toward the measures involved. While the favorable votes of these nine friends would have won the victory, the primary cause for defeat was the surprise defection of the 11 Senators who have voted favorably heretofore on the passage of the measure and who in addition were not opposed to the principle of cloture, but have, on the contrary, voted in favor of cloture on other measures during the year.

THE HOUSE FIGHT

As pointed out, a different set of circumstances confronted the Fitzgerald bill in the House. The fight in the Senate had been for the most part in the open. The fight in the House, however, had been conducted under cover. A whispering campaign consisting of cloakroom admonitions and conferences, designed to undermine the bill's strength in the House, was conducted throughout the session with unremitting energy and vigor. The primary object of this campaign was to intimidate the leaders in control of the legislative machinery so that they would decline to allow a vote upon the measure. Failing this, the whisperers hoped to undermine the actual House strength of the bill so that in the event the leaders allowed a vote, which seemed probable, that the actual support of the measure would be weakened.

WHISPERING STRATEGY

The strategy of the whisperers consisted in the threat of proposing double-edged amendments from the floor of a highly confusing character which, if adopted, might thwart the purpose of the legislation. They were primarily designed to place Members of the House in an embarrassing position. It was the intention of the whisperers to place the Congressmen in the predicament where a favorable vote on their amendments would be embarrassing, as well as an unfavorable vote. This strategy was designed to prevent pressure by Congressmen on the House leaders to force a vote on the bill. While the whisperers did not succeed in alienating many votes through this cloakroom attack, it has been claimed that they caused a number of its supposed friends to weaken in their desire for a roll-call vote on the measure.

The chief of the double-edged amendments through which the whisperers hoped to embarrass the Congressmen and confuse the issue before the House was to propose that the bill be amended to grant a disability rating of total permanent to all enlisted veterans how rated as permanently disabled more than 30 per cent. The object of such an amendment is clear. It is a continuation of the effort which certain Congressmen have been exerting to alienate the sympathy of the former enlisted men from the former officers, and to create a feeling among the Congressmen that a vote against such an amendment would immediately bring down the wrath of all former enlisted men, who outnumbered the former officers 20 to 1.

The fact that such a proposal—30 per cent permanent disability to be made the equivalent of 100 per cent permanent disability—has never been proposed by any veterans' organization and has never been considered by any committee of the House or the Senate, so that its cost, its effect, or the necessity for its enactment are absolutely unknown, has not so far deterred the whisperers from their announced intention of forcing a vote upon their proposal.

It is unnecessary to point out that the enactment of such an amendment might overturn the entire structure of our carefully developed Veterans' Bureau laws for the relief of the disabled, and that the Legion itself could not properly take a stand for or against such a proposal without a thorough study concerning its probable necessity, effect, and cost.

SNELL GOOD AS HIS WORD

In spite of this whispering campaign, the Members of the House steering committee and the House Rules Committee finally concluded that the Fitzgerald bill was just in principle, and that the House should not further be denied its right to register its will upon it. Early in the session Chairman SNELL, of the House Rules Committee, stated that his committee would report a rule providing consideration of the measure, following the disposition of the annual appropriation bills. Chairman SNELL was as good as his word. On February 15 the House Rules Committee voted to report the rule on the Fitzgerald bill, and House Resolution 427, in compliance with this, was reported to the House on February 16 from the House Committee on Rules. This resolution provided that general debate confined to the bill should not exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by those favoring and opposing it. That, following this, the bill should be open to amendment under the five-minute rule, and that when the question of amendment had been disposed of, that the previous question should be considered as ordered, and a vote be had upon the passage of the measure.

It should be noted that this was the first time in the nine-year fight for this measure that a rule for its consideration had been granted by the House Rules Committee.

Action on the Fitzgerald bill was then deferred awaiting the Senate action on the Tyson bill, the House leaders having taken the attitude that it would be useless for the House to act upon the Fitzgerald bill unless the Senate passed the Tyson bill, the House leaders assuming that the Fitzgerald bill could be acted upon without notice at any time up until adjournment of the session.

The Senate filibuster against the Tyson bill meanwhile continued. Then two days prior to the date set for adjournment, another Senate filibuster was on in full swing, which continued to adjournment and prevented Senate passage of all additional legislation.

Friends of the measure, nevertheless, desired the House to register its attitude upon the Fitzgerald bill. Representative FITZGERALD conveyed this information to the House leaders, which resulted in the meeting of the House steering committee. This body, after considerable discussion, recommended that the House be allowed to consider the Fitzgerald bill that night, as adjournment was scheduled for noon the next day. Unfortunately, a House filibuster developed at the night session against the immigration bill, then under consideration, and this debate was unduly prolonged. The only hope then remaining was to obtain recognition from Speaker LONGWORTH for House consideration of the measure under suspension of the rules. Mr. LONGWORTH declined to grant this. Representative TILSON, of Connecticut, the majority leader, thereupon asked unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 9:30 the next morning. Mr. FITZGERALD thereupon objected, his plan being to insist upon the House continuing in session until action on his bill was had. However, at this point, Chairman SNELL, of

the Rules Committee, presented a privileged report from the Rules Committee, House Resolution 455, which provided that immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it should be in order to move that the House stand in recess.

Mr. SNELL moved the previous question on the adoption of the rule, the previous question was ordered and the resolution agreed to, and the House thereupon stood in recess until 9.30 the next morning, to adjourn at noon on that day without transacting further business.

In this manner was the retirement legislation killed during the short session.

THE FIGHT GREW MORE BITTER

Friends of the retirement bill should reflect that the fight for this meritorious measure became more intense as time went on. Its opponents were few in number but great was the power of obstruction. The chief weapon lay in the rules of the Senate and the House, which enabled a vote to be prevented by parliamentary tactics. To this was added the whispering campaign and the threatened amendments designed to confuse the issue and embarrass those who would vote upon them.

JUSTICE WILL BE GRANTED SURVIVING DISABLED OFFICERS

More than 123 of our disabled emergency Army officers have died during the past year, died while their opponents filibustered and whispered against their relief legislation. The united strength of the Legion is back of this measure—a strength which opponents have failed to divide—and justice to the disabled officers will be written into the law of the land.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TYSON] I ask that there may be printed at this point in the RECORD the majority report of the committee to which he referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority report is as follows:

[Senate Report No. 115, Seventieth Congress, first session]

RETIREMENT OF EMERGENCY OFFICERS

Mr. TYSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report [to accompany S. 777]:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 777) making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the World War, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The bill has the approval of the War Department, as will appear by the letter attached hereto, which is made a part of this report.

Your committee held extensive hearings upon this measure at previous sessions and has heretofore favorably reported this legislation three times to the Senate. For these reasons your committee considered further hearings unnecessary in favorably reporting the bill for the fourth time. The Senate has twice passed this measure—in 1922 and 1925—and it has been pending before the Senate in its present form since July, 1921.

There were nine classes of officers who fought in the World War. These were the regular, provisional, and emergency officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Eight of these nine classes of officers have been retired by the Congress for wounds and disabilities resulting from their World War services.

The only officers for whom the Congress has failed to provide retirement are the disabled emergency Army officers. The enactment of this bill therefore will relieve the discrimination which exists against them.

From the Revolutionary War to 1861—more than one-half the period of our existence as a Nation—there was no retirement, either longevity or disability, for the members of our military forces. During this long period the pension system alone recompensed the disabled officers and enlisted men of our Regular and Volunteer forces.

These disability pensions were graduated according to the rank and pay of the disabled officers and enlisted men. No distinction or discrimination existed between the Regular and Volunteer forces. The disabled captain of the Regular Army received exactly the same pension as the disabled captain of Volunteers. The private of Volunteers the same as the Regular Army private.

Similar disability pension laws—providing payment for rank—are still on the books to-day.

After retirement had been inaugurated for Regular officers in 1861, other enactments were made by the Congress, until eight of the nine classes of the officers of our military and naval forces had been provided for in this manner. The disabled emergency naval and Marine Corps officers were the last to receive the benefits of retirement, it having been granted through the act of June 4, 1920.

Enlisted men of the Regular Army were granted longevity retirement in 1885. They have never been accorded retirement for disability. When disabled, they are still to-day placed upon the pension rolls.

The Congress has continued its established policy of retiring emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps by enacting in 1922, 1923,

1924, and 1925, private laws providing retirement for naval and Marine Corps officers who had not availed themselves of the benefits of the act of June 4, 1920.

The congressional policy of retiring our disabled officers is therefore well established. But there are other impelling reasons which should cause the Congress to retire the disabled emergency Army officers.

The selective service act of May, 1917, provided in section 10:

"That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for, other than the Regular Army, shall be in all respects upon the same footings as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army."

And it has been held (in the case of *Yates v. United States*, 25 Court of Claims, 296) that:

"They [retired officers] are in the nature of pensioners, the compensation and pay given them constituting a form of pension."

And in the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General, in the edition of 1901, occurs the following:

"They [retired officers] are in fact pensioners and the compensation and pay given them constitutes a form of pension. They exercise no function and receive no emoluments of office, but are pensioned for past faithful service or disabilities contracted in line of duty."

The selective service act was further amplified by General Orders, No. 75, of the War Department, August 17, 1918, which read in part as follows:

"This country has but one Army, the United States Army. It includes all land forces in the services of the United States. These forces, however raised, lose their identity in that of the United States Army. Distinctive appellations such as Regular Army, Reserve Corps, National Guard, and National Army heretofore employed in the administration and command will be discontinued and the single term 'United States Army' will be exclusively used. Orders having reference to the United States Army as divided into separate and component forces of distinct origin, or assuming or contemplating such a division, are to that extent revoked."

Thus by the terms of the selective service act the contractual rights of the emergency officers were based upon those of the Regular Army officers. This in addition to the fact that the disabled emergency Army officers are entitled to the same consideration—as a matter of right—which the Congress has extended to the emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

There was no distinction between emergency and Regular Army officers on the battle field. There should be none now.

That the emergency Army officers, who led their men in the most desperate fighting the Nation has ever known, took their leadership seriously, is attested by War Department statistics which show that their battle deaths were 54 per cent greater than those of the men who served under them. A further analysis of records show that 93 per cent of the Army officers killed in action were emergency Army officers, the remaining 7 per cent having come from the regular forces.

It has been contended by the few opponents of this measure that to retire the emergency officer is a discrimination against the enlisted man. We do not subscribe to that view.

There were more than 600,000 sailors and marines in our World War forces. Their disabled emergency officers have now been retired nearly eight years, yet no protest has been made by these enlisted men against this retirement.

No objection to this legislation emanates from the former enlisted men of the Army, or their organizations. The American Legion with three-quarters of a million members—more than 90 per cent of whom served in the ranks—has ten times gone on record in favor of the principles of this legislation; the Disabled American Veterans, composed exclusively of those disabled in World War service, 90 per cent of whom were enlisted, has seven times done likewise. No reputable veterans' organization has ever opposed this measure, nor do the veterans themselves believe that it discriminates against the disabled enlisted man.

There has never been a disability retirement provision for enlisted men in the regular service. The disabled emergency enlisted man realizes that the compensation now drawn by him is more than he would draw if this act were made applicable to him.

The officers who would be benefited by this legislation are, on the average, 12 to 15 years older than the men who fought under them. They now average about 48 years of age. The emergency officer because of his greater age, had assumed responsibilities prior to his entrance into the service that had not been assumed by the younger enlisted man. These men were, in a majority of cases, of the proven experience in civil life which justified their being commissioned to serve in time of war. The high standard by which they were chosen is revealed in the following extract from War Department memorandum of June 4, 1917, on the selection of candidates for commission:

"Since the special object of these (training) camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies, every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proved ability in their various occupations. While it is

desired to give full opportunity for all eligible citizens to apply, no man need make application whose record is not in all respects above reproach and who does not possess the fundamental characteristics necessary to inspire respect and confidence."

It should be pointed out, then, that these men did not "happen" to receive commissions but earned them by meeting the rigid requirements of the training camps, or, as in the case of those commissioned from the National Guard, who had through long years of training prepared themselves at their own time and expense and were qualified to serve as officers in a national crisis.

In truth, the majority of Regular Army officers now receiving the benefits of the present retirement law because of battle casualties in the late war, are officers with the same training and identical preparation as the emergency officers, few of them being graduates of the Military Academy. On the contrary, they attended the same training camps from which the emergency officers were commissioned after the same period of training, under the same officers, and in the same subjects.

Under the provisions of the national defense act, any major emergency will be met by the aid of the National Guard and the Reserve Corps, and as a national policy it should be assured to the officers of these components of our Army, that for disabilities incurred by them in their service, they will be accorded the same consideration given provisional and regular officers suffering like disabilities under like circumstances, engaged in meeting the same emergency. Fairness requires it, justice demands it, and the esprit de corps of future armies will be insured by it.

The bill provides retirement pay of 75 per cent of the compensation paid at time of discharge from active service to emergency Army officers who incurred permanent disability of 30 per cent or more as a result of their service during the World War.

It is believed that this degree of disability in the keen competition of civil life, is on the average, the equivalent of the "incapacitated for active service," which is the basis of retiring officers from the Regular Establishment on account of disability.

The bill gives to the disabled emergency Army officers the privileges of those now on the retired list; that is, to use the title of their rank, to wear the uniform, to medical treatment at Army hospitals, to purchase supplies at Army sales stores, etc.

It has been advanced that this legislation fails to provide for the widows and children of emergency officers who gave their lives in conflict or who have died since the war. The existing law which cares for these dependents is in nowise changed by this act. Dependents of emergency officers killed in the war have always received the same compensation as the dependents of officers of the regular forces who were killed in the war.

The number of disabled emergency Army officers to be benefited by this proposed act, together with its costs, are shown in the appended letter and table from the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, dated January 19, 1928, which are made a part of this report.

The bill provides that the act be administered by the Veterans' Bureau, which has the medical records of the beneficiaries. The bureau will likewise be charged with the funds, relieving the War Department in this connection. Application for retirement shall be made within one year from the approval of this act. These provisions remove objections to the legislation, which prior to their inclusion in the measure, the War Department did not favor.

A list will be furnished for and published in the Official Army Register, to which no objection is made.

JANUARY 21, 1928.

HON. DAVID A. REED,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR REED: In compliance with your request of January 9, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on S. 777.

The subject of the proposed legislation is "A bill making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War."

Under existing law the regular officer is granted the rights of retirement on account of physical disabilities incurred in line of duty, whereas the emergency officer must look, if so disabled, to the relief afforded by the war risk insurance act as amended.

S. 777 is identical in wording with S. 3027 of the Sixty-ninth Congress, on which I made a report to the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, under date of March 4, 1926. The War Department's attitude on this legislation remains as expressed in that letter.

In my letter of March 4, 1926, I pointed out that the principal administrative objections which the War Department has had in the past to similar bills have been remedied in the present bill, and that there were, therefore, apparently only two features of the bill which directly concern the War Department.

These features, as expressed in S. 777, are as follows:

1. On page 2, lines 10, 11, 12, and 13, it is provided that officers carried on the emergency officers' retired list of the Army "shall be entitled to the same privileges as are now or may hereafter be provided for by law or regulations for officers of the Regular Army who have been retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty." The same language occurs on page 3, lines 19, 20, 21, and 22.

I would suggest that the privileges it is proposed to grant be stated more specifically in the bill, in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the future as to the intent of Congress. That such misunderstandings may occur is evidenced by a consideration of the following status of an officer on the Regular Army retired list:

Upon retirement the retired officer merely passes to a new status in the Military Establishment. He passes to an inactive status but continues to hold office and the rank incident thereto. He is subject to such military service as he is capable of, subject to laws limiting the offices he may hold, and continues subject to the Articles of War and regulations governing retired officers. He may engage in civil pursuits, always subject to interruption in time of emergency or in case of an infraction of the regulations to which he is subject. Being an officer of the Army, he continues entitled to medical treatment, if at a place where such treatment is available by the personnel or facilities maintained by appropriations for the Regular Army. He may also continue to make purchases from Government stores maintained for the Regular Army.

2. On page 3, lines 22 and 23, it is provided "that the retired list created by this act shall be published annually in the Army Register."

While I feel that it would be better administration to have the Veterans' Bureau charged with all administrative acts, the War Department would be glad to do this if Congress so desires. In case it should be deemed best that the War Department publish the list, I would suggest that the bill specifically provide that the Veterans' Bureau be charged with the responsibility for preparation and maintenance of the list and submission of the same annually to the War Department for publication.

In general, any such relief measure should conform to our traditional policies; its administration should be in accord with sound business principles and the benefits conferred should be equitable. The determination of whether these policies are followed, and the cost, the extent to which and the manner in which relief or benefits to which they may be entitled are granted to disabled emergency officers or enlisted men, is a matter to be determined by the Congress.

If any additional information from the War Department is desired, I shall be pleased to furnish it.

If the Committee on Military Affairs wishes to have hearings upon the proposed legislation, the following-named officer is designated to appear before your committee: Lieut. Col. A. J. Booth, The Adjutant General's Department.

The proposed legislation has been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who advises that it is in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,
Washington, January 19, 1928.

HON. DAVID A. REED,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR REED: Reference is made to your letter transmitting copy of S. 777, "A bill making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War," and requesting a report as to the merits thereof. This bill is substantially the same as S. 33, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session. In this connection attention is invited to letters to Hon. Holm O. Bursum, United States Senate, on February 20, 1924, and March 19, 1924, in connection with S. 33, and to letter addressed to the chairman Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, House of Representatives, on March 1, 1924, copies of which are inclosed.

The committee is advised that according to a recent study made in connection with this legislation it is estimated that there are at present 3,030 ex-emergency officers of the World War who are permanently disabled to a degree of 30 per cent or more and who are now receiving compensation totaling \$216,436 monthly. The cost of retiring these men at 75 per cent of their pay rate would be \$388,137.50 per month, or \$4,657,650 annually, the total increased annual cost being \$2,060,418. This statement does not include 960 officers who are now drawing compensation of \$50 per month under statutory awards for arrested tuberculosis. These cases, if rerated under the schedule of disability ratings and found to be actually disabled to a degree of 30 per cent or more, would increase the cost approximately \$118,931.50 per month, or \$1,427,178 per annum.

Were the bill amended to provide for the retirement of disabled emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, as well as those of the Army, it is estimated that the total number of officers affected would be raised to 3,223, the monthly payment of compensation for that number now being \$231,909, and that the cost of retiring this total

number at 75 per cent of their pay rate would be \$411,593.75 monthly, or an annual cost of \$4,939,125, an increased annual cost of \$2,155,137. A copy of this letter is inclosed for your use.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, Director.

Emergency Army officers rated on a permanent basis at 30 per cent or more, showing amount of compensation and cost of retirement, September 30, 1927

| Rank | Permanent partial, 30 per cent or more | | Permanent total | | Total | | Pay rate | 75 per cent of pay rate | Cost on 75 per cent of pay rate |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number | Monthly payment | Number | Monthly payment | Number | Monthly payment | | | |
| General | 1 | \$60.00 | | | 1 | \$60.00 | \$500.00 | \$375.00 | \$375.00 |
| Colonel | 5 | 205.00 | 7 | \$800.00 | 12 | 1,005.00 | 333.33 | 250.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Lieutenant colonel | 17 | 878.00 | 13 | 1,350.00 | 30 | 2,228.00 | 291.66 | 218.75 | 6,562.50 |
| Major | 113 | 5,503.00 | 91 | 9,478.00 | 204 | 14,981.00 | 250.00 | 187.50 | 38,250.00 |
| Captain | 454 | 23,155.00 | 339 | 35,620.00 | 793 | 58,775.00 | 200.00 | 150.00 | 118,950.00 |
| First lieutenant | 850 | \$4,234.00 | 423 | 43,088.00 | 1,102 | 77,919.00 | 166.66 | 125.00 | 137,750.00 |
| Second lieutenant | 627 | 25,705.00 | 361 | 35,763.00 | 888 | 61,468.00 | 125.00 | 93.75 | 83,250.00 |
| Total | 1,797 | \$9,740.00 | 1,233 | 126,696.00 | 3,030 | 216,436.00 | | | 388,137.50 |

\$388,137.50×12=\$4,657,650: Annual cost of retirement.

\$216,436×12=\$2,597,232: Annual compensation.

\$4,657,650-\$2,597,232=\$2,060,418: Annual increased cost of retirement.

This statement excludes 960 arrested T. B. cases receiving a statutory \$50 award where the tuberculosis has been evaluated according to the rating schedule at less than 30 per cent permanent partial.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hattigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 9481) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate, agreed to the further conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WOOD, Mr. WASON, and Mr. CULLEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD the last annual report of the Moderation League (Inc.).

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be inserted in the RECORD, as follows:

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF CONDITIONS UNDER PROHIBITION

The Moderation League has continued for a third year its national survey of conditions under prohibition.

The police departments of 602 places have supplied their figures of arrests for intoxication for the three years, 1924 to 1926; 534 departments for the seven years, 1920 to 1926; and 403 departments for the 13 years, 1914 to 1926.

The most significant things disclosed by this year's survey are:

1. Drunkenness increased almost as fast in 1926 as it did in 1925, and somewhat faster than it did in 1924. In the 602 places reporting, arrests for drunkenness increased from 650,961 in 1924 to 687,812 in 1925, and 711,859 in 1926.

2. In the 534 places arrests for drunkenness in 1926 increased 136 per cent above 1920, the first year of national prohibition.

3. In the 403 places reporting from 1914 to 1926, arrests for drunkenness in 1926 were higher than in any previous year, save only the war-boom peak of 1916. The 1916 peak was 563,792 arrests for drunkenness, and 1926 almost reached it, being 559,074.

4. Conditions in the former so-called "dry" States are very much worse to-day, compared with 1914, than are conditions in the so-called "wet" States. In the dry States the number of arrests for drunkenness went up rather sharply in 1926 and exceeded any year heretofore, whereas in the former wet States 1926 slightly exceeded the 1914 level, but did not quite reach the 1916-17 peak.

The figures for 1914 to 1926 reward analysis, inasmuch as they show both the preprohibition and postprohibition level. During 1914 and 1915, before the war boom got under way, drunkenness remained practically stationary.

During 1916 and 1917, war-boom years, there was a very perceptible increase, following the known rule that other things being equal, drunkenness increases with good times and decreases with hard times.

In 1918 and 1919 emergency war-time restrictions on alcoholic beverages (far short of bone-dryness, however) were imposed. Drunkenness took an astonishing drop during those years. Near the end of 1919 the Volstead Act went into effect. In 1920, the first year of national constitutional prohibition, there was a further drop which the 1921 rise wiped out. Since then there has been an increase every year, so that by 1926 there were more arrests for drunkenness than in any year except the 1916 war-boom peak.

To be exact, arrests for drunkenness in 1914 in the 403 places were 531,574, reached the war-boom peak of 563,792 in 1916, dropped to 237,101 in 1920, and rose in 1926 to 559,074.

Substantially the same rise occurred in the 534 places—increasing from 281,561 in 1920 to 664,101 in 1926. (No effort has been made to estimate fluctuations in population from year to year in the 602 places covered by this survey. At best such estimates would be speculative and open to suspicion of partisan bias. Only absolute figures, not susceptible of dispute, are here given.)

It is noteworthy that under the semidry war-time restrictions of 1918-19 there was a remarkably precipitate drop in drunkenness, and that under the bone-dry Volstead Act there has been an equally abrupt rise.

One of the interesting things disclosed by the survey is that while the low point of drunkenness in the former "wet" States was reached in 1920, the first year of constitutional prohibition, yet in the former "dry" States—States which had some kind of a state-wide dry law before the eighteenth amendment was ratified—the low point of drunkenness was in 1919 before national prohibition. In other words, in the "dry" States the increase in drunkenness had already begun in the first year of national prohibition.

Another noteworthy feature is that in the former "dry" States, drunkenness has now reached a considerably higher point, with reference to the 1914 level, than it has in the former "wet" States. Relatively, therefore, the "dry" States are now in worse condition, as compared with 1914, than are the "wet" States. President Harding sensed this tendency shortly before his death, when he said in his Denver speech in June, 1923: "It is a significant fact that some States which successfully enforced their own prohibition statutes before the eighteenth amendment was adopted have latterly gone backward in this regard."

Perhaps one reason for this greater increase in drunkenness in the "dry" States is that most of these so-called "dry" States were not really so, but were, in the main, merely restrictive. It is not generally known that bone-dryness is an absolutely new thing in this country. It did not exist at all before 1914, and substantially not at all before 1917, when the Reed amendment (a Federal statute), as a war-time measure, made it unlawful to ship intoxicants into "dry" States. Before the Reed amendment went into effect on July 1, 1917, it was lawful in almost every dry State for residents to have liquor shipped to them from wet States. Many of these dry States also permitted residents to make their own alcoholic beverages. It was, accordingly, the fact that before 1914 all, and before 1917 substantially all, of the dry States were merely partially dry; the idea being to abolish the saloon, not to force total abstinence on everyone. These semidry laws commanded a large public support and respect and accordingly did not cause the resentment which the bone-dry Volstead Act has since aroused. They appear, accordingly, to have worked much better in practice than the more recent bone-dry law.

How conditions have become much worse under the present "bone dry" law than they formerly were under State restrictions or semi-prohibition is strikingly illustrated by the case of Atlanta. On January 1, 1908, Georgia got what was then called "state-wide prohibition." In fact the law prohibited manufacture and sale, thus outlawing the saloon, but it did not forbid importation in unlimited amounts for personal use. In 1916, during the war, the amount importable was limited to 2 quarts of spirits, 6 gallons of beer, or 1 gallon of wine within any 30 consecutive days. In 1917 a State "bone dry" law was passed and near the end of 1919 the Volstead Act became effective.

The results of these changes in the Georgia laws are instructive. As soon as the restrictive law went into effect in January, 1908, arrests for drunkenness fell from 6,508 in 1907 to 2,650 in 1909, and maintained that low level of around 3,000 per annum until the "bone dry" law was enacted in 1917. In 1919 drunkenness began to increase and has been increasing almost steadily ever since. In 1926 there were 7,594 arrests for drunkenness, which is much more than twice as high as the level maintained for the years 1908 to 1917, inclusive, during the more moderate State restrictive law.

Commenting on this condition in Atlanta the Bridgeport (Conn.) Post remarks editorially:

"Atlanta went dry by its own consent under State and local option. There was immediately a marked improvement in the situation. Arrests for drunkenness fell to a low level and remained at that level for a period of more than 10 years under a law imposed upon the people of the State entirely by their own consent and enforced with their own legal machinery.

"Then came the passage of the national prohibition act, and instantly the drunkenness rate in Georgia began to rise and has been rising ever since. All the good work of 10 years of temperance under local option has been undone, the city has receded to a condition as bad as that of 20 years ago, and national prohibition stands branded as a complete and abject failure in this test. Why ignore the facts, which are so patent and outstanding that one must put on blinkers of brass to avoid seeing them?"

The history of Birmingham is almost an exact duplicate. Before 1915 Alabama had a county local option law. Commencing in 1915 the State got a state-wide restrictive law prohibiting manufacture and sale of liquor, but permitting the importation of 2 quarts of spirits, 5 gallons of beer, or 2 gallons of wine every 15 days for personal use. The law also expressly permitted homemade wine. This continued to be the State law until it was superseded by the Volstead Act. Arrests for drunkenness fell from 3,481 in 1915 to 907 in 1916, and maintained this low level during the restrictive period, averaging 924 a year from 1916 to 1919. In 1921 arrests for drunkenness started on their astonishing climb upward, so that in 1926 there were 5,886 arrests for drunkenness, a level over six times greater than under the more moderate law.

From the cases of Atlanta, Birmingham, and other cities, which space forbids enumerating here, it appears to have been the experience that moderate restrictive legislation resulted in greater practical temperance, while the present bone dry Volstead Act has been followed by steadily increasing drunkenness.

DRUNKEN CHILDREN

By far the most distressing result of the Volstead Act is the increase in drinking among boys and girls and young people generally. There have been reports to this effect in the press so constantly from all over the United States that the matter has become common knowledge, commented upon in the more serious publications.

The Federal Council of Churches in its investigation of the subject sent questionnaires to 2,700 social workers, and a majority of the replies received stated that they observed more drinking by young people as compared with preprohibition times. (The Prohibition Situation, September, 1925, pp. 14-15.)

We think that if social workers as a class are prejudiced on the prohibition question, that prejudice is in favor of prohibition, and that consequently their testimony, if not absolutely unbiased, may be considered as an admission by friends of the Volstead Act that this unfortunate condition has resulted.

Liberty magazine made a similar inquiry from 90 correspondents throughout the United States, and the replies were almost unanimous that young people are drinking more than ever. ("These reports, coming from 90 centers of population, are strikingly similar in their conclusions. They are practically unanimous in stating that bootlegging is prevalent; that disrespect for the Volstead law has caused disrespect for other laws; that murder has become a common incident in the adventurous game of rum running; that the younger generation is drinking more than ever; that drunkenness is increasing; that prohibition is steadily losing ground." Liberty, January 23, 1926.)

It is rather commonly supposed that violations of the prohibition law are greater in New York City than elsewhere. Quite the contrary is true. The Federal Council of Churches, in its report in 1925, said: "There is no apparent justification for the common assumption that New York is 'wetter' than most other cities. In fact there is a reason to think that the reverse is true."

The above chart of arrests for drunkenness in New York City shows the situation at a glance. The high point in drunkenness was in 1903 when there were 53,396 arrests for intoxication. There was a remarkable and very uniform decline after that, until 1919, when the low point of 8,855 was reached. This low point was hardly more than one-eighth of the level of 1903.

Saloons were open and legal in New York City until July 1, 1919, when they were closed by Federal law. This astonishing decrease in drunkenness took place under the legal saloon.

It is noteworthy that as soon as national prohibition became effective this decline was halted and intoxication began to increase.

The number of arrests for drunkenness per capita in New York City nowadays is very much less than in the other large cities of the Nation.

In Topeka, Kans., the State where public sentiment is admittedly drier than anywhere else in the Union, the chief of police describes conditions as follows: "There is a phase that we have never had to deal with before—the drinking of young girls and boys, and their being brought in frequently for driving automobiles while under the influence of intoxicants. It was something that we never experienced before prohibition. They have just got to think that it is the smart thing to do. They do not think they are 'regular' unless they get half shot. The young girls simply will not go out with the boys who have not got flasks to offer or do not know where they can get intoxicants, and the real popular fellow is the fellow that knows most places where it can be obtained. And these barn dances; they are not what they used to be. They will erect a platform out in the country or in the environs of the city, and the boys and girls gather in droves, and soon out come the bottles and pints and flasks, and they get beer and 'spike' it with their alcohol. There are always dozens of drunks around at these affairs. They used to be more innocent things." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

Idaho has a very drastic State enforcement law, yet drinking among boys and girls there is, if anything, worse than in the Eastern States. The chief of police of Boise City says: "Young girls are going out and getting drunk with young boys in numbers and with a persistence such as we have never seen or heard of before. There have been outbursts of immorality among them that is directly traceable to the consumption of liquor. The excesses that have bobbed up every now and then among our high-school pupils have been one of the most alarming phases of the situation in this city, and I take it in other cities of the State. These young people get their bottles of hooch and rush out to some farm house on the outskirts of the city, and there indulge themselves to their heart's content." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

The sheriff of Ada County, Idaho, bears similar testimony: "I am a prohibitionist. * * * I have never taken a drink in my life, and I shudder to see what is happening under my eyes. * * * Probably the most alarming thing about this whole business is the number of young boys and girls that have been enmeshed in the strains of this traffic. Our docket shows dozens of minors—school boys and girls—who were picked up intoxicated or for reckless driving while under the influence of liquor. The number of these cases is really astounding. Every now and then a scandal breaks out of a serious nature and a dozen or more high-school girls and boys are sent off to some private institution outside the city and every precaution taken to protect the names of the pupils and families." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

The head of the Committee of Five Thousand, a welfare organization of Omaha, remarks: "We know about the drinking by children in school and out of school. We have no illusions about that." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

At Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, the chief of police declares: "The kids' drinking is something. I think, that did not happen so much before." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

The chief of police of a town under 10,000 population in Indiana writes: "Boys and girls under the age of 16 years are lectured and sent home, and there are many cases of boys and girls drinking alcohol, mule, Jamaica ginger, or some homemade concoction. Moral conditions are worse than they have been in 35 years."

Describing conditions in a Pennsylvania city of about 100,000 population, the chief of police writes: "There is more drinking of intoxicants by minors to-day than ever before. This drinking by young folks is carried on at private dances and parties, where it is usually brought in hip flasks. I also know of instances of mere schoolboys having been taken from the schoolroom intoxicated."

From a city in the State of Washington another chief writes: "In the last seven or eight years there has been a noticeable increase in drinking among the younger people of the city. Joy riding and petting parties are usually accompanied by liquor and usually result in serious accidents or the intervention of the police in some form."

The Federal prohibition director in North Dakota remarks: "We have drinking by high-school students. I would say that we have more drinking to-day by these youths than we did 10 years ago, before prohibition." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

In South Dakota the attorney general says: "There is a strange psychology about this liquor problem that makes it doubly significant. It is beginning to affect a different type of person than it did before. Now it is the youngster of the family of means who is toting the bottle. They think it smart to have a bottle on the hip and the girls encourage the boys to do it. And they rush about in cars. It is one of the most menacing phases of the whole situation." (New York Herald-Tribune survey, 1926.)

While there is a paucity of authoritative statistics on the subject of drunkenness among the young, apparently the largest increase has taken place among those from 15 to 25 years of age. Juvenile court records are of little value because they deal only with the very young

who have not yet come into much spending money and who have not developed enough initiative to forage for liquor. The police department of Washington, D. C., however, has classified its arrests for drunkenness by ages, and its figures are illuminating. Saloons were officially closed in Washington as a war measure near the end of 1917. Arrests of minors (under 21) for drunkenness averaged 46.7 a year for the eight saloon years 1910-1917. The number was 36 in 1917. In 1918 and 1919 there was a considerable rise, followed in 1920, the first year of constitutional prohibition, by a drop, presumably due to a temporary scarcity of alcoholic beverages.

In 1921, however, there was a big rise which wiped out the 1920 drop. The increase since then has been almost constant, with the result that by 1926 the number of minors arrested for drunkenness had reached 340. This is an increase of 627 per cent above the saloon level of 1910-1917. Arrests of persons of all ages for drunkenness rose in 1926 not nearly so high above the preprohibition level, thus demonstrating that, relatively as well as absolutely, drunkenness among minors in Washington increased enormously.

These official figures for Washington completely confirm the other evidence on the subject as to the Nation as a whole, and seem to leave not the slightest doubt but that there has been a very considerable increase in drunkenness among the young. This can only mean that each year we are raising a new crop of drunkards which is much larger than the annual crops we used to raise, even under the saloon. Such a condition does not augur well for the success of the Volstead Act in the long run.

CONCLUSION

When we consider that drunkenness generally has already increased to the preprohibition level, and that drunken children have increased far above anything ever known before in this country, we can not escape the conclusion that the Volstead Act has failed utterly to do what it was intended to do, namely, promote temperance and sobriety. Moreover, since conditions have become worse, not better, each year, and with the "next generation" drinking as never before, there seems to be no hope that the Volstead Act, in its present drastic form, can ever accomplish its purpose.

From the experience, before national prohibition, of the States which had restrictive laws, from the experience of the whole country during the restrictive years 1918-19, and from the experience of the Canadian Provinces and the Scandinavian countries, we believe that a greater degree of temperance can be attained by a wise restrictive law than by a bone dry law which does not command the respect of a large part of the people.

We are also of the firm conviction that such a policy of wise restriction would have the incidental advantage of eliminating almost entirely, the scandalous corruption and bribery of public officials, would stop the growth of the bootlegging industry, would check disrespect for law, and would in addition produce a handsome national revenue.

SCHEDULE A.—Summary of arrests for intoxication
(Figures from police departments)

| | 403 places | "Wet" States, 280 places | "Dry" States, 123 places | 534 places | 602 places |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1914..... | 531,574 | 425,781 | 105,793 | ----- | ----- |
| 1915..... | 528,426 | 413,059 | 115,367 | ----- | ----- |
| 1916..... | 563,792 | 452,029 | 111,763 | ----- | ----- |
| 1917..... | 546,351 | 445,467 | 100,884 | ----- | ----- |
| 1918..... | 428,725 | 358,635 | 70,090 | ----- | ----- |
| 1919..... | 312,136 | 262,301 | 59,835 | ----- | ----- |
| 1920..... | 237,101 | 175,326 | 61,775 | 281,561 | ----- |
| 1921..... | 321,195 | 244,656 | 76,539 | 376,794 | ----- |
| 1922..... | 429,886 | 329,215 | 100,671 | 510,150 | ----- |
| 1923..... | 506,104 | 393,350 | 112,754 | 597,201 | ----- |
| 1924..... | 521,474 | 408,034 | 113,440 | 612,389 | 650,961 |
| 1925..... | 540,151 | 423,927 | 116,224 | 642,957 | 687,812 |
| 1926..... | 559,074 | 434,444 | 124,630 | 664,101 | 711,889 |

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER ESCH

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter written to Mr. T. W. Bennett, general manager of the South Carolina Produce Association, by Karl Knox Gartner, relative to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Esch.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Karl Knox Gartner, Allen G. Gartner, Smith Building, 815 Fifteenth Street]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1928.

Mr. T. W. BENNETT,
General Manager South Carolina Produce Association,
Meggett, S. C.

DEAR MR. BENNETT: A situation has developed here in the Senate in connection with the confirmation of Commissioner Esch's reappointment that may have very far-reaching effect and may serve to influence adversely the decision in our vegetable case.

The argument in the vegetable case, by the way, had to be postponed to March 29 in order to remove a conflict with a hearing that I have set out West for March 22.

The opposition to Mr. Esch's confirmation is based upon the fact that he changed his vote on rehearing in the Lake Cargo Coal case. The principle involved is the change of mind by a commissioner on rehearing. If the Senate refuses to confirm Mr. Esch on this ground, it is going to have a great influence indirectly on every other commissioner in connection with every case on rehearing. Because of this principle that is involved, it seems to me that the people of the country ought to stand for the reappointment of Mr. Esch, because the commission certainly should be free to correct any errors which it believes it has made in the original decision of the cases.

An even greater principle is involved in this matter, and that is that the commission should be free from political influence in the decision of its cases. A great political influence is being brought to bear to defeat Mr. Esch's appointment because he voted against certain powerful coal interests in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and they are trying to demonstrate their political power not only to Commissioner Esch but to the rest of the commissioners. It is a most deplorable situation.

My purpose in bringing this matter to your attention is that you have mentioned several times that your association had some considerable influence with the Senators from South Carolina, and if you agree with me that is a bad thing to create the situation pointed out in this letter, which I am sure will only serve to weaken the commission and effect disadvantageously the outcome in our vegetable case, then I would suggest that you immediately upon receipt of this letter send a wire to Senators SMITH and BLEAKE asking them to vote for the confirmation of Commissioner Esch's reappointment. This matter is very urgent, and if you are inclined to follow the suggestion here made, you will have to do so immediately as this matter will undoubtedly come up in the Senate the first of next week.

With kindest regards, I beg to remain,
Cordially yours,

KARL KNOX GARTNER.

PAY OF FILIPINOS, NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2007) to authorize the Secretary of War to pay officers and Filipinos formerly enlisted as members of the National Guard of Hawaii for field and armory training during years 1924 and 1925, and to validate payments for such training heretofore made, which was, on page 1, line 3, to strike out all after the word "authorized" down to and including the amount "\$4,000," in line 6, same page.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut to make a very brief explanation of what the House amendment accomplishes.

Mr. BINGHAM. I shall be glad to do so. Mr. CRAMTON in the House, who proposed the amendment, said in regard to it:

The purpose of this amendment is simply to strike out the language which says this is to be paid out of a certain appropriation heretofore made. This constitutes an appropriation and puts a new burden upon the fund. I do not believe this is a good practice to follow. With this language eliminated the payment is authorized and the question can be determined later as to the source of the payment.

Does that answer the question of the Senator?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It does.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator's motion is to concur in the House amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. It is.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator state what is the question before the Senate?

Mr. BINGHAM. It is my motion that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to a bill permitting the Secretary of War to pay certain Filipinos in the Hawaiian National Guard the money which they earned, but could not receive, because it was found later that they were not citizens of the United States.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I understand there is only about \$4,000 involved?

Mr. BINGHAM. That is all that is involved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion to agree to the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

LOTS IN PENSACOLA, FLA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEELY in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2021) extending and continuing to January 12, 1930, the provisions of "An act authorizing the Secretary of

the Interior to determine and confirm by patent in the nature of a deed of quitclaim the title to lots in the city of Pensacola, Fla., approved January 12, 1925, which was, on page 1, line 8, after the figures "1930," to insert:

Provided, That there be paid to the register of the district land office a fee of \$5 for each lot described in an application for a deed of quitclaim under the said act, which fee shall be considered earned irrespective of the action taken on the application.

Mr. FLETCHER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

FEDERAL AID TO GOOD ROADS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a short article on the subject of Federal aid to good roads, prepared by Mr. T. J. Davis, chairman good roads committee, Tennessee Rural Carriers' Association, of Edison, Tenn.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Ten reasons why Senate bill 1945 (McKellar road bill) should be passed by the Seventieth Congress, first session:

First. Federal appropriations under the Bankhead bill and subsequent bills, having all been expended on the 7 per cent or primary system, but few rural people are receiving any benefits from these appropriations.

Second. Seventy-five per cent of the farms of the United States (agricultural census 1925) are on dirt roads and a very large per cent of them are 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 miles from their places of markets. They must have some highway relief.

Third. The scarcity of rural physicians is a serious proposition. It is claimed that approximately 1,000,000 mothers in our country are without medical attention at childbirth annually (Collier's Weekly). With a good system of roads we would have enough physicians to care for all the people.

Fourth. Estimating the saving in gasoline and other expenses by either \$70 annual loss per motor vehicle on account of unimproved or low-type roads, or by the saving of one-third in gasoline by higher type roads, the annual saving to the whole country by a system of good roads throughout the country would reach from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 (counting one-fourth of the gasoline consumption on the roads not in the 48 State highway systems). By a system of good roads throughout the country we do not mean that all roads should be paved or even surfaced. We mean a system of roads maintained so as to adequately meet the economic traffic demands of the different localities.

The answers to one question of a questionnaire are sent to each of the 48 State highway departments convinces me that the passage of the McKellar road bill means that practically all rural routes would soon become year-round automobile roads.

Fifth. If all rural routes could be served the year round in motor vehicles, the personnel of the rural carrier force could be cut from 45,000 to at least 18,000, and probably 15,000, at an annual saving in salaries of \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The mileage would be reduced considerably by eliminating duplication of service and retracing. The three rural routes here with 75 miles could be served by one carrier with a route of 64 miles at an annual saving of about \$2,700. This same rate would perhaps hold true in most localities, but density of population and amount of mail would be factors in governing the length of routes as well as road conditions.

Retirements on age and bad health, deaths, transfers to other branches of the post-office service, would take care of the rural carriers whose routes would be consolidated.

Sixth. In many sections of the country rural routes can be served only on horseback and in horse-drawn vehicles. Even on thousands of routes that can be served in motor vehicles during the summer months, horses are used during the winter and spring months. The heavy loads of parcel post make it impossible to render good, regular, and prompt service. We have seen carriers forced to hire additional help in serving their routes, due to road conditions.

Seventh. Federal aid so far has been used only in building the trunk-line highways and is only a very small part of the total amount spent annually on public roads.

In 1926, the Federal-aid appropriation was only 12½ per cent of the total amount spent by State highway departments and only 6 per cent of total amount spent on State, county, and local roads. We could well afford to double our Federal-aid appropriations for post roads.

Eighth. In 1926 the Federal-aid money, \$75,000,000 was spent in constructing 26,652 miles of road. The States, counties, and local governments spent \$1,288,939,707 on 3,006,083 miles of rural road. The Federal Government is doing very little when we consider the total mileage of rural roads and the total annual expenditures on these roads.

Ninth. Most States are using all, or practically all, of the money collected for road purposes on the State highway systems. But few coun-

ties and local governments, except those with cities, could raise sufficient money to adequately maintain their roads without taxing the farmers beyond the point of endurance. Many counties would be compelled to double their present tax rate to do so.

Tenth. The rural population is rapidly decreasing as a result of bad roads. The net decrease in 1926 was 1,365,000. This does not tell the whole story. The decrease is on the unimproved roads. In fact, the population is increasing along the surfaced highways at the expense of the sections of unimproved highways. The schools and churches along the unimproved highways are going down and the farms are being abandoned. It is a rare thing to see a new home constructed along the unimproved highways. On the improved highways new homes are being constructed at a rapid rate. There are very few empty houses on the improved highways. On the unimproved the empty houses are numerous, and many are being torn down. This is true in each of the 48 States of the Union.

T. J. DAVIS,
Chairman Good Roads Committee,
Tennessee Rural Carriers Association.

ELIDSON, TENN., March 9, 1928.

RELOCATION OF FARMERS' MARKET IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a brief on the subject of the relocation of the farmers' market in the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the brief was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRIEF PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, RELATING TO THE RELOCATION OF THE FARMERS' MARKET IN WASHINGTON, D. C., BY THE FARMERS AND ALLIED INTERESTS

(See list of organizations at end of brief)

Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia show that over 50 per cent of the fresh fruits and vegetables supplied to the people of Washington comes through the present farmers' market. Congress, in 1870, provided a means whereby farmers in the immediate vicinity of Washington could centralize their selling, thereby enabling consumers to secure such food products at the lowest cost of distribution by affording them an opportunity to purchase direct from the producer. This market has steadily grown in favor with the consumers as is evidenced by the fact that during the last fiscal year 63,000 truck loads of produce were brought to this center and sold to the people either direct or through distributors for approximately \$2,500,000.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia state (Doc. No. 119, 70th Cong., 1st sess.): "It is generally agreed that it is desirable to all concerned to encourage the retail feature of the farmers' market. This was brought out very strongly in conference with the officials of the Department of Agriculture." A fair estimate has been made by all authorities that at least 20 per cent of the products distributed through the farmers' market are sold retail. Thus, the consumers of Washington are purchasing, direct from the farmers, food products aggregating \$600,000 per year. The balance of the produce is sold wholesale to stores, boarding houses, restaurants, hotels, and other buyers, including commission merchants. The business conducted by the farmers' market is, therefore, both retail and wholesale, and as such it is obvious that the proper selection of a future site is vital not only to the farmers but also to the consumers of Washington.

The population of the city of Washington is to-day approximately 540,000 persons. Of this number four-fifths, or 432,000, live north of Pennsylvania Avenue. Of the 133 hotels and boarding houses in Washington 130 are located north of Pennsylvania Avenue. Of the 690 restaurants and lunch rooms, 616 are north of Pennsylvania Avenue. There are 1,764 chain stores, of which 1,361 are located north of Pennsylvania Avenue. Thus, the great preponderance of the food-consuming public patronizing the farmers' market is in the area north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

WHY THE FARMERS' MARKET SHOULD BE LOCATED NORTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

CONSUMERS' VIEWPOINT

First. Over 90 per cent of the citizens' associations of the District of Columbia, including the Citizens' Advisory Council, the Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of over 15,000; the Women's City Club, and virtually every civic organization have gone on record as approving a site north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

LIVING COSTS

Second. Retail trade on the farmers' market, enabling the consumer to buy direct from the producer, is a price-stabilizing factor. To serve adequately the consumer and to be a factor in reducing the cost of living, the farmers' market must be located where it can be conveniently patronized by the public. Bill H. R. 8298 providing for the relocation of the farmers' market in southwest Washington, at the extreme edge of the city and District, approachable from two sides

only, specifically provides that the market be strictly wholesale, thus depriving the small consumer of the benefit of dealing direct with the producer.

FARMERS' VIEWPOINT

Third. What group of people aside from the consumers is mostly interested in a farmers' produce market? It is the farmers bringing produce to Washington who make this market possible. It is these farmers who supply the city of Washington with over 50 per cent of its perishable farm products. Almost unanimously they oppose the southwest site and favor a location north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Their objections to the southwest site are:

1. It is far removed from four-fifths of the consuming public.
2. It is difficult for the majority of them to reach.
3. It is inaccessible to their customers, both retail and wholesale.
4. Here they will be deprived of a considerable portion, if not all, of their retail trade.

5. The area is too small to provide even fair accommodation for the present number of farmers, with absolutely no opportunity for future growth.

6. They object to being separated from the leading commission merchants, who have already announced their intention to locate north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

7. They do not want to be compelled to go through dense traffic areas in going to and from their market.

8. Farmers are in sympathy with the beautification program of the city of Washington and feel that heavy truck traffic of the character incident to the operation of a farmers' market is not desirable in the vicinity of the Mall.

9. Finally the farmers on this market do not use and therefore can not profit by cold-storage warehouses, water-transportation facilities, and railroad terminals which have been exploited as the principal advantages of the southwest location. Primarily, the farmers' interest is in securing a location easy of access, large enough to prevent congestion in and surrounding the market, within easy reach of the consuming public, and where they can be closely associated with the main body of commission merchants and other allied business interests. For these reasons the farmers have consistently urged a location north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

ALLIED BUSINESS

Fourth. It has been recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the United States Bureau of Efficiency that the farmers' produce market be located in close proximity to the commission merchants. Commission merchants handling 5,500 of the estimated 7,000 car lots of fruits and vegetables shipped to Washington annually, or 85 per cent of the total shipments, have purchased a new location for their business north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

RAILROAD FACILITIES

Fifth. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have recommended to Congress that from an economic standpoint a centralized perishable food-market area must be located at a railroad terminal where receivers can deliver direct from the cars, thereby reducing the present high cost of drayage. Freight deliveries are made to the southwest site by one railroad only. The most adequate railroad facilities and the only express depot handling perishable commodities are located north of Pennsylvania Avenue. This area is served by two main trunk-line systems, whose connecting lines reach all parts of the United States. Freight rates and refrigerating charges are the same to this area as they are to southwest Washington. Unlike southwest Washington, there is ample area north of Pennsylvania Avenue to develop additional freight terminal facilities to economically take care of the future growth and development of the city.

SIZE

Sixth. The size of the proposed southwest site for the farmers' market is too small to accommodate the 601 farmers using the present market. Provision is made for only 401 and there is not room for further expansion.

SUITABILITY OF SITE

Seventh. The southwest site, because of its topography, will not lend itself to the construction of a serviceable farmers' market. Even to make it usable would cost \$110,000 over and above the purchase price and not including the cost of shelters or buildings. On none of the proposed sites north of Pennsylvania Avenue will this difficulty be encountered.

COST OF SITE

Eighth. The southwest site is unnecessarily expensive. Several desirable sites north of Pennsylvania Avenue are available at a much lower cost per foot and which do not require the building of retaining walls or expensive stepping to make them usable.

ACCESSIBILITY

Ninth. Transportation to the proposed southwest site either by street car or automobile is restricted. Only one street car line passes this site and the traffic lanes from the main residential sections of the city

are few in number and pass through heavily congested traffic zones. Far better street-car facilities and unlimited automobiles thoroughfares are to be found north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Tenth. Locating the farmers' market in southwest Washington would continue the necessity of passing automobile and truck traffic totaling 60,000 loads of farm produce per year through the densest traffic area of the city, to be unloaded at an inaccessible point and redistributed in smaller volume by many more vehicles through the same congested area in order to reach the consuming sections of the city. Further traffic congestion will be encountered in the southwest because of Government buildings located north and south of the Mall. This condition will not improve when additional buildings now under construction are completed and when still other contemplated buildings are erected north of the Mall. The only north and south highways running through the Mall that could serve the market at this site are Sixth Street, Seventh Street, Twelfth Street, and Fourteenth Street, and upon completion of the public building program this number will be further restricted. Public buildings now occupying the Mall preclude the possibility of extending other streets through this section. No such difficulties are presented north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

PARKING FACILITIES

Eleventh. The southwest with its narrow streets provides most inadequate parking facilities, while the wider streets north of Pennsylvania Avenue will not easily be congested by the parking necessity in the vicinity of a properly located farmers' market.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Twelfth. The location of the farmers' market north of Pennsylvania Avenue will be in accord with the recommendations of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and other governmental agencies looking toward the future development and beautification of the Nation's Capital.

OTHER OBJECTIONS

Thirteenth. A serious objection to the location of a farmers' produce market on squares 354 and 355 in southwest Washington is that the Fairbrother School is located directly across the street from square 354. The health and lives of the 169 children attending this school would be jeopardized due to the great danger of accident on account of the amount of increased traffic. The five-year school building program calls for the building of a 12-room addition to this school. Suitable locations for the farmers' produce market are available north of Pennsylvania Avenue where the lives of children will not thus be jeopardized.

We, the undersigned, representing the expressed wishes of 90 per cent of the organized citizenship of Washington, 90 per cent of the farmers actually using the market, and 85 per cent of the business of the commission merchants, respectfully petition your honorable committee to remember that it is a farmers' market which is under consideration; that its proper location is of tremendous concern not only to the producers but also the consumers who can make direct purchases thereon. It is our hope that your committee will place this market where the majority of the citizens want it; where the farmers can reach it; near consuming centers; near the large commission merchants; where the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Efficiency believe it should be, which is north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

James G. Yaden, chairman Citizens' Advisory Council; Mrs. Virginia White Speel, president District Federation of Women's Clubs; A. J. Driscoll, president Mid-City Citizens' Association; H. A. Friday, representing 400 farmers attending the market; Alex. Gude, representing Prince Georges County Pomona Grange; Stanley Lowe, representing Prince Georges County Pomona Grange; J. W. Jones, representing Montgomery County Farm Bureau; Herbert Thompson, representing farmers of Montgomery County, Md.; J. O. Harrison, representing commission merchants; H. J. Klein, representing commission merchants; F. J. Ward, representing commission merchants; S. B. Shaw, representing Maryland State Department of Markets; T. B. Symons, chairman Prince Georges County Pomona Grange committee for relocation of farmers' produce market.

RETIREMENT OF DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 777) making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, which has been printed and is now lying on the table. The effect of the amendment is to bring the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps under the provisions of the bill.

I understand that the Senator in charge of the bill has no objection to the amendment and I hope that it will be adopted. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 3, after the word "Army," insert a comma and the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 1, line 5, following the comma after the word "Army," insert the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 2, line 1, following the comma after the word "Bureau," insert the words "for disability resulting directly from such war service."

On page 2, line 4, strike out the article "a"; change the word "list" to "lists"; and strike out the article "a" before the word "part."

On page 2, line 5, after the word "Army," insert a comma and the words "Navy and Marine Corps."

On page 2, line 6, after the word "Army," insert a comma and the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 2, line 7, following the comma after the word "States," insert the word "respectively."

On page 2, line 10, after the word "Army," insert a comma and the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 3, line 3, after the word "Army," insert a comma and the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 3, line 4, following the comma after the word "Army," insert the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 3, line 8, following the comma after the word "Bureau," insert the words "for disability resulting directly from such war service."

On page 3, line 11, after the word "the," insert the word "appropriate."

On page 3, line 19, after the word "Army," insert a comma and the words "Navy or Marine Corps."

On page 3, line 21, after the word "act," insert the words "of officers of the Army."

On page 3, line 22, change the period to a comma and add the words "and said retired lists of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, shall be published annually in the Navy Register."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, in line 7, page 1, I move to strike out the words "two years" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one year."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, strike out the words "two years" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one year," so as to make the clause read:

That all persons who have served as officers of the Army of the United States during the World War, other than as officers of the Regular Army, who during such service have incurred physical disability in line of duty, and who have been, or may hereafter, within one year, be, rated in accordance with the law at not less than 30 per cent permanent disability—

And so forth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TYSON].

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to its adoption.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYSON. Also, in section 2, on page 4, line 1, I move to strike out the words "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Mr. KING. What is the purpose of the amendment?

Mr. TYSON. With the idea of limiting the time to one year instead of two years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEELY in the chair). The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, line 1, strike out the words "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve," so as to make the clause read:

No person shall be entitled to benefits under the provisions of this act except he make application as hereinbefore provided and his application is received in the United States Veterans' Bureau within 12 months after the passage of this act—

And so forth.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is as in Committee of the Whole and open to further amendment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] if he desires to speak on the bill at this time?

Mr. BROOKHART. I had thought to speak briefly, but I am not particular whether I do so at this time or later.

Mr. KING. I shall be glad to have the Senator proceed at this time.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, the argument against the bill seems to be based mainly upon the proposition that it fails to do justice to somebody else. That argument would have some weight if the bill was a foreclosure of the entire situation. But the bill only purports to do justice to about 3,000 officers and, so far as the enlisted men are concerned, it is no interference with or foreclosure whatever of their rights or their claims to justice in the future.

Therefore, it seems to me, the argument as to the inequality between the officers and the enlisted men entirely falls down. I can see no occasion for making that claim, and I doubt if any of those who oppose the bill would favor it if the enlisted men were included; in fact, I think they would be more strongly opposed to the bill than they now are, because they contend that the bill is based on the principle of an autocracy or an aristocracy; and yet it is mainly aristocrats who are opposing the bill. I think it is because of those who will have to pay the expense rather than because of the autocratic idea.

So far as armies are concerned, they are always autocratic institutions. Militarism is always a species of autocracy. I do not believe in militarism; nobody in the United States believes in it; but in so far as we must have an Army for the national defense, in order to be efficient, it will continue to be an autocracy. The system of rank and of higher pay for officers is thoroughly grounded in the military system. If we are going to have a military organization, there is no way under our civilization to escape from that situation.

The same arguments against the method of remuneration under this bill apply as against the Army itself. The system in the Army may be just; but, so far as I am concerned, I am willing right now to do a great deal toward equalizing the pay of enlisted men and the officers of the Army. I do not care if it shall cost more, so far as that is concerned. So long as we allow war profiteering, I will not vote against increasing the pay of either the enlisted men or the officers; so long as we indulge in that inequality, I stand for more favorable treatment of the officers and of the men. The bill we are now considering will apply to only about 3,000 officers who suffered as a result of the World War.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the junior Senator from Utah?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. KING. I should be glad to be advised by the able Senator from Iowa on what he bases his statement that the bill will affect only about 3,000 officers. May I say to the Senator that already applications for compensation have been filed by reserve officers to the number of more than 41,000? There are more than 10,142 already on the compensation list, with the number being increased weekly. There is no limitation in this bill as to the number of officers who will receive the benefits of retirement; and the Senator from Iowa must know that if we restrict the applications to one year, later, if officers desire to make application, Congress will respond. So I ask the Senator if, in his further consideration of the subject, he does not agree with me that the number who will be beneficiaries under this bill can not be determined, but it may reach twenty-five, thirty, or forty thousand, or a still greater number than that?

Mr. BROOKHART. I will say to the Senator that if it shall turn out in that way, I shall be all the prouder that I voted for the bill. The more it may benefit the more satisfactory it will be to me.

Mr. KING. Then the Senator, of course, does not claim that the application of the bill is limited to 3,000 men?

Mr. BROOKHART. The number of 3,000 I got from other Senators who have spoken, and I think that is the number which is carried on the Veterans' Bureau records at the present time, if I understand the matter correctly.

Mr. KING. The Senator will recall that when the so-called Bursum bill was under consideration only a short time ago—and the bill now before us is the Bursum bill under a new name; it is now called the Tyson bill—it was alleged that there were but 1,875 who would be the beneficiaries. It is now conceded that the number who are listed as having a disability rating above 30 per cent—though I have the figures somewhere, I do not have them at hand at the moment—is possibly about 4,000, somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,400.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, in order that we may keep the Record straight in regard to the pending measure as to the number of officers who will be benefited by it, I wish to call

attention to the letter from the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, found in the report of the committee, in which he says:

Were the bill amended to provide for retirement of disabled emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps—

And that is just what we have done—

as well as those of the Army, it is estimated that the total number of officers affected will be raised to 3,223.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, in accordance with my former answer to the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], I will say that the bill is getting better, so far as my view of it is concerned. I think there was a very grave injustice done to the soldiers of the World War. We drafted those men at \$30 a month, and the officers at comparatively small compensation; then we allowed capital to profiteer, to make millionaires in every direction out of the profits of the war—the blood money of the war. When we come to compensate any one of those classes who served in the Army during the World War, I will not, as a matter of principle, fight any of them. I shall be found favoring the officers when their case shall be brought up. I have already introduced at this session, and I mean to press for a hearing, a pension bill for all the soldiers of the World War, placing them on the same status as veterans of the Spanish war. I shall not hesitate to vote for any measure which will bring about an equality between the men who served in the World War and the capital that was employed during that war. We shall never reach such an equality. All the pensions, all the compensation, and all the other favors we may grant to the soldiers of the World War will continue to be very slight, indeed, in comparison with the benefits obtained by the profiteers during that war.

I think it is a false theory of patriotism that the soldier shall give his life and his time in the service of his country without compensation and that capital shall be allowed to take an exorbitant compensation. I understand that a tentative arrangement has already been made for the next war, whereby we are to guarantee 6 per cent profit to the capital of the country during the war, and at the same time to have a universal draft of men at, perhaps, one-third of the compensation they would receive in civil life. If the profit to capital were reduced to one-third, it would amount to less than 2 per cent, instead of 6 per cent, because all capital, taking it the country over, only earns 5½ per cent.

So, Mr. President, I favor this bill. I do not believe that the dire prognostications which have been advanced by the Senator from Connecticut will come to be realized. I do not believe this bill will upset our Military Establishment, but, on the contrary, I believe it will benefit it, because in all our wars it has been the citizen army that has defended the country. It is the citizen army on which we must rely. The Senator from New Jersey put interesting figures in the Record, showing that out of the 17 divisions which were organized by the National Guard during the World War all 17 of them went across to France; 11 of them fought as units, and the others as replacements. Of the 20 National Army divisions, made up of the citizens of the country, all 20 went across the sea, and all of them made good records, from a military standpoint, in France during the World War. Of the 20 Regular divisions, which were organized, only 8 of them went across. The other 12 were on this side until after the war was over, when some of them were sent to Germany during the period of occupation.

It has been said that they were on this side training the civilian soldiers, but the civilian soldiers were all on the other side. I remember that I, myself, was ordered to train the Nineteenth Regular Division in marksmanship about the 1st of October, 1918. I was with them up to a few days before the armistice, and I was training them; they were not training me. That division contained two of the oldest Regular regiments, the Second and the Fourteenth, and, of course, they did not go across the ocean and see service during the war.

We have done a great injustice at all times in the way of compensation and in the way of honors and in every other direction to the citizen soldiers of this country. That was especially true during the World War, when they were held down to lower ranks and put into the fighting, although many of them were competent to serve in higher positions. I know of one division which was held on this side, on the Mexican border, overtrained, trained stale, in tactics which might be of use at that place, but which could not be used in the World War, waiting all the time to find a regular officer to command it. In that division I know of at least one National Guard officer who was better able to command it than any regular

who ever did command it, and he was made a colonel in the Regular Army after the war was over.

Mr. President, here is a bill proposing to give a small measure of equality to the citizen soldiers of this country. It proposes to give it only to a limited extent; it is only a start; but I do not think it would be right to turn around and use the argument that because it does not reach out and do justice to every man who served in the Army during the World War, therefore we will refuse to do justice to the officers who will be the beneficiaries of the bill.

Mr. KING addressed the Senate. After having spoken for some time—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah suspend for a few moments?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Ashurst | Fess | La Follette | Schall |
| Bayard | Fletcher | McKellar | Sheppard |
| Bingham | Frazier | McMaster | Shortridge |
| Black | George | McNary | Simmons |
| Bratton | Gerry | Mayfield | Smith |
| Brookhart | Glass | Metcalf | Steck |
| Broussard | Greene | Moses | Steiner |
| Bruce | Hale | Neely | Stephens |
| Capper | Harris | Norris | Swanson |
| Caraway | Harrison | Oddie | Thomas |
| Copeland | Hawes | Overman | Tydings |
| Couzens | Hayden | Phipps | Tyson |
| Curtis | Heflin | Pittman | Wagner |
| Cutting | Johnson | Ransdell | Walsh, Mass. |
| Deneen | Jones | Reed, Pa. | Walsh, Mont. |
| Dill | Kendrick | Robinson, Ark. | Waterman |
| Edge | Keyes | Robinson, Ind. | Watson |
| Edwards | King | Sackett | Willis |

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S INVITATION

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President be permitted, out of order, to lay before the Senate the invitation received from Colonel Lindbergh.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate has received the following letter:

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: My present plans call for making a number of flights at Bolling Field, D. C., on the afternoon of March 20 and 21 and the entire day of March 22.

It would give me great pleasure to carry any of the Members of the Senate who would care to make a flight at this time.

It will be possible for me to take from 8 to 10 passengers at a time in the equipment which the Army and Navy have kindly made available.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.

The Chair would suggest that those desiring to avail themselves of this invitation leave their names with the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask the privilege of saying that I am sure every Senator appreciates the great courtesy which Colonel Lindbergh has shown Senators in this invitation, and I know that many Senators will be delighted to avail themselves of the opportunity to take a flight with the renowned aviator. Furthermore, such Senators as fail to accept the invitation will not imply the slightest lack of appreciation of the very great courtesy extended us by Colonel Lindbergh.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I wish merely to say that a week or two ago two or three Senators had the pleasure of going up with Colonel Lindbergh. It is perfectly safe; the airplane is very pleasant, furnished with comfortable wicker chairs, it seats eight aside from the man at the controls, who, I think, will take splendid care of any Senators who may desire to take a flight with him.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk correspondence between Hon. Clem Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Hon. Jesse H. Jones, of Houston, Tex., director of finance, together with an editorial from the Times-Dispatch, of Richmond, Va., which I ask that the clerk may read.

Mr. CURTIS. Would not the Senator be willing to have the matter printed in the Record without having it read?

Mr. MAYFIELD. The correspondence contains such valuable information that I would like to have the Senate hear it read.

Mr. CURTIS (to Mr. MAYFIELD). Go ahead.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

ALL NATIONAL COMMITTEE INDEBTEDNESS PAID OR UNDERWRITTEN

The following correspondence between Clem Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Jesse H. Jones, director of finance, showing that the party's debts have now all been paid or underwritten and a surplus accumulated with which to begin the 1928 campaign, was given out to-day by Mr. Shaver at National Committee headquarters:

FEBRUARY 29, 1928.

HON. C. L. SHAVER AND MEMBERS OF THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad to be able to report to you that the entire indebtedness of the national committee has been paid or underwritten. As director of finance of your committee, I have received the following pledges and contributions:

| | |
|---|---------|
| John S. Cohen, Atlanta, Ga. | \$250 |
| Senator Lawrence D. Tyson, Knoxville, Tenn. | 250 |
| Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Omaha, Nebr. | 500 |
| Senator John B. Kendrick, Sheridan, Wyo. | 500 |
| John J. Cornwell, Romney, W. Va. | 500 |
| Andrew C. Gray, Wilmington, Del. | 500 |
| E. E. Brown, Chicago, Ill. | 500 |
| James Byrne, New York City | 1,000 |
| Patrick J. Quealy, Kennermer, Wyo. | 1,000 |
| R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo. | 1,000 |
| Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago, Ill. | 1,000 |
| Harry C. Wiess, Houston, Tex. | 1,000 |
| Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Ill. | 1,000 |
| Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y. | 1,000 |
| Nathan Straus, jr., New York City | 1,500 |
| Robert N. Harper, Washington, D. C. | 1,500 |
| Kenneth W. O'Brien, New York City | 2,000 |
| C. W. Osenton, Fayetteville, W. Va. | 2,000 |
| Edward N. Hurley, Chicago, Ill. | 2,000 |
| Owen D. Young, New York City | 2,000 |
| Henry Morgenthau, New York City | 2,500 |
| Clem L. Shaver, Fairmont, W. Va. (for West Virginia) | 2,500 |
| Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill. | 2,500 |
| Joseph M. Hartfield, New York City | 2,500 |
| James W. Gerard, New York City | 3,000 |
| Vincent Miles, Fort Smith, Ark. | 3,000 |
| Ralph Feagan, New York City | 5,000 |
| W. T. Kemper, Kansas City, Mo. (for Missouri) | 5,000 |
| Scott Ferris and George D. Key (for Oklahoma) | 5,000 |
| Charles A. Greathouse, Indianapolis, Ind. (for Indiana) | 5,000 |
| William A. Comstock, Detroit, Mich. (for Michigan) | 5,000 |
| Jesse Isidore Straus, New York City | 5,000 |
| Percy S. Straus, New York City | 6,000 |
| Walter Moore, Birmingham, Ala. (for Alabama) | 10,000 |
| Howard Bruce, Baltimore, Md. (for Maryland) | 10,000 |
| Rogers Caldwell, Nashville, Tenn. (for Tennessee) | 10,000 |
| Sam W. Fordyce, St. Louis, Mo. (for Missouri) | 10,000 |
| William A. Julian, Cincinnati, Ohio | 10,000 |
| John W. Davis, New York City | 10,000 |
| Herbert H. Lehman, New York City | 10,000 |
| Frank L. Polk, New York City | 15,000 |
| John Henry Kirby, Houston, Tex. | 25,000 |
| C. W. Watson, Fairmont, W. Va. | 25,000 |
| William F. Kenny, New York City | 50,000 |
| Thomas F. Ryan, New York City | 50,000 |
| Jesse H. Jones, Houston, Tex. | 200,000 |
| Houston convention fund, by Jesse H. Jones | |
| Total | 508,500 |

Of this amount I hold, as chairman and treasurer of your committee on arrangements, \$200,000, contributed by citizens of Houston for the convention fund. Contributions in cash since Treasurer Gerard's last report total \$141,250. When the other pledges are paid your committee will be entirely out of debt and have probably \$250,000 with which to start the next campaign. In addition to the above, several members of the committee have indicated their willingness to raise a fair quota for their several localities.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing on your behalf and on behalf of the Democrats of the country due appreciation to these contributors and those heretofore reported for the very generous way they have met the necessities of your committee since the campaign of 1924, which campaign left us considerably in debt. It seemed inadvisable immediately to undertake to raise the money with which to pay the committee's indebtedness from that campaign, and it has not appeared advisable to make a canvass for funds since that time even to pay the running expenses of the committee. Therefore we have borrowed for that purpose and have asked the indulgence of some of our creditors, who have been extremely generous in awaiting our convenience. I also wish to say that no contribution has been solicited or made upon any condition except that enough money be raised to pay the committee entirely out of debt. This condition has now been met, and I am therefore able to so report.

For a party out of power to be able to get contributions in such substantial amounts from all parts of the country is an indication of party loyalty and party hope, and of the everlasting belief by these contributors in the principles for which the Democratic Party stands.

Yours very truly,

JESSE H. JONES,

Director of Finance, Democratic National Committee.

HON. JESSE H. JONES,

Director of Finance, Democratic National Committee,
Houston, Tex.

MY DEAR MR. JONES: Your letter of February 29 received, for which, on behalf of the Democratic National Committee, I thank you.

It is a great source of gratification that you and other party friends throughout the country have, through your generosity, made this possible.

It is a satisfaction to myself to know that we are going to be able to report a substantial surplus with which to start the coming campaign.

I am to-day transmitting your statement to the Hon. James W. Gerard, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, to be embodied in his report.

Very sincerely yours,

CLEM SHAVER,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

[From the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.]

GENIUS JONES

Jesse Jones came out of Texas some weeks ago and, armed with naught save his fountain pen, captured the Democratic National Convention for Houston. By the simple gesture of a blank check given a Democracy chronically without any of the bonds of which Republicans seem to have plenty, Jesse became almost a legendary figure.

Just a short time ago, when Mr. Jones had momentarily left the front pages, news came that he had collected together enough money to pay off the entire debt owed by his party.

The man is remarkable. He might do anything. It is even possible to hope that at Houston this summer Jesse will see that a candidate with a chance to win is nominated and that deadlocks and accompanying sweating and clowning is reduced to a sensible basis.

Perhaps some day Jesse Jones will be called "the greatest Secretary since the greatest Secretary since Hamilton."

RADIO BROADCASTING IN THE SOUTH

MR. RANDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Mr. Caldwell, a member of the Radio Commission, in which he expresses great interest in radio broadcasting in the South. He said, among other things:

Every fair-minded student of radio recognizes that the South is entitled to more radio stations. I am, therefore, in fullest sympathy with the intent of the present radio legislation before Congress.

Further he said:

It is my feeling, as you know, that each radio commissioner must think nationally, and in weaving the complicated radio fabric across our continent I am with you in demanding for the South its full share of radio facilities.

I ask that the entire letter may be printed in the RECORD.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The letter is as follows:

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION,
Washington, March 15, 1928.

HON. JOSEPH E. RANDELL,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR RANDELL: It was indeed kind of you to write me under date of March 13 acknowledging the efforts which I have made as a member of the Federal Radio Commission to secure adequate broadcasting power for southern radio stations.

Certainly Judge Sykes, acting chairman and commissioner from the southern zone, will bear me out in the statement that every recommendation of his for more radio facilities for the South which has been put before the commission has immediately had my vote of approval. When delays have occurred, these have been necessitated by difficulties in immediately finding places for the increases.

Every fair-minded student of radio recognizes that the South is entitled to more radio stations. I am therefore in thorough sympathy with the intent of the present radio legislation before Congress.

It is my belief that as rapidly as the South applies for stations which will be operated by people able to provide good programs such licenses should be granted, at the expense of the gradual reduction of the powers in other parts of the country.

You, and other members of the southern delegation, will be interested in learning that a number of further power increases and licenses for southern stations, which Judge Sykes has requested, were tentatively approved by the commission some weeks ago, and will be announced and made effective just as soon as the legal status of the commission's right to make these increases is confirmed.

My own southern birthright, and inheritance of a long southern ancestry, coupled with many years of personal associations in Kentucky, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, the Carolinas, and Virginia, have

enabled me to know first-hand the specially useful service which radio can render to the great and growing southern region.

It is my feeling, as you know, that each radio commissioner must think nationally, and in weaving the complicated radio fabric across our continent I am with you in demanding for the South its full share of radio facilities.

Cordially yours,

O. H. CALDWELL, *Commissioner.*

CANAL FROM GREAT LAKES TO THE SEA

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND], delivered before the Detroit Bankers' Association recently, on the subject of a canal from the Great Lakes to the sea.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The address is as follows:

A CANAL TO THE SEA

From the earliest days of our history it is apparent that an interest has been taken in the waterways and the possibilities of navigable canals between the Great Lakes and the sea. During the past few years, particularly since the economic troubles of the wheat farmers of the West became so pronounced, there has been renewed discussion of this idea. There is much talk of building such a waterway in order that the Great Lakes may become a second Mediterranean. There are dreams that many ocean-going vessels may proceed westward to tie up at docks in Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and Duluth.

Regarding this project there are two schools of thought. The St. Lawrence route is held in high favor in the West. But many thinking Americans feel that if the money of the Nation is to be expended in canal building it should be spent wholly within the borders of our country. These are they who advocate what is known as the all-American route, a canal connecting the eastern end of Lake Ontario with the headwaters of the Hudson River.

The latter project would involve an initial expenditure of more money, but it would be hundreds of miles shorter, open for a slightly longer season, and, for the purposes of the national defense, would be of greater service to the Nation. The all-American route coincides with the present lines of railroad travel and leads to the same terminals on the seacoast. Such a canal development, it is thought, would be less disturbing to commerce and trade during the third of the year when either water route would be closed by ice.

A great many surveys have been made by the Federal Government, the New York State authorities, the Canadian Government, and recently by an international joint commission. The result of these surveys is that we have at our command a mass of scientific and statistical material. With this before him, it is possible for any citizen to master the problems involved and to form for himself a conclusion as to which route is preferable. Both are considered feasible from an engineering standpoint. Each has its particular advantages. Each has its engineering and scientific backers. It may be said in all truth that a given citizen may form his own conclusion and, no matter what it may be, find himself in company with thousands of distinguished citizens who take a like view. Unfortunately, he will find himself in opposition to other thousands of distinguished citizens who are equally insistent that the other route is preferable.

It is my purpose to bring together in the briefest possible way the arguments, pro and con. I shall attempt to marshal the facts, and, frankly admitting the greater popularity of the St. Lawrence waterway, attempt to prove that the all-American canal is the one which should command the indorsement and financial support of the taxpayers of the country.

Even though these views are contrary to the conviction already formed, I hope the advocates of the St. Lawrence route will give renewed study to the problem, in order that they may make sure their conclusion is well founded. I pledge myself to listen with respect to any arguments which may be brought forward to overthrow the conviction I have that for the sake of the commercial supremacy of the United States and its national defense, the all-American route should be accepted.

Unfortunately, whichever way is determined upon, the most we can expect of such a canal is that it shall be serviceable for not to exceed eight months of the year. In 50 years the latest the St. Lawrence was open for navigation was the 14th of December. Three times only was it open past the 8th of December. Usually it closes about the 20th of November.

During the same period, the earliest date it ever opened was the 29th of March. One year it opened on the 3rd of April. Usually it opens about the 20th of April and occasionally as late as the 1st of May. One year it was the 7th of May. As a matter of fact, then, the St. Lawrence can be depended on for only a little more than seven months of the year.

It is not alone, however, the absence of ice in the river that insures safety of navigation between the Great Lakes and the sea. I speak from actual observation, having crossed the ocean twice between Montreal and Liverpool. I well recall a certain Sunday morning in

July, 1896. The ship I was upon was the first one that season to attempt the passage of the Strait of Belleisle. In spite of the fact that navigation opened on the 24th of April, there was so much ice and so much fog in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the Strait of Belleisle that it had not been deemed safe to take the northern route until we attempted the passage.

I well recall that on the morning in question my steward called me at daybreak. He said there was an iceberg in sight and that I had better get up and see it because another one might not be sighted on the trip. As a matter of fact, we saw 75 icebergs during that day and the next. The temperature of the water was being taken continually in order that we might not run into one of these great mountains of ice, feeling our way as we were through the fog.

No candid person conversant with the physical conditions of the lower St. Lawrence and of that route to the sea can fail to acknowledge that through a majority of the months of the year there is not uninterrupted passage between Montreal and the open ocean. I speak of this in no spirit of disparagement, but simply to bring into mind the embarrassments and dangers of this particular route, as compared with another one equally available, which is not burdened by these objections.

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES AND SAILING TIMES BY THE TWO ROUTES

At this point I wish to bring out the marked difference in distance between Lake Ontario and the ocean by the two routes. By the St. Lawrence it is 166 miles to Cornwall where the river leaves our boundary, 66 miles from there to Montreal, 1,003 miles to the ocean, a total of 1,185 miles. From Lake Ontario to Albany is 164 miles and from Albany by the Hudson River to the ocean 150 miles, a total of 314 miles. From Lake Ontario to New York City by the St. Lawrence route is 1,500 miles. By the all-American route it is a trifle over 300 miles. Whether the cargo is to be taken to Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, of course, the distance is many hundreds of miles greater by way of the St. Lawrence.

The advocates of the Canadian route place great emphasis upon the fact that it is much nearer by way of the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to Liverpool, where the wheat would go, than it is by the all-American canal. It is stated, for instance, that the distance between Montreal and Liverpool is 2,760 miles. But this is through the Strait of Belleisle which, as I have already indicated, can not be used during a considerable portion of the season. The distance from Montreal to Liverpool when the route taken is to the south of Newfoundland is 3,007 miles, practically the same as the distance between New York and Liverpool, a distance of 3,166 miles. To put it in a word—it is 159 miles shorter than by the all-American route. That is all.

Where the St. Lawrence route reaches the ocean is at a point more than 1,000 miles east and 700 miles north of the confluence of Lake Ontario with the river. The Strait of Belleisle is far removed from the United States and all our ports. There is no port and nothing to appeal to American commerce all the way from Lake Ontario to the shores of Europe.

I desire to be eminently fair in making any statement relating to a waterway to the ocean. To this end I must state that, while the difference in mileage between the St. Lawrence route and the all-American route is trifling, the advantage of speed through a shorter canalized portion of the St. Lawrence route would give it an advantage over the all-American route. The board of engineers of the War Department estimate the time actually consumed by the New York route as likely to be about three days' greater to Liverpool than by the St. Lawrence route. They estimate that a ship sailing between Duluth and Liverpool by the St. Lawrence route would consume 17 days in the passage, while over the all-American the passage between Duluth and Liverpool would consume 20 days. The delay in the all-American is accounted for by the slower speed necessitated by passing through a longer stretch of restricted waterway.

Let me call attention to the fact, however, that the time consumed between Duluth and New York City by the St. Lawrence route would be 12 days, as contrasted with 7½ days over the all-American route. It would take 4 days longer to go to the Panama Canal, 4 days longer to Seattle, and practically the same time to Gibraltar.

EXPORT TRADE

The chief advocates of the St. Lawrence route are the grain producers and flour millers of the great Northwest. If the proposed canal were to be used exclusively for the exportation of wheat and flour, I should frankly admit that the St. Lawrence route is superior to the all-American.

If the waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea were to be used exclusively for the carriage to Liverpool in cargo lots of automobiles, furniture, or stoves from Detroit or other western ports, I should say that the St. Lawrence route is preferable. For any cargo that is to be taken in bulk from any one port on the Great Lakes direct to Liverpool, I should admit at once that the St. Lawrence route should be selected.

If there could be profitable operation of a one-way service between the Great Lakes and Liverpool, the St. Lawrence would hold first place. Unfortunately for the advocates of the St. Lawrence route, water traffic

can not succeed on a one-way basis. Unfortunately for the St. Lawrence route, water traffic to and from the Great Lakes is not confined to bulk cargoes or to export trade. A very large percentage, probably in excess of 75 per cent, of the traffic between the Great Lakes and tidewater is sure to be of package freight for domestic distribution.

WHEAT EXPORTATION

A discussion of a waterway to the sea would amount to nothing unless its possible relationship to wheat exportation is given particular attention. This I shall attempt to show.

The American wheat farmer is confident that the St. Lawrence canal will benefit him materially. He has dreams of cheap freight rates and higher home prices in consequence.

It must be admitted that every dollar saved on freight charges is a dollar made for the farmer. He will benefit directly by economies of this sort. This is true of export trade as it is of domestic.

The exigencies of the World War created an unheard-of demand for American wheat. For the four or five years before the war the exports from the United States averaged about 100,000,000 annually. In 1915 there was a jump to 332,000,000.

The war interfered with European—particularly Russian—production, a condition continuing till the end of 1923. Since that time there has been gradual improvement in foreign wheat crops. In consequence, last year, 1926, our exports fell to 106,000,000 bushels, including flour converted into terms of bushels of wheat.

But this does not tell the whole story. A study of Canadian wheat prospects is most illuminating.

In 1910 Canada planted 8,000,000 acres to wheat and exported 56,000,000 bushels. Last year she planted 25,000,000 acres and exported 324,000,000 bushels. The Dominion has 80,000,000 of the best wheat land on earth ready for wheat when there is a demand for it.

Contrast these figures with conditions in the United States. In 1910 we had 45,000,000 acres in wheat, jumped to 75,000,000 in the one year, 1919, and have settled back year by year until in 1926 we had but 50,000,000 in wheat acreage.

In short, our increase in wheat production is practically nil, while Canada has trebled her acreage and products in less than 20 years.

To me the logic of the situation is irresistible. Within a very short time the United States will disappear as a wheat exporter. Great Britain will prefer to import Canadian wheat, and the Liverpool market will be lost to us.

This situation can not be laid at the door of transportation differences. Comparisons of the freight rates and facilities of the two countries prove this.

COMPARATIVE FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT

Duluth, in our country, and Fort William, in Canada, are the extreme western lake ports through which wheat is shipped for domestic consumption in the home country or for export to Europe. The freight rates from these two cities to the Atlantic seaboard are approximately the same.

Whether a canal is built or not, then, Americans and Canadians are on the same basis so far as water transportation is concerned. But they are not on the same competitive basis when we consider the rail rate from points of production to the lake head.

There is little difference between the rates from the Dakotas to Duluth, but Montana and other points farther west are at a considerable disadvantage. For instance, the rate from Butte, Mont., is 44½ cents per hundred, while it is only 26 cents from Alberta and Saskatchewan points. This gives the Canadian shipper an advantage of about 18 cents a bushel.

What do these figures prove? They show conclusively that the St. Lawrence waterway will not better the prospects of the American wheat farmer. He will continue to be on the present basis of competition with his neighbors across the line. As they increase their acreage the cheaper rail rates in Canada, to a considerable extent, and the sentimental tie between England and her colony, to a greater extent, will cause Canadian exports of wheat to increase while ours decline.

There is no hope, as I see it, that the digging of a canal to the sea will help the American farmer to dispose of his wheat. There is one advantage, however, although it must be shared with the Canadian wheat exporter. I refer to the possibility of loading a ship at the lake head and sending it directly to Liverpool. This will save the "fobbing" charges (elevator service, storage, brokerage, insurance, etc.) at Buffalo and New York, or in Montreal, as the case may be. Undoubtedly, a few cents a bushel might be saved in this way. This amount, added to the saving by water transportation over all rail or part rail to New York, might amount to 7 or 8 cents a bushel.

Such a saving as this is worth while, of course, but it is a saving which would follow the building of the all-American canal just as surely as it would the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway. As I see it, there is nothing in the economic aspects of the all-Canadian route to justify enthusiasm for the project above the shorter American route to the sea.

In calling attention to the better freight rates over the Canadian national railways, which are operated by the Government, it is proper to refer to the losses incurred in the operation of these lines. In 1925

this deficit amounted to \$63,630,127. Were the proper proportion of this loss added to the rates on wheat there would be less advantage to the Canadian shipper.

But, no matter how it is figured, the fact remains that no waterway to the sea can possibly overcome the growing menace of Canadian competition in wheat exportation. As it is to assist the marketing of this commodity, particularly, that we have an interest in the waterway, we should face the facts as they are. To do so now will save heartburnings in the future.

THE ST. LAWRENCE A ONE-WAY ROUTE

I view the St. Lawrence route as one bound to be limited in its uses almost exclusively to eastbound traffic. Its value to Americans is confined to the advantage it offers in the exportation of bulk cargoes from the Great Lakes. If there is enough wheat to fill a ship, or if one port should have enough automobiles or any other product, to complete a cargo for Liverpool, it would go somewhat quicker, if no more cheaply, than by the American route. But that is all that can be said for the St. Lawrence waterway. For the shipping of domestic freight from the west, it has almost no value to America.

One has but to study the Montreal traffic situation to see how valueless the St. Lawrence is to the American merchant receiving goods from the east. In 1925, of the lake carriers arriving in Montreal with grain, coal, and flour, no less than 2,670 returned without cargoes. There was absolutely nothing for them to take west. These are the official figures obtained from the Lachine Canal office, Montreal, April, 1926. There need be no expectation of better conditions as a result of deepening and widening canals already in existence.

To my mind, it is absurd to think the St. Lawrence route would profit the Great Lakes ports, or the great western population of our country. A one-way water system could never pay, and this route could never be anything but a one-way system. What is produced in Europe that the mid-West wants in ship-cargo lots? Regardless of the doubtful advantages to the decreasing exportation of wheat, what else is there to expect from a through line to Europe, entering the sea a thousand miles from our own eastern and southern Atlantic seaboard?

The American railways carrying freight to and from tidewater are handling goods for domestic consumption. If I am correctly advised, 85 per cent of all the traffic is of this type.

If this is true, the only kind of a waterway which will benefit the great masses of American shippers is one which will cheapen or facilitate the carriage of freight for domestic consumption. There is but one route to serve this purpose. It is the one which coincides with present-day railway development.

There are several reasons for this statement. In the first place, any waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea will be open at best but eight months in the year. During the other four months, and usually nearly five months, the railways must be depended on as they are at present.

This being true, is it not wise to parallel the railway lines as nearly as possible? Then the same terminals at tidewater, the same brokers, the same bankers, the same offices can be used the year around. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, that satisfactory trade arrangements can be made best by such a plan.

As a Nation we have determined upon the Illinois-Ohio-Missouri-Mississippi waterway. With a policy of internal canals already established, it is illogical to go beyond our borders with another route to the sea.

MONTREAL THE BENEFICIARY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

There is another thing which must not be overlooked: Why take a chance on building up in a foreign country the chief North American seaport?

Montreal has grown and prospered until it has become the second port on this continent in point of freight tonnage. As I have suggested, it is the principal grain port of the world. If the St. Lawrence waterway is developed, Montreal must rush forward by leaps and bounds. It will become the chief transshipment port in North America, if the rosy prophecies of the St. Lawrence's advocates are realized.

If the Great Lakes are to become a second Mediterranean there will be mixed cargoes, in which package freight will predominate. These cargoes must be broken up and transshipped. Unless steamship lines to all parts of the world begin or end in each of the large lake ports, there will be assembled on each ship sailing from the Great Lakes to Liverpool packages which must be sent by other carriers to their respective destinations. Not every cargo can be bulk cargo. Unless confined to grain, automobiles, or some one commodity shipped in quantities large enough to fill a ship, most of them will be mixed cargoes.

This means that somewhere on the route, or in Liverpool, there must be rearrangement of the cargoes. If the freight is intended for an American port or for South America, of course the transshipment would be made before crossing the ocean.

Such transshipments would naturally be effected at tidewater, and the first such port, to which and from which sail vessels to all parts of the world, is Montreal. In this port, then, would be the breaking of cargoes, with the consequent commercial development of a great

center outside the boundaries of the United States. Our national prosperity would suffer in consequence.

Canada has achieved political independence. With her new-found political and diplomatic freedom will come dreams of commercial development. Already she has perfected arrangements for a powerful steamship line to the West Indies. Mail subventions are in her hands to use and she has started on her way as a worthy competitor to the United States. For us to make possible the building of the St. Lawrence canal would be to play into her hands and to assist her proper ambitions.

Just now we are striving to build up an effective and permanent American merchant marine. Why should we lay plans to hamper it by this blow against our own shipping interests? Why build up Canada's chief city at the expense of American ports?

To give Montreal commercial supremacy on the Great-Lakes-to-the-ocean waterway would result in what? It would encourage Canadian and British steamship lines to continue their routes into the Great Lakes with a view to picking up more and more of our shipments. Inevitably American interests would suffer seriously from this invasion of our natural and national rights.

The waterway to the sea should be built where it will guarantee the use of American carriers and American ports. Otherwise, our own country will be the loser. To build the St. Lawrence canal is the first step toward the destruction of our merchant marine. It will defeat every effort to gain American supremacy on the Atlantic. As I see it, no American patriot, aware of the possibilities, could think of such a thing as the promotion of the St. Lawrence canal.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT A WATER-POWER SCHEME

There are powerful interests back of the St. Lawrence development. It is not alone the farmers of the West who are enthusiastic for the waterway because they honestly believe it will act in some mysterious way as a remedy for their economic ills. But there are other and secret influences at work to realize this project. These interests are selfish interests, interests devoted to the accretion of private wealth. They are not like the western advocates, striving for self-preservation. On the contrary, they are men who seek to corral the water-power resources of the country. They are determined that cheap electricity shall not compete with their wealth-producing properties and lessen their inflated dividends.

Frankly, I regard the St. Lawrence waterway project as a water-power scheme. The navigation feature is merely incidental to hydroelectric development.

In a speech at New Haven on March 12, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, made an urgent appeal for the construction of this route to the sea. "While the works to convert the St. Lawrence to a shipway must be on a stupendous scale—the greatest engineering project of modern history," said Mr. Hoover; and again, "but its enormous cost seemed to overwhelm its economic values." He spoke of the perfection of electric transmission, declaring that this "has made possible a large recovery of the cost of these works through the sale of 5,000,000 of horsepower which will fall over these dams."

Leaving for a moment any discussion of the significance of this statement, let me recite what Secretary Hoover said about the magnitude of this water-power resource: "It comprises the largest single source of power and one of the most economical developments on the continent."

"The development of power is a fortunate and valuable by-product," Mr. Hoover continued. "By-product" indeed! As I see it, if anything in that project is a by-product, it is the limited American navigation of the proposed waterway. See if I am not right; Mr. Hoover proved it for me when he said, "While the total cost of the works on the St. Lawrence will amount to about \$600,000,000, our engineers estimate that after we deduct that portion of the works which will be taken over by the power development we are left on various estimates with a cost to the Government of from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000, which itself may some day be recovered from power."

If I am not a poor mathematician, that gives what the Secretary calls the "by-product" an investment of \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 against \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 for navigation. It looks to me like a 4 to 2, or even a 5 to 1 power project. And, in my opinion, the St. Lawrence waterway scheme is five parts hydroelectric power and one part east-bound transportation.

THE FUTURE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE WATER POWER

Nobody doubts that the great water-power resources of the St. Lawrence will be developed. Everybody knows that private commercial interests are keen to get possession of these power rights so that they can be used for the accretion of private wealth. To turn over to private parties the right to use these vast resources on long-term leases is almost as bad as giving them away outright. Unless provision is made for unflinching control over the rate making, inordinate private fortunes will result from the sale of power which belongs to the people.

What else would be done with the power feature of this development if we undertake it? Our experiences at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam demonstrate that any other plan than farming out the power to private parties is doomed to defeat. Undoubtedly, if the Federal Government or the joint governmental body proposed by Mr. Hoover were

permitted to go forward with this project, a licensee or licensees would be given the rights to operate and distribute the power. In consequence, the public would not have the benefits of markedly lower electric rates.

But by what right does Mr. Hoover expect the Federal Government or the joint American-Canadian board to take possession of power rights which belong to the State of New York and the Province of Ontario? When he proposes to pay for the St. Lawrence waterway by the sale of power, it strikes me Mr. Hoover is mighty generous with other people's money.

The power is in the St. Lawrence. It should and will be developed, but this must be done by its rightful owners. In the international portion of the stream the State of New York and the Province of Ontario, the local authorities, will do this job when the time is ripe. Our great governor has outlined the way to finance the project, and, in due time, the vast hydroelectric possibilities of the St. Lawrence will be made available to the people of the two countries. So far as my State is concerned the majority of us believe that Governor Smith's program will prevail. What this is, the ringing words of the preamble to his proposed law clearly indicate. I quote:

"It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of New York to preserve inalienable and in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the people the natural water-power resources of the State."

To barter away our natural resources is little short of a crime against posterity. They should be held in trust for the people and developed for the people.

In disposing of the power of the St. Lawrence and of any other natural water power, it should go first to the State and municipalities; then to farm organizations and other quasi public institutions. Private investment may provide the transmission lines, perhaps, but, from start to finish there must be such certainty of public control as to guarantee against exorbitant rates. With such a program we may be confident the humblest American home will have its electric current and can afford to use it.

Opposed as I am to the Government operation of railways, shipping, and every other business founded on inventive or commercial genius, I can not believe that the natural resources should be used for the accumulation of private wealth. There is a vast difference between the telephone, for instance, with a proper monetary return to its owners, and electric energy developed by harnessing the power of a dashing stream of water. As I see it, it would be just as proper to meter the sunlight and air as to corral the streams of the earth for the creation of private wealth.

INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES

To develop the St. Lawrence involves the settlement of international questions, with constant opportunity for clashes and discord. It raises the question as to whether or not the United States can legally spend money in peace times beyond its own borders.

Canada has the Province of Quebec and the city of Montreal to satisfy. In this section is found an energetic opposition to the St. Lawrence development. The all-Canadian Georgian Bay canal has many advocates. They contend that the shorter route and national ownership are advantageous and preferable to the St. Lawrence waterway. This goes to the Georgian Bay by the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, and the St. Francis River, and is two or three hundred miles less distant to the Great Lakes.

Beyond this there is marked opposition to the development of hydroelectric power for export from Canada. Especially in Quebec is there a determined stand against it. Canada saw her timber cut and the lumber manufactured in the United States, particularly in Michigan. She does not intend to have great and numerous manufacturing establishments developed in America by the use of her water power. Who can blame her?

The situation is pictured by the statement of one of Canada's great economists: "The Dominion should not commit itself to an expenditure, large or small, on the St. Lawrence, whether for canals or waterways, or both, at this time." The same authority says, too, "An agreement between Canadian, American, and/or Provincial and State authorities which will avoid any future clash in their respective interests ought to be realized before a grandiose St. Lawrence power-development scheme be embarked upon."

THE ALL-AMERICAN CANAL PREFERABLE

The St. Lawrence waterway is out of the question, as I see it. It does not compare in value to the United States with the so-called all-American canal. The latter is capable of accomplishing for the Great Lakes and the West all that the St. Lawrence can give. With the one exception of three days saved on export wheat to Liverpool, the American route is superior to the Canadian.

It will run to an American port, carry domestic freight to and from the Atlantic seaboard, give the manufacturers and farmers of the West access to Central and South America, the Panama Canal, the West Coast of Africa, and the entrance to the Mediterranean. It has no dangerous fogs and deadly icebergs to contend with and is open a few more days in every year.

The all-American canal makes use of American bankers, brokers, insurance facilities, and terminals. It provides for transshipments in

American ports. It leaves the money of our citizens in the pockets of Americans. It helps to develop our own United States.

There is no doubt the American canal will cost more in the beginning than the Canadian waterway. But the money for it will be spent in our own country and its control will be forever in our own hands.

As a member of the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate I have listened to the pros and cons of the argument. Many references to the lack of popularity of the New York Barge Canal were made by witnesses unfriendly to the all-American route. All the serious criticisms of the New York waterway relate to the bridges over it and their effect upon traffic. In this connection I quote ex-Gov. W. L. Harding, of Iowa, chairman of the Great Lakes-Tidewater Association. He is the chief official advocate of the St. Lawrence waterway.

On page 40 of the House rivers and harbors hearings, April 3, 1926, Governor Harding is reported to have said:

"The fact of the matter is the bridges and locks in the New York Canal are the things that keep traffic off. There is plenty of traffic there. There is no question about that, but these locks and these bridges keep ships from coming, and when you build across New York State, remember this."

Mr. Harding is right. The New York Barge Canal is so hampered by low bridges that ships capable of plying the Great Lakes and the sea can not use it. But, of course, the all-American canal we contemplate will escape this handicap. The Army engineers, and other engineers whom I have consulted, say it is only a matter of spending enough money and every obstacle can be overcome.

Here is the latest report on the subject, submitted to Congress by the Chief of the Army Engineers. On December 6, 1926, General Jadwin said:

"The route from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River is feasible, from an engineering point of view, and its construction by the United States Government would probably be justified in the near future, if the plans for the improvement of the St. Lawrence do not meet the joint approval of the legislative branches and executive heads of the two Governments."

The Army engineers in their report point out "the need for an outlet for deep-draft vessels from the Great Lakes to the sea." Apparently they fear what I have heretofore suggested, that a non-American route might result in "possible changes in centers of production and trade trends and such indirect benefits as development in manufacture and taxable property." These, they say, "might later justify the construction of this waterway across the State of New York." It is the question of money that determines their recommendation in favor of the St. Lawrence, and, as in Mr. Hoover's speech, they include in the economics of the Great Lakes to the sea project the importance of hydroelectric development.

As I have pointed out, the water-power resources must not be considered in any study of a waterway to the sea. They are not Federal property; but those who want power need not worry, because they will be developed by their rightful owners. In the last analysis, the decision of our people must be based upon the comparative merits of the two propositions as navigation projects pure and simple.

The questions before us are these:

Shall we construct a deep-water outlet to the ocean through the territory of another nation, at this time—and we hope for always—a friendly nation? Or shall we construct it through our own territory, where it will remain forever under our domination and national control?

For myself, there is but one answer. I would dig the canal from Lake Ontario to the headwaters of the Hudson. In selecting a route I should not be governed by any preconceived idea as to exactly what that route should be. But, whatever course is chosen, it will open a shipway to the Hudson. Then, I would make the Hudson River as freely open to foreign ships as is every part of the ocean. Our Canadian neighbors would be welcomed to equal privileges upon our waterway from the Lakes to the sea.

In my opinion, the American people will decide wisely if they select the all-American canal. For the sake of our economic development and for the national defense, this is the acceptable route.

RETIREMENT OF DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 777) making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I desire to know who has the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING].

Mr. CURTIS. I ask the Senator if he will not continue and conclude his remarks? We would like to have the bill acted on to-night so that to-morrow we may carry out our agreement to go into executive session to consider the Esch case. If that case is disposed of to-morrow, I shall ask the Senate to ad-

ourn over until Monday; otherwise we shall be in session to-morrow and Saturday, too.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest that we stay here to-night until we get through with the pending bill.

Mr. KING. I shall conclude in a very short time, I assure the Senator.

Mr. KING resumed and concluded his speech, which is as follows:

Mr. President, I appreciate the futility of any opposition to the pending bill. There has been a nation-wide propaganda for years for a measure of this character and a large number of persons have given their support to it without appreciating its effects or understanding its consequences. It changes the entire policy which has prevailed during the life of this Republic in dealing with the questions of pensions and retirement and gives advantages to officers, not of the Regular Army, never enjoyed by volunteer or reserve officers who served valiantly in the various wars of this Republic. It discriminates against the volunteer officers of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, and also against the ex-service men who served their country with fidelity and courage during the recent World War. It was said by one of the proponents of the bill, ex-Senator Bursum, when a similar measure was under consideration in the Senate on the 19th of January, 1925, that legislation of this character would affect only 1,000 officers, and that the total cost to the Government would be but \$618,030. It is now conceded that it deals with thousands of officers, and no one can approximate the number who will be included in its provisions, or the ultimate cost to the Government. In my opinion, it will affect tens of thousands of persons and cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars.

I may say in passing that bills carrying appropriations meet with little objection in this body, and hundreds of millions of dollars are appropriated with but slight consideration.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] has just given his approval to this bill and indicates his regret that it does not include a larger number of beneficiaries in order that the appropriations called for might be greater. His position, as I understand him, is that the principles of "equality and democracy" require that all ex-service men should receive the same compensation by way of retirement as is received by officers. The application of that doctrine would call for stupendous sums. Two hundred thousand officers served in the Army during the World War, and the total war strength of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as reported by the General Staff of the Army, was 4,800,000 men. There was 1 commissioned officer for every 20 enlisted men in all branches of the service. If each person who served in the war was to receive the retirement privileges granted by this bill to the person receiving the lowest compensation, it would cost the Government approximately \$5,000,000,000 annually. I am mentioning this, Mr. President, not for the purpose of contending that those who served in the war should not be adequately compensated for the injuries and disabilities suffered by them as a result of their service. I have supported every measure providing for those who were wounded or who suffered disabilities during their service and those measures providing compensation for those who were dependent upon them. I have been unwilling to support this measure because of its manifest injustice to those who are within its terms, as well as to those who were not officers, but who served their country with equal fidelity and patriotism during the World War.

I am in favor of liberal provisions for the wounded and disabled and to support measures for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependents of those who lost their lives in the great conflict.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEELY in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. Is the Senator able to state the number of billions of war profits that were gathered in as the result of the war?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the question of profits made by the people of the United States during the war is not germane to the bill under consideration. However, I am willing to admit that during the World War there were large profits made by various individuals and corporations throughout the United States. Unfortunately, war, whether in our country or in other countries, affords opportunities for persons to profit at the expense of their country. During the Civil War millionaires were created. President Lincoln called attention to the war profiteers, and following the Civil War there was bitter criticism of those who had coined money out of the blood of those who died fighting for the flag. I do not justify the conduct of those who made enormous profits in their dealings with the Government in the

recent war. However, there were profits made in many branches of trade and industry.

Real estate, as we know, advanced in value, and many lines of industry reaped enormous profits, although the persons and corporations engaged in such industries had no direct dealings with the Government. Prices were inflated, values went up beyond reasonable limits, and many manufacturers and middlemen made very large profits. Senators will remember that Congress laid heavy taxes upon the people, and derived billions of dollars of revenue from taxes upon incomes and excess profits. Many speculators were compelled to contribute large sums in the shape of taxes which aided the Government in its war activities.

There was a considerable advance in the prices of agricultural lands, and undoubtedly some farmers, as well as business men, derived profits during the war.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator has referred to the advance in agricultural lands. The Agriculture Department shows that Iowa land went to 213 index at the high peak. That was a little over double the pre-war value. At the same time, the index of all products of the United States was 241. So that the value of Iowa land, even in the speculation, never reached anything like the general level of prices through the country. Then the deflation came along, and now it is away below the pre-war level in value. Not only that, but these billions of war profits that went into other lines are still held, and are still charging Iowa prices for profits and return upon their investment.

Now, the Senator says—

Mr. KING. If the Senator wants to ask me a question, I will yield; but I do not want him to make a speech in my time.

Mr. BROOKHART. No; I shall not do that. The Senator raised the question on me that this war-profits matter was not germane. I say it is material, and I am ready to find out how much they were; and as long as any of them are left in the hands of the men who took them I am ready to tax them and take them back to do justice to the soldiers who served in the war for the preservation of their country.

Mr. KING. The Senator is in error in assuming that I took the position that the question of war profits is not a subject of importance or a material question. However, that question is not involved in the consideration of the present bill. When we are discussing taxation and revenue legislation the question of profits received by persons and corporations becomes highly important. Nothing that I have said would indicate that it is not important to consider the service rendered to our country by those who fought for it upon battle fields. I agree with the Senator that there were many profiteers. I regret that many persons took advantage of the war to increase prices and to swell the profits of their business enterprises far beyond legitimate bounds. I appreciate that fact, and during the war and thereafter, gladly supported revenue measures that imposed heavy tax burdens upon those who were deriving large profits from their business, and whose incomes were considerable. My recollection is that I voted for an excess-profits tax which in the higher brackets was more than 80 per cent.

Mr. BROOKHART. Did the Senator in the last revenue bill vote to reduce the estate tax?

Mr. KING. No; I made the minority report against its repeal and against reduction.

Mr. BROOKHART. I am glad to know it.

Mr. KING. I believed during the war that there should be an estate tax levied, and I have taken the position since the war that under conditions existing, the estate tax should not be repealed. I believe that a large part of our revenue should be derived from income taxes and corporate taxes; and that for the time being the estates of decedents, allowing reasonable exemptions, should be taxed to meet the war burdens and the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. President, I repeat when I say that I have favored and shall continue to favor generous appropriations in behalf of those who served their country and received wounds and injuries and disabilities. I shall vote for generous pensions for their widows and dependents. I look with favor upon the provisions of the existing law which provides compensation for reserve officers and enlisted men who sustained injuries and disabilities while in the service of their country. The bill before us, however, seeks to repeal in part existing law and to give to those who served as emergency officers greater advantages and benefits than are granted to their brothers in arms who did not happen to have commissions. It has repeatedly been shown when this bill and others of similar character were under discussion that the private soldier was to be discriminated against in favor of those who held temporary commissions. Former Senator Wadsworth, of New York,

one of the best friends the ex-service men have, opposed this bill and similar measures. As chairman of the Military Affairs Committee he voted against bills providing retirement privileges for the reserve officers of the Civil War. He showed in a number of speeches the injustices of such measures and the discriminations in the bill as between the beneficiaries thereunder.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] in discussing this bill has pointed out its injustices, and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] has called attention to the inequalities which will result as between those who come within its provisions. He has pointed out that the bill is for the benefit of the favored few among the officers who will have the retirement privileges, but it gives but little relief to those officers in lower grades and no relief to those who held commissions as second lieutenants. The Senator gave instances showing these discriminations. As an illustration, he calls attention to the reserve officer who was a colonel and who was wounded, losing two-thirds of his leg. If a lawyer, he would receive under the bill now under consideration \$29 per month, but if a physician he would receive \$250 a month.

Mr. President, I desire to have inserted in the RECORD at this point excerpts from an address of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], delivered in the Senate on January 19, 1925. I also ask leave to have inserted in the RECORD, without reading, excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 19, 1925, containing remarks by Senator Wadsworth and other Senators upon a bill containing substantially the same provisions as the one now before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The reason why the bill is essentially wrong is that it discriminates between enlisted men and officers, and in my judgment there is no reason in a democratic country like ours for drawing any line of distinction in compensation after the war between the enlisted man and the officer. The officer was not made an officer because he was of superior clay. He was made an officer because it was necessary in the despotism that every army is to have graded command, not because he was inherently better than the enlisted man.

Mr. BURSUM. Is it not true that he was an officer because he was found efficient at the training camp?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. He was made an officer because he was thought to fit in the particular step in the scale of command that was needed to be filled. As for relative fitness, it takes ten times the man to be the first sergeant of a company or battery or a line regiment than it does to be a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps and fill an armchair here in Washington, and yet by this bill we would give a peculiar kind of nobility, if you please, to the second lieutenant of the Quartermaster Corps in Washington and say to the first sergeant, who was in the line in France, "You are not as good as that lieutenant. You can not be compensated on the same aristocratic basis." It is all wrong. It is a slap at the enlisted man to give any such preference as this to officers.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I would like to suggest to the Senator that it seems to me to be basically wrong for this reason: The retired pay of a regular officer of the Army is necessarily a part of his compensation, a compensation from the time that he enters into the Army. He is foregoing something that he might otherwise demand, but by remaining in the Army and working for the pay fixed for his respective grades he is laying up this retired pay, so to speak. Basically, there is no foundation for giving to the emergency officer, who is brought out of civil life, where he has earned to the utmost of his capacity and up to his full merits, the same retired pay that is given to the officer of the Regular Army. That is in addition to the injustice which the Senator from Pennsylvania has pointed out.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator has mentioned a point to which I was coming in a moment. To summarize, first, I say that it is indefensible discrimination against the enlisted man of the Army. Next I say that the principle of the bill is all wrong, because it scales the compensation according to rank and not according to disability. It is answered that every workman's compensation law takes into account the earnings of the workmen and uses that in scaling the damage that is payable for an injury, but it also takes into account the degree of the injury. I say, my fellow Senators, that it is all wrong to give a slightly disabled major three times as much as we give a second lieutenant who has a bullet through his spine and is half paralyzed for the rest of his life. It is not just to grant compensation according to rank. It ought to be graded according to disability.

Mr. BURSUM. The Senator refers to a slight disability. I call the attention of the Senator that 30 per cent is the minimum, and 30 per cent certainly is no slight disability.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Relatively slight disability I should have said. Of course, a man 30 per cent disabled deserves sympathy, even

if he is a major; but he does not deserve as much sympathy as the 100 per cent disabled second lieutenant of the line who got his disability in combat. I say, it is all wrong to give three times as much or twice as much to that major as would be given to that lieutenant.

One thing more about the number of officers affected by the bill. The Veterans' Bureau have told us the number that are disabled by wounds in combat, but they have not told us the number of officers who would be held to be constructively disabled by the section of the Veterans' Bureau act that we passed last June, giving constructive disability to those men who, up to the first of this year, developed any of those various diseases. That number would have to be very much larger, in my judgment, than the 1,085, or whatever the number is, the Veterans' Bureau has reported.

Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. President, I regret to say that I have not been present during the discussion which has taken place this morning on the bill, and so I am not familiar with the observations thus far expressed, either in support or in opposition to it, save those observations which I have just heard expressed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED]. May I say at the outset that I feel very much as he does concerning the measure. I want to make it clear that upon two occasions the Committee on Military Affairs has reported this measure to the Senate, and that upon both occasions in the committee—I think I am violating no confidence—I opposed the measure for reasons which I shall endeavor to develop in a very few moments.

Before discussing some of the details of the problem I might make this observation: A good deal of the support enjoyed by this measure when it was first introduced, I think, came from the fact that a number of young men, upon graduating from officers' training camps in the first three or four months of our participation in the war, were given commissions in the Regular Army as contrasted with commissions in the National Army. They were young men whose superiors wanted included in the regular service and it was their idea, I have no doubt, that they would remain in the regular service through and beyond the war. Some of those young men, after securing commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army, were thereafter wounded, and in accordance with the statute at that time—and that statute is still upon the books—they were retired. Their number is comparatively small. But the treatment which they received under the statute turned out in a financial sense to be more generous than the treatment accorded to young emergency officers of practically the same age who served in one of the National Army or National Guard divisions, if you please.

The contrast in the treatment of those two groups, one a very large group, the emergency-officer group, and one a very small group, the young recently commissioned regular-officer group, I think has had something to do, indeed a great deal to do, with the introduction and pressing toward passage of the bill. The argument has been made that two young men who went to an officers' training camp at the outbreak of the war should, no matter what the style of their commission be later on, receive the same treatment financially when they have become the victims of injury incurred in line of duty. There is something to be said, I will admit, upon that score, and yet when one views the situation in a broader sense I think one is impelled to the conclusion that the incident to which I have just referred is of comparative unimportance.

The bill, as I look upon it, revolutionizes our whole theory of compensation for injuries suffered in war. It reverses in very large measure the whole policy of the Government.

Mr. BURSUM, Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. WADSWORTH, I yield.

Mr. BURSUM, Is it not true that the emergency officers of the Navy and the marines and the provisional officers were given the benefits of retirement pay for a period of something over a year?

Mr. WADSWORTH, That is true and has often been adverted to.

Mr. BURSUM, Just one further word—and that this bill will grant no benefits except application shall be filed and received within one year, so that the proposition can not revolutionize anything any more than Congress has already revolutionized in the granting heretofore of retirement pay to the emergency officers of the Navy, marine, and provisional officers.

Mr. WADSWORTH, With that I do not agree. It is true that there was attached to a naval appropriation bill, as I recollect it, a provision extending the retirement privilege to reserve officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and that that retirement privilege was exercised by them, under regulations, during and immediately following the war.

It is also true that the Senate, at least, did not debate that question and had little conception, if any at all, of its significance, but that as soon as it was ascertained what that section of the statute applicable to the Navy and marine officers meant—

Mr. BURSUM, Mr. President—

Mr. WADSWORTH, May I finish, please? As soon as the meaning and significance of that section of the statute were ascertained by the Congress, in a provision of a statute which took effect two or three years

after the war, they promptly stopped it by fixing an upset date beyond which no naval reserve or marine officer could be retired. * * *

I know the subject attracted a great deal of attention among Senators and at the White House. President Harding became very much concerned over the precedent set in that legislation as affecting Navy and Marine Corps reserve officers, for the papers calling for the retirement of Naval Reserve and Marine Corps reserve officers began piling up on his desk in an alarming fashion. I think President Harding was concerned about it; the Navy Department itself began to feel concerned about it; and many Members of the Senate did, with the result that, with scarcely any opposition at all, the law was repealed.

Mr. BURSUM, Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER, Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. WADSWORTH, I yield.

Mr. BURSUM, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from New York to the fact that the former retirement bill provided for general retirement on the same basis as is given to the officers of the Regular Army, while this bill, as a matter of fact, is not strictly a retirement measure except as to the compensation which is to be paid. There is quite a difference between the two propositions. The retirement given to emergency officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps, provisional officers, did not require 30 per cent permanent disability but mere unfitness for service. They received the identical treatment that is accorded to the officers of the Regular Army or the Navy. There is some difference between the two propositions.

Mr. WADSWORTH, When one considers the financial side of this matter the difference is so slight that it is hard to identify. It is more in terms than in results.

Now, Mr. President, supplementing the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], I wish to call the attention of the Senate as succinctly as possible to the actual results which will follow the enactment of legislation such as this. This bill provides that every emergency officer who has incurred injuries rated in excess of 30 per cent shall receive the retired pay of the grade which he held when he was discharged from the service. For example, the pay of a first lieutenant on the retired list is \$1,500 per year. An emergency first lieutenant who has been injured to the extent of 30 per cent disability would under this bill, should it be enacted into law, receive for the remainder of his life \$1,500 per year. If he has suffered an injury which has been rated as 20 per cent disability, he will draw compensation under existing compensation laws at the rate of about \$20 per month. It is to be remembered, and if I am wrong—

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, The amount is \$16 a month.

Mr. WADSWORTH, I am corrected by the Senator from Pennsylvania, who has studied this matter of compensation of war-time injuries. The officer in question would receive \$16 a month if he were 20 per cent disabled.

Mr. FLETCHER, And more than 10 per cent disabled. I think the provision is not less than 20 per cent but more than 10 per cent.

Mr. WADSWORTH, I thank the Senator. His total compensation, then, would be \$192 a year. Now, here are two first lieutenants, one injured to the extent of 20 per cent, who will draw \$192 a year, while the other one, injured to the extent of 30 per cent—and the difference is not great—will draw \$1,500 a year. Can that be defended?

How can any such discrimination as that be defended? One will draw almost eight times as much as the other, although they are men of the same age, the same rank, and the same service. How long will it take the 20 per cent man who is drawing \$192 to complain against that discrimination and demand that this law, if it shall become a law, shall be amended so that the 30 per cent disability feature shall be reduced to 20 per cent and include him? It is inevitable that such a demand will arise.

Now, I have given an illustration as to men of the same rank, both first lieutenants. Let us compare men of different ranks and see how they will fare under this bill should it become law. A second lieutenant's retired pay is \$1,275 per year; a major's retired pay is \$2,250 per year. Let us assume that two young men, working in the same business at the outbreak of the war, go into the service. They are both sent to officers' training camps, being men of good education and being regarded as good prospects, as it were, from the military standpoint. They both graduate as second lieutenants from the same military training camp, and they may have been members of the same training company in the camp. Both see active service. Everyone knows that in war time opportunities for promotion as the result of distinguished service or excellent service come to some men that do not come to others. These two young men are commissioned as second lieutenants, but they join different outfits. One outfit may see a great deal of fighting while the other outfit may see but little fighting. The chances for promotion for those officers who are not fortunate enough, if I may use that expression in this connection, to serve in an outfit that sees service and hard fighting are greater than the chances for promotion for those officers who serve in an outfit which sees comparatively little fighting. These men have started together; they have each given up the same prospects in business life; they have made the same sacrifice; but one of them, through the fortunes of war, may be promoted rapidly

while the other one may not be promoted. Both of them serve in battle, each loses an arm, but one loses it as a major while the other loses it as a second lieutenant. The major for the remainder of his life, under this bill, will draw a thousand dollars a year more than will the second lieutenant.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, what would be paid to the brother of the major or the brother of the second lieutenant who was just as brave, but who fought as a private.

Mr. WADSWORTH. He would receive \$100 a month if totally disabled. Mr. KING. Why the discrimination?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not competent to rate disabilities as suggested to me. Perhaps the Senator from Pennsylvania may remind us approximately at what the loss of an arm is rated?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I do not remember exactly.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I think it is rated at about 40 per cent under the present law. I do not think it is rated as total disability.

Mr. KING. That is immaterial to the point which I desire to bring out, namely, the great disparity between the amount which the private who fought gallantly and heroically and was wounded will receive in comparison to his brother or neighbor who happened to be an officer. I wanted to show the disparity between what the private would get and what his brother who happened to be a major or a second lieutenant or a captain would get.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Of course, the disparity is much greater as between officers and enlisted men. Thus far I have confined my discussion to the disparity between the officers.

I assume that, generally speaking, these men all made the same sacrifice when they went into the Army. They were an exceedingly intelligent, upstanding lot of young men who went into our officers' training camps during the war and who secured emergency commissions or National Army commissions. This bill sets up a system of compensation for injuries based, as the Senator from Pennsylvania has stated, upon rank, and the disparity between officers, if we are considering officers alone, is tremendous.

To be perfectly frank, Mr. President, I have received a good many letters asking my support of this measure from former officers who have much sympathy with their fellows who were severely injured. I am frank to say that when the disparity of treatment is displayed before them, at least they have hesitated in carrying on their aggressive support in favor of this measure. Some, of course, insist that it shall go through, that the disparity shall be maintained, and that the disparity is right. I can not see it in that way.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator from New York did not bring out the disparity between the payments to officers and enlisted men. He mentioned it, but did not give the same kind of illustration as he gave relative to officers. Carrying the illustration further, suppose a private or first sergeant, any enlisted man, to have lost an arm he would get about \$480 a year against a major getting over \$2,200 a year for precisely the same injury. Is not that true?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Exactly; that is true; and those two men very conceivably—and, indeed, the statement I am about to make is generally true—those two men upon entering the service made the same sacrifice; their business prospects, their social prospects, their professional prospects were, in large measure alike, because, as the Senator from Pennsylvania has said, the man who rose to the rank of first sergeant of a company of Infantry or battery of Field Artillery was, to use a colloquialism, "some man."

Mr. President, this measure represents an attempt to use the retired-pay system of the regular services, which has been in operation for at least three generations, for the increase of pensions. That is what it is for; at least, that is its principal object.

Leaving aside for the moment any discussion of the merits of increasing the pension or compensation of those who have been injured—I do not intend to discuss that—I do, however, want to point out that this is the first time within my knowledge when it has been seriously proposed to use the sliding scale of retired pay as a vehicle for increasing war-time pensions; and when you use a sliding scale of compensation which is based upon rank, and rank alone—there is no other consideration in it—you are indeed revolutionizing our whole pension theory and practice.

It may be of interest to the Senate that I should read a very, very brief table showing the retired pay of officers of the several grades.

The brigadier general's retired pay is \$4,500 per year.

The colonel's retired pay is \$3,000 per year.

The lieutenant colonel's retired pay is \$2,625 per year.

The major's retired pay is \$2,250 per year.

The captain's retired pay is \$1,800 per year.

The first lieutenant's retired pay is \$1,500 per year.

The second lieutenant's retired pay is \$1,275 per year.

These amounts represent the retired pay of officers of the Regular Army who have served less than five years. Regular Army active pay

and retired pay is based upon a combination of rank and length of service. As all the emergency officers served less than five years, they would receive in the matter of retired pay the retiring pay of their respective grade given to officers of less than five years' service.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BURSUM. Of course, an officer of the Regular Army who was wounded in the service in line of duty would be retired with three-fourths pay.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. BURSUM. The officers under this bill would receive no greater benefit than that?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have not said they would.

Mr. BURSUM. I understood the Senator to say that there was a difference.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Oh, no; oh, no—not in that direction; none at all.

Mr. BURSUM. What is the purpose of the statement just made by the Senator?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have just read to the Senate for its information the salary schedule; that is all. I imagined that some Senators might like to know the figures.

Mr. BURSUM. What bearing has it on this bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Why, a most distinct bearing when we consider this bill in the broad view. We are treating with an immense emergency army made up of officers and men, and you are discriminating in favor of the officer.

Mr. BURSUM. Do you not do the same thing in the Regular Army? Do you not discriminate in favor of the officer?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The retired pay of a Regular Army officer is not in the nature of a pension or a disability compensation; it is deferred salary.

Mr. BURSUM. How can it be if he is wounded in the service, and perhaps has only been in the Army a year or a day, and he goes into battle and gets wounded?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Senator is picking out the extreme case which I myself referred to in my opening remarks.

Mr. BURSUM. Such cases occur during war times.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; there we are; just so, and I mentioned that very thing.

Mr. BURSUM. That is what this covers—war-time service; nothing else.

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, Mr. President; this goes far beyond that in its implications and its precedent.

The retired pay given to a regular officer of the Army or Navy is not a pension. It is a deferred salary, given to him to encourage him to stay in the service at low pay all through his active years. It is given to keep the good men in the service in peace and war. The Government says to the officer: "If you will come in as a second lieutenant, we can only give you \$1,700 a year. That is mighty low pay for a man who can graduate from West Point with a mental equipment of that kind. As a first lieutenant we can not give you much more than \$2,000 a year. As a captain you can not get much more than \$2,500 a year, and you will have to stay in the service 10 years before you can become a captain. When you get to be a major we can give you about \$3,500, including your allowances, but you will have to stay at least 14 years in the service to get that far"; and many an officer has stayed in the service more than 14 years before he has reached field rank. The Government says: "Please stay in. We want you to stay in. We must have trained officers; and if you do stay in until you break down physically, either as the result of a wound or illness, in war or peace, or until you have reached the age of 64, then, when we have used you up, when you no longer can go out and earn a living because you have spent your life or sacrificed your health, in view of all these years you have served at a mere pittance, we will give you three-fourths pay as retired pay."

That is all there is to it. It is not a pension. It is deferred salary to encourage the man to stay in, whether he is hurt or not.

Mr. President, I thought that if the Senate had not already the figures it would be interested in knowing the approximate number of former emergency officers who are now receiving compensation under a rating of 30 per cent or more permanent disability. There is 1 general officer, there are 5 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 71 majors, 273 captains, 374 first lieutenants, and 282 second lieutenants, the total being 1,018 officers. If those 1,018 officers received the retirement pay of their respective grades in accordance with the figures of the little table I read a moment ago, the total of such retired pay would be \$1,622,700. It is to be remembered, however, that these officers are now receiving compensation under the provisions of existing law, which foots up in their cases, in the aggregate, \$1,026,480. Subtracting that sum from the former sum which would be involved by the passage of this bill it will be seen that this bill will increase the annual expense of the Government in this regard by the sum of \$596,220, in round figures \$600,000.

Mr. KING. That is, assuming there are no additions to the roster of disabled officers.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes. In order that we may have a true picture of it, or as complete a picture as possible, let me remind Senators that in the sentence which refers to these officers who are to be its beneficiaries, the bill reads in this fashion—

"who during such service have incurred physical disability in line of duty and who have been, or may hereafter be, rated in accordance with law at not less than 30 per cent permanent disability."

Of course, as the years come along, the number of those rated in excess of 30 per cent will increase. The passage of any such bill as this would be an immense incentive for such an increase, because, as the disability incurred by a man during the war begins to weigh upon him more as he grows older—and that is inevitable—that very disability will be rerated, upon his request.

That is perfectly natural and entirely proper. So that the man who to-day is rated at 25 per cent permanent disability will, it is safe to say, be rated in excess of 30 per cent in a very short time, and he will have an immense incentive to secure that increase in his rated disability. The difference to him in dollars and cents will be all the way from a few hundred dollars per year to a thousand or twelve hundred dollars per year, if this bill should become a law.

Mr. President, whatever the construction may be, whether the Senator from New Mexico is right or the Senator from Pennsylvania is right, it is perfectly obvious that during the 12 months following the passage of any such bill as this there would be a scramble on the part of every officer rated below 30 per cent to get a rerating which would put him above 30 per cent, because it would mean literally thousands and thousands of dollars to him during the rest of his life.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, I take the records of the Veterans' Bureau, which says that 1,018 officers will be affected by this act. That office is in possession of the records, and can obtain a correct survey.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have already read the figures to the Senate. That is the number of officers now rated over 30 per cent.

Mr. BURSUM. Not quite that. I do not know that that is exactly correct. I think that they estimate that there may be that number.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It says, "permanent disability rated at 30 per cent or more." I have the table in my hand, furnished to me as being official, and the number in each grade is given.

My observation is this: That the 1,018 would be greatly increased within the 12 months following the passage of any such bill as this. As I said before, there would be a scramble to get into this preferred class.

Mr. BURSUM. The director of the bureau did not seem to believe that.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Then he has not an accurate knowledge of human nature.

Mr. BURSUM. He has, however, a record of the physical condition of these officers.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. BURSUM. That, of course, is the index of the extent of their disabilities.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I have endeavored to set forth my principal objections to this legislation. I have been familiar with it for three years. We discussed it at great length in the Committee on Military Affairs, at least in connection with two bills, this being the second bill. Upon each occasion, as I said at the outset, the majority of the committee has thought it wise and proper to report the bill favorably, and upon one previous occasion it passed the Senate, but never emerged from the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Frankly, I believe that a bad error is involved in this legislation, which would come back to plague us if we ever put it upon the statute books. When the enlisted men, who served through the last war, who are suffering disabilities in excess of 30 per cent—and they are numbered by the scores of thousands—realize that the officer of approximately their own age, and with equal prospects with them when they went into the war together, is getting two or three times as much in money from the Government for the same injury as the enlisted men they will be storming at the doors of Congress for equal treatment, and in my humble judgment, no Congress will be able to resist them.

Mr. SMOOT. Why should they resist them?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; why should they resist them?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. As chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has the Senator received much solicitation from enlisted men for the enactment of this bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not recollect any.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Has the Senator had any evidence that the enlisted men of the last war as a whole know that any such suggestion is pending here? I ask that because I myself have not. I have been repeatedly solicited by the officers who would be beneficiaries of the bill, but never by an enlisted man.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will say this in all frankness, that the legislative agent or the representative here in Washington of the American Legion

has upon more than one occasion urged the passage of this bill. Whether the six or eight hundred thousand members of the Legion know about the bill, and what it would do, I question.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. KING. I have received many communications from privates registering their opposition to this bill, and the president of an organization of privates in the World War, which organization, I recall, he stated consisted of several hundred thousand members, has seen me upon a number of occasions and expressed his disapproval of the bill. He states that so far as he is advised none of those who were privates in the war favor this bill except a few who think that if the bill gets through, then they can knock at the doors of Congress and Congress will be compelled to give the privates the same relief accorded the emergency officers.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the statements of Senator REED and Senator Wadsworth point out some of the fundamental objections to the pending bill. At various times during the past suggestions have been made that the volunteer and reserve officers who served during the conflicts in which our country has engaged should receive the same advantages and privileges which were accorded to regular officers of the Army and the Navy. To all these proposals the country and Congress have turned deaf ears. The distinction between those men who entered the military service of their country as young boys and dedicated their lives to such service, and those who served temporarily as reserve or volunteer officers is obvious, and it seems to me shows the unwisdom of the pending measure. The Government maintains military and naval academies for the purpose of training young men for military service. They enter these institutions as boys. The doors of opportunity in civil life are closed to them. They give their lives and all that they have to their country. The compensation given is not great, but the Government states that as deferred payment, after serving many years, they may retire upon three-fourths' pay. But after retirement they are still in the Army and subject to the call of their country.

To place them in the same category with emergency officers or volunteer officers who give but a limited period to military service and who upon leaving such service take up their former occupations or return to their pursuits in civil life, it seems manifestly unjust. Senators will remember that both in the House and Senate there have been many who served as volunteer officers in the Civil War. A considerable number of them served upon the Military and Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and House and gave consideration to legislation dealing with the officers and ex-service men of the Civil War.

Many bills were passed in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic. Pension measures were enacted, but at no time was there a serious demand that volunteer officers should be placed in the same situation as regular officers of the Army and Navy and receive retirement privileges provided for the latter. I repeat that if the bill before us is to be enacted into law, provisions should be made to grant to the very few volunteer officers of the Civil War who now survive, and to those who served as volunteer officers in the Spanish-American War, the same privileges and benefits that are to be given to the reserve officers who served in the World War. There must be no discrimination.

But the reserve officers of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, so far as I know, have not believed that legislation placing them in the same category as the regular officers of the Army and Navy was justified. Senators will recall that General Grant, General Logan, Presidents Garfield and McKinley rendered service as volunteer officers in the Civil War. They did not seek retirement privileges, nor did others who served with them in that great conflict to preserve the Union.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. TYSON. I just want to ask the Senator if any of the gentlemen of whom he has spoken were disabled?

Mr. KING. Not those whose names I have just mentioned; but many were disabled as the Senator knows.

Mr. TYSON. I know that; but the point I am making is that these men were not entitled to retirement, because they were not disabled.

Mr. KING. The Senator knows that there were tens of thousands of volunteer officers in the Civil War, many of whom were killed and thousands of whom were disabled. Many of them sustained serious injuries. There have been Members of the Senate and House of Representatives who suffered serious disabilities during their service as volunteer officers. I know of some who lost an arm and others who lost a leg, and others who lost the sight of one eye, and many others whose

disabilities were of a most serious character. None of these gallant officers received retirement privileges, nor did they seek legislation such as that being urged by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. TYSON. Not retirement, perhaps; but they got pensions very much higher than those the enlisted men got. Four times as much.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the pension system was adopted at an early day in this Republic to provide for officers and men who received injuries or suffered disabilities while engaged in military service. I believe that it is true that the officers received, as a rule, higher pensions than did the privates. As I have stated, I am in favor of granting pensions or compensation, if that term is preferred, to those who were wounded during the World War. I shall show later that Congress has dealt quite generously with those who suffered disabilities while serving their country during the World War. If the compensation which is now paid is inadequate, I shall be glad to consider the wisdom and justice of increasing the amount paid to those who were wounded and suffered disabilities in the line of duty. I am not opposing compensation to those who were injured, both officers and men. I am opposing the inequalities of the present bill, the injustices which will result and the inequalities among the officers who will be the beneficiaries under the bill, and discriminations between them and those who valiantly served as soldiers upon the battle fields.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. TYSON. The pensions given officers after the Civil War were very much larger for officers than for the private soldiers, and if we were to increase the amount given to officers of the World War in proportion over what the enlisted men in the World War got it would be a great deal more than any officer would get under this bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I can not agree with the conclusions stated by the Senator. The Senator is attempting by this bill to rivet upon the country a system which has never been adopted by this Republic. That some officers have received larger pensions than privates, I think, is true. It may be that that can not be justified. However, the Government never adopted the policy of giving to volunteer or reserve officers the retirement privileges accorded to regular officers; but it adopted what is known as the pension system, under which officers and men receive compensation or pensions based upon the injuries received or disabilities suffered by reason of their military service. The pension system was expanded so as to provide pensions regardless of injuries or disabilities after a certain age had been reached for those who had served in the armies of their country. Upon a number of occasions following the Civil War measures were introduced in Congress which sought to give to the volunteer officers a different status and permit them to have some of the advantages provided for the regular officers in our Military Establishment. But all efforts to place the volunteer officers in the same class with the regular officers with respect to retirement failed. When an attempt was made in behalf of volunteer officers who had served in the Civil War the proposition was attacked upon the ground of discrimination, favoritism, and so forth.

Senator Grimes stated that the country was willing to pay the officers pensions and he supposed "that Congress was disposed to increase the pensions if they are not able to support themselves upon what we already give them." Senator Harris stated:

If I understand it the effect of the provision will be simply to select a number of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps who may immediately and probably will be very soon placed upon the retired list and place a number of wounded officers now out of the service upon the retired list to receive pay as officers of the Army.

As I have indicated, this proposition was defeated as were others of a similar character. I recall the pathetic case of Capt. Charles P. Johnson of the Iowa Volunteers. He was shot through the hips and internally injured in such manner as to keep him lying prone on his face continually thereafter. A bill was offered in 1868 to grant him a pension but there was no thought of placing him upon the retired list.

When an effort was made to place General Shields who had been a brigadier general during the Mexican War and during the Civil War, upon the retired list, it was opposed. Senator Oglesby, himself a veteran of both wars, stated that there were thousands who had rendered efficient and patriotic service who were disabled. He was unwilling to place General Shields, worthy and patriotic as he was, upon the retired list. His position was, in effect, opposition to the application of the retirement system to the volunteer officers.

Senator Edmunds, after briefly stating the existing retirement law, expounded the theory of retirement as follows:

What is the principle upon which that statute is founded, which has established this retired branch of the Army of the United States and into which it is proposed to put * * * soldiers * * * who do not now belong to the Army? That principle plainly is * * * that when a citizen of the United States devotes his life to the business of the military service of his country and has spent 30 or 40 years of service to it, having no other occupation, having given up his whole career to that one service, when old age comes upon him shall not be dismissed from the service but may be placed upon this retired list and relieved from active duty; or when, having devoted his life to the regular military service of his country, he has become incapacitated * * * he may be retired. * * * We have provided for the volunteer soldiers of the United States, when they have been disabled in the service of their country, pensions, liberal pensions, * * * not too liberal for their deserts in some respects; probably not liberal enough in respect to some classes of persons whose capacity to do anything had been entirely destroyed by wounds received in the service. * * * General Shields has a pension, * * * and yet you propose to foist him into a branch of the public service with which he has no connection, and which is founded upon a principle that does not apply to him at all.

The subject of retirement for volunteer officers was considered by Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison. In 1914 he opposed the application of the principles of the retirement bill to volunteer officers and gave some of the reasons justifying the conclusion which he reached. He stated that the privileges of the retired list of the Regular Army constitute a consideration granted by the Government for the consecration of lives to military service. He states that the military relations requires the officer to give up ambition which is the rightful portion of every man in the world, "and for a measure of compensation which does not exceed what is barely sufficient to maintain himself and family in the status which the military service demands." His position was that the measure then being considered, if enacted, would constitute a direct step toward "grafting upon our military policy the principle of retirement rather than pensions for our volunteer forces, both officers and enlisted men, the result of which would be an almost insupportable burden on our people."

Mr. President, the letter of Secretary Garrison presents the arguments against a measure of the character under discussion in so clear a manner that I ask that it be inserted in the Record without reading, as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

APRIL 20, 1914.

DEAR MR. HAY: The accompanying bill, H. R. 1851, Sixty-third Congress, first session, referred to the Secretary of War for further information and remark, is herewith returned. This bill was previously referred to the War Department, and on that reference the information desired was as to the probable number of beneficiaries of this proposed legislation and the annual cost of paying the same. It was returned by letter of the Acting Secretary of War, dated March 26, 1914, inclosing a memorandum prepared by The Adjutant General of the Army giving the information required by the reference as accurately as could be furnished.

The beneficiaries of the bill are the surviving commissioned officers of the volunteer forces of the Civil War period. I desire to preface my remarks on this bill with the statement that they are not to be construed as in any sense antagonistic to any proposition to bestow adequate rewards upon this class. They rendered their service in a trying period of our history, and pursuant to the dictates of patriotism—services which can not be measured in terms of financial reward. My objection to the bill goes not to the amount of the reward but to its character, and I shall make my objection clearer by a brief reference to which I conceive to be the purpose for which a retired list for the Regular Army is provided.

The privileges of the retired list of the Regular Army constitute a consideration granted by the Government for the consecration of lives to its military service and the volunteering for life for such service in any exigencies that may arise, whether in peace or war. The military relation requires the officer to give up ambitions which are the rightful portion of every man in the great world outside, and for a measure of compensation which does not exceed what is barely sufficient to maintain himself and family in the status which the military service demands; and the law has said that when he serves a prescribed period of time, or has reached a certain age, or is disabled by injury or disease incident to the service, he must withdraw from active service and give way to a younger man better fitted for the rigors of military life. As the officer has not been trained for a business career or for any career in civil life, he finds himself at the end of his service, certainly

in the vast majority of cases, not only without a profession but without a competency.

Prior to 1861 we had no retired list for the Regular Army. In that year Congress, in recognition of the conditions above described, established such a retired list. It was in no proper sense a pension list. The officer by his retirement was withdrawn from active service, but was still retained as a part of the Army, subject to its laws and to trial by military courts, and to be called upon to perform such duties as were within his ability. His obligation to render such service is expressed in the concluding provision of the act creating a retired list in the following terms:

"Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That retired officers of the Army * * * may be assigned to such duties as the President may deem them capable of performing, and such as the exigencies of the public service may require." (12 Stat. 287.)

It has been the effect of subsequent amendatory legislation to require the consent of the retired officer in his detail to active duty, except in case of war. In the excepted case it is provided:

"That in time of war retired officers of the Army may, in the discretion of the President, be employed on active duty, other than in the command of troops, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades." (30 Stat. 979.)

Under existing law many retired officers are detailed to active duty; some as instructors at military schools, others on militia duty, recruiting duty, as attachés, or on staff duty not involving service with troops. A large number of retired officers will undoubtedly be called into service, with or without their consent, in the event of war.

Congress has thus far restricted the privilege of retirement to members of the permanent Military Establishment—that is, to those only who have consecrated their lives to the military service. This is true not alone of the officer, but of the enlisted man, who may retire only when he has served a sufficient time to indicate that he has adopted the military service as a life career. To those who have thus pledged their services for life to the Nation, in peace or in war, Congress, as a matter of keeping faith with them, has provided by law that they shall be secure in their calling throughout their lives and, when they have performed what is deemed a life service, shall be relieved of some of the active duties of service and be permitted a living pay for the remainder of their lives. This basic principle of our retirement laws is recognized in an opinion rendered June 10, 1898, by the Solicitor General, Richards, with the approval of Attorney General Griggs. In discussing the applicability of laws relating to the Regular Army to the then existing volunteer forces, the Solicitor General said:

"Chapter 2 of Title XIV, providing for the retirement of Army officers, clearly has no application to the Volunteer Army, organized for simply temporary service. This chapter creates two lists of Regular Army officers—the active and the retired list—a distinction which does not obtain in the Volunteer Army. When, therefore, section 1222 places a restriction on every 'Army officer on the active list,' it plainly refers to Regular Army officers. An Army officer on the active list is one not only actively but permanently engaged in the military service of the Government. Having chosen the Army for his career, and being actively engaged therein, the statute properly prohibits him from accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office.

"While an officer in the Volunteer Army may be said to be actively engaged in the military service, he is not permanently so engaged. He is called out to meet an emergency and must be discharged when the purpose for which he entered the service has been accomplished. Unlike the Regular Army officer, he has not selected the military service for a profession. He has simply responded to a patriotic call, and expects when the war is over to return to civil life. His term of military service is uncertain and contingent. He may be taken from his civil duties for a few months, for a year, for two years at the most. The Government does not need nor demand a complete and final severance of his relations with civil life. He may be able to make arrangements to bridge over his absence and on his return resume his former work."

It is to be noted further, as justifying this special provision for members of the permanent establishment, that they not only remain liable to call for active service, but suffer a certain impairment of citizenship rights which is incident to their military relations.

From what has been said above it will be apparent, I think, to your committee that the object sought to be attained by this bill and the object for which the retired list of the Regular Army is maintained are widely different. The object of this bill is to reward men who have rendered military service for a specific period and for a specific purpose, but who have no subjection to military law, no obligation to render military service, and who are under no impairment of citizenship rights; while the object of the Regular Army retired list is to reward men who have consecrated their lives to that service and under military jurisdiction, and who do suffer a degree of impairment of citizenship rights incident to the military relation they retain after retirement. The retirement privileges of the regular officer and soldier constitute an inducement held out by the Government to men to adopt the profession of arms as a life career.

The proposed bill violates, as I see it, this basic principle of our retirement laws. I deprecate any departure whatever from that principle, even to the extent proposed in the pending bill. The retired volunteer list proposed to be created by it would inevitably become confused in the public mind with the retired list of the Regular Army. If enacted it will constitute a direct step toward engrafting upon our military policy the principle of retirement rather than pension for our volunteer forces, both officers and enlisted men, the result of which would be an almost insupportable burden to our people.

In conclusion I invite your attention to the letters of my predecessor, Secretary Stimson, of April 26 and August 8, 1912 (copies of which are inclosed herewith), expressing his disapproval of a similar bill at that time pending before Congress.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES HAY,

*Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

Mr. KING. Mr. President, during the Sixty-ninth Congress a measure was introduced which sought to give retirement privileges to volunteer officers who had served in the Civil War. The matter was investigated by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and in a report submitted by him on the 9th day of May, 1917, to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, he stated his objections to the bill. Among other objections he said that if the bill were enacted into law it "was reasonably certain that measures would be demanded for the benefit of the volunteer officers of the war with Spain and those belonging to the National Guard who had rendered or were then rendering Federal service, as well as officers of the present Military Establishment, but who were not permanent officers."

I ask that excerpts from his report be inserted in the RECORD at this point without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Upon investigation of the matter I have ascertained that several measures of practically the same import as the one under consideration have been introduced in Congress during recent years and that such of those measures as have been referred to this department for its views with regard to the proposed legislation have been acted upon adversely by my predecessors in office.

Without going into any analysis of the bill now under consideration with a view to the consideration of its probable effect, cost, etc., I wish to state that I concur in the adverse view of my predecessors concerning any legislation such as that proposed. Perhaps there is no one who appreciates more fully than I do the great service rendered our country by the men who served as officers in the Civil War or one who is more in favor of granting them all the rewards, financial and otherwise, which the valiant service they rendered merits. But I do object most emphatically to the use of the retired list of the Army or any similar device, be it designated a "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list" or otherwise, as a means of rewarding officers who have had volunteer service only.

Any such plan as that proposed in the present bill would, if adopted, engraft upon our military policy the principle of retirement rather than that of pension for volunteer officers. Furthermore it would very greatly increase the financial cost of our Military Establishment and for a purpose which, in my opinion, should not be chargeable to the Military Establishment at all. The real effect of the proposed measure, if it were to be enacted into law, and practically the only effect, would be to increase the pensions now allowed by law to volunteer officers of the Civil War period. If the pensions which are now allowed such officers under the terms of existing law are deemed by Congress to be inadequate it would seem that no effort to bring about an increase thereof should be sought by the indirect method of establishing the "list" authorized by the proposed measure, but that legislation with that end in view should be embodied in a pension measure, pure and simple, without any such objectionable feature as that pointed out hereinbefore.

Furthermore, if the bill under consideration were to be enacted into law for the benefit of men who served as volunteer officers in the Civil War, it is reasonably certain that it would be followed by other measures for the benefit of volunteer officers of the war with Spain, of officers belonging to the National Guard who have rendered or are now rendering active Federal service, and of officers of the present war not belonging to the permanent Military Establishment. It would seem that the precedent established by the enactment of such legislation for the benefit of volunteer officers of one war should, in common fairness, be followed in time by similar legislation for the benefit of volunteer officers of all wars. It can be readily seen that the expense involved in any such legislation would be enormous.

But the greatest objection to the proposed measure, so far as the War Department is concerned, is that it proposes in the guise of a retired list bill to bestow rewards for military service upon volunteer officers. As already suggested, if it be the intention of Congress to bestow such rewards it would seem that they should be granted directly by pension or similar legislation instead of indirectly by the very objectionable plan embodied in the pending bill which, in my opinion, should not be enacted into law.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, this subject was considered by John W. Weeks when Secretary of War. He made a number of reports upon measures similar to the bill now before us and consistently opposed their enactment. He marshaled the reasons against such measures, and it seems to me his position has never been successfully challenged.

In a letter which he wrote to Capt. Victor Heintz, of the Republican National Committee, May 4, 1921, he directs attention to one feature of this matter that is highly important. He states that the law relating to compensation of emergency personnel, which was enacted before the emergency officers accepted their commissions, makes no distinction between commissioned officers and enlisted men of the emergency forces as to disability compensation. He states that the commissioned officers understood these conditions when they accepted their commissions and as a matter of fact were glad to accept them under these conditions. Senators will see the pertinency of this statement made by Secretary Weeks. During the debate the point has been emphasized that the reserve officers and enlisted men come from the people. Those who were privileged to become officers were subject to the draft the same as privates, and it was the view throughout the Nation that it was to be a democratic army, with no privileges or advantages to be secured by the emergency officers over their brothers and friends who came from the same walks of life and who were to fight for their country with no less zeal and patriotism than those who happened to obtain commissions.

Mr. President, Senators know that in many cases two brothers volunteered for the war, one being fortunate enough to be sent to the officers' training camp or get a commission, the other serving in the ranks. The cases are numerous where the brother serving in the ranks was wounded or was killed on the battle front. The brother who held a commission, perhaps, did not leave American soil. Perhaps he served in a clerical capacity or performed duties far removed from the field of danger. He may, like many others, both within the Army and in private life, have suffered from the influenza or some other ailment which resulted in some disability. The brother upon the battle front may have received a serious wound, resulting in a 60 per cent disability. Because he was a private he receives compensation allowed by law, but his brother suffering a 30 per cent disability and who held a commission as a captain or a major would receive, for life, if this bill becomes law, three or four times as much as by way of compensation as the wounded brother.

If this bill should become law, it will provoke resentments that can not be allayed or extirpated. It will lead to demands by the ex-service men who did not receive commissions that they receive the same benefits, rewards, and privileges as their brothers and friends who happened to obtain commissions.

Mr. President, I ask permission to have inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the letter from Secretary Weeks, to which I have just referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 4, 1921.

Capt. VICTOR HEINTZ,
Republican National Committee,
Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: I have before me your letter, dated April 20, 1921, concerning the proposal to obtain retirement privileges for disabled emergency officers who served during the World War. Before proceeding with the reply thereto I desire to tell you that I am sorry I did not see you when you called, and assure you that I hope to be less pressed for time at the next opportunity you may have to come to my office.

In connection with your letter I wish to assure you that I have made a careful study of the contents thereof and the problem involved, which required a thorough investigation as to the viewpoint of the War Department pertaining to the proposed legislation to which you refer. As a result of my perusal of this subject, I am convinced that the remedy to be sought in this matter does not properly pertain to a question of retirement, but it does fall under one of adequate compensation. I am not prepared to admit that the war risk insurance act does not provide adequate compensation to all disabled officers and enlisted

men who come within its provisions, but I feel that if the war risk insurance act and subsequent acts amendatory thereto do not provide adequate compensation our efforts should be devoted to securing a further amendment to that act, as it is the law which was designed to meet the needs of all who served in the Army or Navy during the World War, as well as the temporary officers to whom you refer. On the other hand, the laws pertaining to retirement are separate acts necessary and essential to the War Department if it is to secure suitable types of officers for the Regular Army and induce them to continue permanently in the profession of arms by providing an inducement that it will care for them should misfortune overtake them and will assure adequate protection during their old age.

It is the opinion of the War Department, with which I concur, that the cost of a measure such as has been proposed and is now under consideration would be far in excess of the figures that you conclude to be maximum. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the available field from which it is possible such retirement might be drawn is about 200,000 officers alone, and if such legislation pertaining to officers is enacted it is apparent to me that the enactment of such legislation would with equity eventually necessitate the enactment of further legislation providing for a like increased compensation for all enlisted men who served during the World War, as otherwise undoubtedly there would exist unjust discrimination against such enlisted men and in favor of the emergency officer. In fact, many enlisted men apparently feel themselves entitled to retirement and retired pay as officers. In some cases the War Department has been urged to give noncommissioned officers appointments as officers and to place them on the retired list as such. The basis of such claims is, in general, that due to casualties the noncommissioned officer was thrown into the position and command of an officer and, while so serving, incurred wounds or disability. Such occurrences are common in active operations; in fact, many cases have been presented in which privates have assumed command of platoons and companies. The claims of such men, or the expense incident to them, can not be overlooked if a principle is to be adopted of basing retirement and retired pay on the rank or office held in the Army. Equity in this matter would also eventually necessitate the enactment of some legislation such as is contemplated in Senate bill 991, Sixty-seventh Congress, which has for its objects the appointment and retirement of those persons who served in the Volunteer Armies of the United States in the Civil War, the war with Spain, and the Philippine insurrection in the ranks held by them during such service.

In connection with this question due consideration should be given to the unsuitability of the retirement laws for the purpose. For reasons which you can easily appreciate the retirement law applicable to the professional soldier of the Regular Army causes his retired rank, and consequently his pay, to be proportional to his length of service. It takes no account of the degree or nature of his disability. Essentially, and in theory, the existing scheme of retired pay for officers of the Regular Army constitutes, in effect, a system of deferred payments for and in consideration of a lifetime of military service under a life contract between the officer and the Government, payable after inception of the statute—fixed period of unfitness for military duty, and in the relatively small number of cases of premature disability retirement, payable in equitable specific performance by the Government of its monetary obligation in consideration of the aforesaid life contract of officer, in the performance whereof the disability occurred.

It is not believed that the retirement proposed would be a fair system of compensation for persons who were in the military service but temporarily during the war. All such persons come into the military service practically on an equality. The remuneration which they should receive for disability should be in accord with the degree of their disability and the extent to which it impairs their earning power, rather than to be based upon accidents of the service. The proposed Johnson bill would not only create an unjustifiable discrimination between officers and enlisted men who served during the war, as I have pointed out in the foregoing, but would also discriminate among the officers themselves. These officers were given varying ranks when they came into the Army and such rank was subject to change due to accidents of promotion. It does not appear, for example, just that two officers of the same length of service and suffering from equal disability, one of whom happened to be a major and another who happened to be a first lieutenant, should receive different compensations for their disabilities.

It should be well understood in this matter that the War Department is in no way opposed to proper and adequate compensation to persons who served during the war. It is merely opposed to the manner in which it is proposed to grant such compensation, this matter placing a burden of expense upon the Army which does not belong there, in addition to making unjust discriminations among the persons who came in for temporary service during the war. The War Department realizes the necessity for economy in making appropriations, and it also realizes that appropriations for the pay of retired officers will always be considered a charge against the Army. It is the duty of the War Department to take all possible and reasonable steps to bring about a reasonable degree of preparedness for the Nation. This preparedness

necessarily involves the expenditure of funds. A charge against the Army for the compensation of persons who have served in past wars would undoubtedly tend to give a false idea of the cost of the Military Establishment and would tend to discourage the appropriation of funds that are needed to bring about the degree of national defense for which the War Department feels it will be held responsible.

Concerning the law which provided for the retirement of officers of the Naval Reserve Force and the temporary officers of the Navy, to which you refer, I see, of course, the point you make, but in this connection the number of officers retired under the provisions of that law is by comparison so small in connection with the number that would ultimately become eligible to retire under the provisions of the Johnson bill or similar bills that the War Department, in view of this fact, and the other important considerations which I have touched upon, is firmly of the conviction that legislation such as that herein discussed is not legislation which will be for the best interests of the Government should it be enacted.

It should be remembered when comparison is made between the emergency officer and the regular officer during this war that practically all of the junior officers of the Regular Army were commissioned in advanced grades as temporary officers during the war. In fact, some first lieutenants held the temporary grades of colonel; yet, under the existing law for the Regular Army, when such officer was disabled he is retired not as a colonel but as a first lieutenant.

It should also be remembered that the law relating to compensation for emergency personnel, which was enacted before the emergency officers accepted their commissions, makes no distinction between commissioned officers and enlisted men of the emergency forces as to disability compensation. The commissioned officers understood these conditions when they accepted their commissions, and as a matter of fact they were apparently glad to accept them under these conditions. Most of them, especially the junior officers, were subject to the draft, and many of them would have been drafted as enlisted men had they not volunteered and qualified as commissioned officers. It is, then, a question about which I have in my mind a great deal of doubt as to whether any distinction should be made in regard to benefits that should be given to the temporary commissioned officers from that which is given to the temporary enlisted men. Certainly, it was perfectly clear in the minds of Congress when it enacted the laws that there should be no distinction.

My view of the matter is that the Government has entered into contracts with the personnel of the Regular Army as well as with the officers to whom you refer, and that these contracts vary in character, but that under them the Government has performed its full duty with respect to the personnel of both classes when it has fulfilled these contracts. I believe that the Government can afford to be generous toward any special cases concerning which it is shown that the rights accruing under such contracts have not been fulfilled, and as I have herein indicated the War Department will look with favor upon any reasonable and necessary modifications of the war risk insurance act as amended, if the law established thereby does not provide the generous compensation I have mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

Mr. KING. Secretary Weeks, in the report which he submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate on May 9, 1921, opposes the retirement bill which was submitted and which was substantially the same as the bill now before us. He states that he concurs in the adverse views of his predecessors concerning legislation of the character proposed. While expressing his appreciation of the service rendered by the men who served in the military forces of the United States in time of war, he emphatically objected to the "use of the retired list of the Army as a means of rewarding officers who have had volunteer service only." Continuing he says:

Any such plan as that proposed in the bill under consideration would, if adopted, engraft upon our military policy the privilege of retirement rather than that of pension for volunteer officers. Furthermore, it would very greatly increase the financial cost of our Military Establishment and for a purpose which, in my opinion, should not be chargeable to the Military Establishment at all. The real effect of the proposed measure, if it were to be enacted into law, and practically the only effect, would be to increase the pensions now allowed by law to volunteer officers of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and the Philippine insurrection period. If the pensions which are now allowed such officers under the terms of existing law are deemed by Congress to be inadequate, it would seem that the proper way to bring about an increase thereof should not be sought by the indirect method authorized by the proposed measure but that it should be obtained by legislative action on pension measures, pure and simple, without any such objectionable feature as that pointed out hereinbefore.

Another objection to the proposed measure is that it proposes, in the guise of a retirement bill, to bestow rewards for military service upon volunteer officers. The retired list exists for the sole purpose of enhancing the efficiency of the Regular Army by providing for the retire-

ment of its officers. It is not intended, and should not be used, as a means of pensioning persons who have served the Government at some time in either a military or civil capacity.

Elihu Root, when Secretary of War, had occasion to examine this subject, and when opposing a bill to place a volunteer officer who had served in the Civil War upon the retired list, stated that by so doing it would "reverse the previous policy of Congress in these matters and establish a very bad precedent." He further stated in his report to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, March 21, 1902, that the effect of the passage of this bill would simply be to give the persons named special pensions grossly disproportionate to their deserts. Under the pension rates now in force for disabilities incurred in the military service, a lieutenant colonel, colonel, or general officer can receive but \$30 per month for total disability, a captain but \$20, a first lieutenant but \$17, and a second lieutenant but \$15. A veteran officer who had lost both hands or both feet or both eyes in battle can receive but \$72 per month. The effect of passing this bill would be to give to the persons named therein, who have no such disability, who have not the shadow of a claim to stand upon, a footing superior to such disabled veterans as recipients of their country's bounty, pensions for the remainder of their lives, ranging from \$103.12 to \$218.75 per month, aggregating for the 24 persons named, \$3,320.60 per month.

Both upon its specific demerits and as a matter of general policy, the bill is highly objectionable.

Adj. Gen. H. C. Corbin on March 19, 1902, in a report to the Secretary of War expressed his disapproval of a bill referred to the War Department, which authorized the President to place upon the retired list of the Army a number of ex-volunteers who had served in the Army during the Civil War and the War with Spain. He stated that the retired list of the Army was created for regular officers of the Army disabled by wounds or sickness incident to their service therein or required to be retired by length of service or by reason of age. He further stated that it would be—

Very unwise and detrimental to the best interest of the Army to change the nature of the retired list so that it shall become a special pension list for either regular or volunteer officers who have been legally discharged or separated from the service.

His report further proceeds:

A very large number of volunteer officers were, as is well known, completely disabled by wounds or sickness during the Civil War, many of whom have since died and very many of whom are still living. These have been provided for, to the extent which Congress deemed advisable, by the pension laws. If the conditions are such that ex-volunteer officers seeking relief are entitled to relief beyond that given by the pension laws, there can be no objection on the part of the War Department to legislation granting them liberal pensions. To appoint and place them on the retired list of the Army would be precisely equivalent in cost to the Government to granting them pensions equal to the retired pay they would receive on being so appointed, as no duty whatever is exacted of retired officers. Congress has repeatedly and uniformly declined to pass special laws to place on the retired list of the Army ex-volunteer officers who never held commissions in the Regular Army, and in the few cases in which special laws have been passed to reappoint and place on the retired list officers who had rendered service both in the Regular Army and Volunteers, the uniform principle applied in considering such bills was to give no higher rank on the retired list than the officer formerly held in the Regular Army.

Mr. H. L. Stimson, when Secretary of War, in a communication addressed to Representative Dudley M. Hughes, concerning H. R. 7028, Sixty-second Congress, first session, stated that the retired list—

was established and maintained for the benefit of the officers of the Regular Army who have spent the best part of their lives in the service of the Government, or been disabled in the line of duty, and who are thereby prevented from engaging in civil pursuits with a view to providing for themselves and families during their declining years.

Mr. Stimson further proceeds:

A retired list for officers and men of the Regular Army, as provided under existing law, is necessary for the maintenance of the Army, and its continuance should be safeguarded by limiting admission to it to those who are embraced by the provisions of existing laws governing retirements. A departure from this general principle will tend to establish a precedent which may eventually endanger the continuance of the retired list.

Mr. President, I have received a number of letters from ex-service men who were not officers, protesting against measures similar to the one before us. When the Bursum bill was under consideration—and its provisions were substantially the

same as the bill now being considered—I received a letter from an organization of ex-service men. I ask permission that the letter be inserted in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS PRIVATE SOLDIERS AND
SAILORS' LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1925.

HON. WILLIAM H. KING,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion most earnestly protests against the adoption of a bill now before the Senate (S. 33) providing for the retirement of disabled emergency officers on terms identical with those which accompany the retirement of officers of the Regular Army.

This proposed measure is grossly discriminatory against the enlisted men. It is only in rare and most unusual circumstances that Regular Army officers are retired until they have served extended terms.

It should be further pointed out that this assurance of retirement and protection for officers who become incapacitated in the service of their Government is absolutely essential to the maintenance of a high efficiency among the Regular Army officer personnel. When men enter the profession of arms to make it their life work, they must have reasonable assurance that when they are no longer fit for that service or any other the Government will stand between them and financial want.

For emergency officers, some of whom served but brief terms with the colors, to ask for treatment on a parity with that of officers of the Regular Army seems to this organization of enlisted men to be highly inappropriate to say the least.

Were the bill now before your honorable body to become a law, an emergency officer with the rank of captain who is 30 per cent disabled would receive from the Government for the remainder of his life a fixed income of \$200 per month.

As the law now stands all disabled veterans of the World War other than officers of the Regular Army are entitled to compensation on an equal basis, without discrimination as to rank. A former captain 30 per cent permanently disabled and a former private 30 per cent permanently disabled are each entitled to compensation from the Veterans' Bureau at the same rate—\$24 a month—subject always to revision by the Veterans' Bureau, but the former captain, suffering no greater disability, would become entitled to three-fourths of a captain's pay and allowance for life, amounting to something over \$200 a month, and not subject to any revision if this bill should become a law.

On the other hand, the emergency officer has something for which he has not paid and to which he is not entitled.

It may be pointed out in this connection that when they entered the war the status of the officer and enlisted man may not have been markedly different. It may even be that the officer suffering 30 per cent disability may be in every respect better able to care for himself than the enlisted man.

The bill does not provide that those who served bravely and well, or that those who made sacrifices or suffered unusual hardships shall be correspondingly rewarded. It provides that those who were officers shall be rewarded because and only because they were officers. We served under these officers and we know that their service as such compared to the services of the enlisted men do not entitle them to any special preferment.

Why, then, should the Government, through any mistaken idea of its duty to its emergency, discriminate against them in a manner that would be discriminatory against the millions of enlisted men who had hoped that classes that were necessary during the warfare would disappear when peace was restored?

We further direct your attention to the recent action of your honorable body on the so-called "bonus" bill with the object of pointing out to you that in preparing this measure there was no thought of discriminating between officers and enlisted men.

Indeed, it has been urged throughout the long-continued discussion of the bonus subject that officers, for reasons that seemed obvious, should not be included in legislation that ostensibly sought only to measurably compensate the soldiers for economic losses sustained during—and not after—the war.

May we say that to the enlisted man the loss of an arm, leg, eye, or some other vital member is just as vital, just as disabling as would be the loss of a similar member by an emergency officer.

This bill, S. 33, if enacted into law will eventually cost the Nation millions of dollars and add to the already overburdened taxpayer.

The war is over, and men are to-day rated neither as officers or enlisted men. Those who were disabled are simply citizens, entitled to the most generous consideration that the Nation can give them.

But this consideration, when bestowed, should be upon a basis of absolute equality. The distinction they obtained during the war disappeared when the emergency army was demobilized.

We assert that there is warrant neither in justice nor fairness for the discrimination that is proposed by a bill that establishes a difference in the dispensation of governmental relief to those who served it to their best ability and at their serious physical sacrifice.

The adoption of this bill is being urged by the controlling officials of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, all former officers, but the opinion of the enlisted personnel of these organizations, as far as this bill is concerned, has never been sought. On the contrary, the men assuming to voice the opinion of the enlisted membership of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have never dared inform their members of the purpose of this bill or of their activities in support of it. We know enough of the attitude of former enlisted men to justify us in stating that the enlisted membership of both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars is practically unanimously opposed to the adoption of this bill. Our membership is a unit in opposing it.

The Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion earnestly appeals to your honorable body not to give its approval to a measure that would be provocative of widespread dissatisfaction and discontent and which would be a complete and emphatic denial of that equality which is the cornerstone of our Republic.

Respectfully submitted.

MARVIN GATES SPERRY,
National President.

Mr. KING. Among the letters which I received protesting against the bill is one from which I desire to read a few paragraphs:

Under this bill these temporary officers are to receive:

* * * all hospitalization privileges and medical treatment as are now or may hereafter be authorized by the United States Veterans' Bureau * * * (everything the other beneficiaries receive) and, in addition, instead of compensation based upon degree of disability, whenever they have a rating of 30 per cent permanent disability, they shall receive:

" * * * retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent of the pay to which they were entitled at the time of their discharge from the commissioned service * * *."

And this preferred treatment, as a practical matter, is to be at the expense of the other beneficiaries of the World War veterans' act, for it is provided:

"That all pay and allowances to which such persons or officers may be entitled under the provisions of this law shall be paid solely out of the military and naval compensation appropriation fund of the United States Veterans' Bureau * * *."

For a 30 per cent permanent disability, for which the private and first sergeant or sergeant major receive each \$30 a month, it is proposed to give these second lieutenants a minimum of about \$125 per month for life, and higher commissioned officers higher pay in proportion, whether they need it or not. It is contended that this preferred treatment is necessary as a matter of justice. What do they mean by justice?

When war was declared men came forth from all walks of life to answer to the Nation's call. Each sacrificed his calling in private life and responded to the call—each served to the best of his ability. For example: In a certain small town with which the writer is familiar its two brightest young men, college graduates, served as privates. They are to-day college professors. It so happened that its sole officer was one of the town's distinctly poorer specimens. But these things are immaterial. It was a common cause in which each gave of the best he had, and freely. The degree of the sacrifice that each made was not determined by the rank he held. Both officers and men suffered alike the hazards of war, and Congress wisely and in all fairness said that the only just and equitable way of treating the disabled men was to grant to each, without preference or prejudice, compensation in accordance with the degree of the disability he had suffered. There was no distinction or difference in sacrifice, and there should be none in treatment.

When the war was over these officers and men alike, wherever necessary and practicable, were granted courses of vocational rehabilitation to prepare them again to earn a living in civil life. They were trained in the professions, the trades, and in business, and are now receiving, besides, compensation based on the degree of their disability.

Take this for an example of what can be duplicated in practically any community: When war was declared two young men were clerking in a drug store side by side and at the same pay. They both enlisted. One became a sergeant major; the other a second lieutenant. Both suffered a 30 per cent permanent disability in line of duty. Both were given medical courses at the same medical college. Both are to-day practicing physicians with offices together. And both are receiving \$30 a month compensation. It is the contention of the advocates of this Bursum bill that this equality in treatment is rank injustice. The doctor who was formerly a second lieutenant, and received more money while so serving than he had ever received before in his life, should receive about \$125 per month for life for his disability—he should be granted preferred treatment at all times, and be taken out of the class

with his fellow physician, who should continue to receive the \$30 per month. Is that justice? Then deliver us from it.

One of the arguments for asking for this preferred treatment is that the disabled officers of the Regular Army are retired on three-fourths pay. (But with no vocational training.)

There is good sound reason for providing for the retirement of officers of the Regular Army at three-fourths of their regular pay in case of disability. These men enter a profession for life in which the remuneration will be far less than they could earn in civil life, and which does not fit them for immediate transition to civil life. They are often called upon in time of peace as well as in time of war to engage in hazardous ventures in furtherance of their duties. If they were continually confronted with the problem of what would happen to them and their families in case they should become incapacitated physically to serve in the Regular Army their efficiency would be dealt a severe blow. Many of the best minds would leave the Army and enter business where they would have better opportunity to save up money for the rainy day. It is necessary that all anxiety in regard to such matters be removed from the minds of the officers of the Regular Army so that they may be free to devote their entire time and thoughts to the efficiency of that Army. This is a policy that must be kept in force at all times.

No such reason whatever applies in the case of the temporary officers of the World War. They were not military specialists. They came from the ranks of the general citizenry of the Nation, from the walks of the everyday business life of the Nation, just the same as the men who served as privates and noncommissioned officers. The one gave up no more than the other. The one is entitled to no preference over the other. These men all came from civil life to serve only for the period of the war, and Congress has provided for their return to civil life, and for the furnishing of training or vocational rehabilitation wherever necessary in order that they might all be returned to productive civil life, with the payment of compensation based on the degree of disability in addition. Such treatment is fair and reasonable.

What will happen if this Bursum bill is passed and becomes law? It is but an entering wedge. It will only be a short time until the temporary officers who have disabilities of less than 30 per cent will be agitating also to be retired on the same basis as the others. Their first attempt was to have retirement granted for a 20 per cent disability. The agitation will be started for separate and better hospital facilities for these temporary officers than are provided for the other ex-service men. Rumblings to that effect are already heard. What next we do not know. Once preference has been granted there is no telling where it will end.

Do the Members of Congress suppose the intelligent and well-educated men who served in the ranks, and who came from just as good homes and positions as these officers, would long tolerate such discrimination? The man who imagines they would has a very poor understanding of them.

Mr. President, at the last session of Congress the bill now before us was considered by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. A minority report was submitted which presents in a striking way some of the arguments against the bill before us. My understanding is that those signing this report served in the World War and were emergency officers. I ask that it may be inserted at this point in my remarks, without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The minority views are as follows:

MINORITY VIEWS

This is known as the World War emergency officers' retirement bill. If it should become a law it would most unjustly discriminate against all disabled enlisted men and a large part of the disabled emergency officers in favor of a certain class comprising a limited number of disabled emergency officers. It would reward men not according to their disability but according to their rank, thereby violating the very fundamental principles of our American institutions.

For instance, an officer who incurred physical disability in line of duty and has been "or may hereafter be" rated at not less than 30 per cent permanent disability shall be placed upon the retired list at 75 per cent of the salary to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge. What does this mean? It means that an emergency officer with a 30 per cent disability which originated in line of duty shall receive pay for life as follows:

| | Per month |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Brigadier general..... | \$375.00 |
| Colonel..... | 250.00 |
| Lieutenant colonel..... | 218.75 |
| Major..... | 187.50 |
| Captain..... | 150.00 |
| First lieutenant..... | 125.00 |
| Second lieutenant..... | 93.75 |

While the enlisted man with a 30 per cent disability will receive \$30 a month.

Yet they tell us that the ex-service men are in favor of this measure. That is not true. If every ex-service man in the United States under-

stood what this bill means, we doubt if it would receive the indorsement of 1 service man out of 10.

It even discriminates against an overwhelming majority of the disabled emergency officers themselves. Those who are rated at less than 30 per cent permanent disabled are excluded from a participation in the financial benefits of this measure. They are to receive the same pay as enlisted men with similar disabilities. If a colonel and his enlisted brother were both 30 per cent permanent disabled, the colonel would receive \$250 a month while the enlisted man would receive only \$30 a month. But if they were both 29 per cent permanent disabled they would both receive the same compensation, \$29 a month.

Not only that, but it discriminates against the sacred dead, who "gave the last full measure of devotion" upon the field of battle or have died since the war closed. Their loved ones who were dependent upon them for support would not receive one dollar's worth of benefit from this unjust legislation. The widows and children of officers who gave their lives in the conflict, or who have died since the war closed, would draw compensation on the basis of allowances for the dependents of enlisted men.

The disabled emergency officers are being taken care of now along with the enlisted men. They served together, they fought together, they were frequently members of the same families, and where they suffered the same disabilities they should receive the same treatment.

But the advocates of this bill argue that these disabled emergency officers are discriminated against in the retirement of officers of the Regular Army, and ask Congress to pass this measure to favor 1,848 of these emergency officers and to discriminate against 41,496 enlisted men who are disabled to the same degree and 6,618 disabled emergency officers and 171,580 disabled enlisted men whose disabilities are rated at less than 30 per cent, in order to correct what they contend is a discrimination in favor of the officers of the Regular Army.

We are not responsible for the present law providing for the retirement of officers of the Regular Establishment. But if we were, and were willing to concede that there is an injustice in the present law, we would not be justified in trying to offset it by passing additional unjust legislation.

We must remember that officers of the Regular Establishment go into the Army for life. They make it their life's work; and in order to secure the class of men necessary to maintain the proper officer personnel in times of peace we must make some provision for taking care of them in case they become disabled.

As was said by a former Secretary of War:

"The privileges of the retired list of the Regular Army constitute a consideration granted by the Government for the consecration of lives to its military service and the volunteering for life for such service in any exigencies that may arise, whether in peace or war. The military relation requires the officer to give up ambitions which are the rightful portion of every man in the great world outside, and for a measure of compensation which does not exceed what is barely sufficient to maintain himself and family in the status which the military service demands; and the law has said that when he serves a prescribed period of time, or has reached a certain age, or is disabled by injury or disease incident to the service, he must withdraw from active service and give way to a younger man better fitted for the rigors of military life. As the officer has not been trained for a business career or for any career in civil life he finds himself at the end of his service, certainly in the vast majority of cases, not only without a profession, but without a competency."

He also calls attention to the fact that—

"Congress has thus far restricted the privilege of retirement to members of the permanent Military Establishment; that is, to those only who have consecrated their lives to the military service. This is true not alone of the officers but of the enlisted man, who may retire only when he has served a sufficient time to indicate that he has adopted the military service as a life career. To those who have thus pledged their services for life to the Nation, in peace or in war, Congress, as a matter of keeping faith with them, has provided by law that they shall be secure in their calling throughout their lives, and when they have performed what is deemed a life service, shall be relieved of some of the active duties of service and be permitted a living pay for the remainder of their lives. This basic principle of our retirement laws is recognized in an opinion rendered June 10, 1898, by Solicitor General Richards and had the approval of Attorney General Griggs. In discussing the applicability of laws relating to the Regular Army to the then existing volunteer forces, the Solicitor General said:

"Chapter 2 of Title XIV, providing for the retirement of Army officers, clearly has no application to the Volunteer Army, organized for simply temporary service. This chapter creates two lists of Regular Army officers—the active and the retired list—a distinction which does not obtain in the Volunteer Army. When, therefore, section 1222 places a restriction on every 'Army officer on the active list,' it plainly refers to Regular Army officers. An Army officer of the active list is one not only active but permanently engaged in the military service of the Government. Having chosen the Army for his career, and being actively engaged therein, the statute properly prohibits him from accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office.

"While an officer of the Volunteer Army may be said to be actively engaged in the military service, he is not permanently so engaged. He is called out to meet an emergency, and must be discharged when the purpose for which he entered the service has been accomplished. Unlike the Regular Army officer, he has not selected the military service for a profession. He has simply responded to a patriotic call, and expects when the war is over to return to civil life. His term of military service is uncertain and contingent. He may be taken from his civil duties for a few months, for a year, for two years at the most. The Government does not need nor demand a complete and final severance of his relations with civil life. He may be able to make arrangements to bridge over his absence, and on his return resume his former work."

This is not a new proposition. The Adjutant General stated in a letter to a Member of Congress on February 25, 1926, that—

"Many bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress at different times authorizing the appointment of the retired list of the Army of those officers who served in the Volunteer Army in the Civil War, but none of them has ever been enacted into law."

Congress refused for 50 years and more to pass a law that would thus discriminate between the officers and enlisted men of the Civil War. On May 9, 1917, Hon. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, in a letter to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee with reference to such a measure, made the following prophetic statement:

"Furthermore, if the bill under consideration were to be enacted into law for the benefit of men who served as volunteer officers of the Civil War, it is reasonably certain that it would be followed by other measures for the benefit of volunteer officers of the war with Spain, of officers belonging to the National Guard who have rendered or are now rendering active Federal service, and of officers of the present war not belonging to the permanent Military Establishment. It would seem that the precedent established by the enactment of such legislation for the benefit of volunteer officers of one war should, in common fairness, be followed in time by similar legislation for the benefit of volunteer officers of all wars. It can be readily seen that the expense involved in any such legislation would be enormous."

The additional expense of this bill for the first year would be \$1,190,052. As time goes on the expense will grow. Men will be asking to have their cases reopened and their disabilities readjudged. Those whose disabilities shall have increased to 30 per cent will be entitled to be placed on the pension roll along with the others. And we had just as well admit that this is a permanent pension that we are being asked to allow to these disabled emergency officers. The chances are that we will soon be asked to reduce the degree of disability to 20 per cent, then to 10 per cent, and finally to wipe it out altogether, and to ultimately place the ex-officers on a pension status as officers instead of leaving them to be treated in the same manner as enlisted men. The enlisted men outnumber the officers overwhelmingly, and already some of them are asking that they be given the benefits of this retirement act in case it passes, and that they be retired as second lieutenants. Suppose pressure should be brought to bear upon Congress later to wipe out some of the discriminations of this measure by giving the enlisted men the retirement or pension status of second lieutenant. Ultimately the percentage requirement as to their disabilities would disappear. Who can tell what the ultimate expense to this Government such a pension policy would bring?

This bill is just the opening wedge. It is lifting the latch to the floodgates of expenditure, the consequences of which no one can foretell.

We regret very much that we are unable to agree with the majority of the committee that reported this bill out. But in justice to the enlisted men, who are just as patriotic and just as deserving as the officers; in justice to the many thousands of disabled emergency officers, whose disabilities are rated at less than 30 per cent; in justice to the widows and orphans of those who made the supreme sacrifice; in justice to the taxpayers of the United States on whose shoulders the burden of these expenditures would rest, we respectfully dissent from the views of the majority, and submit that this bill ought not to become a law.

J. E. RANKIN,
BIRD J. VINCENT,
J. L. MILLIGAN,
S. J. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD, without reading, a letter appearing in the Evening Star of March 12, 1928.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

WORLD WAR ENLISTED MEN ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

A bill now pending in Congress to give emergency World War officers the same monetary retirement pay now paid Regular Army officers isn't what it appears to be on its face. It discriminates against that

personnel that won the war—the enlisted man. During the war the emergency officer got the pay of the officer in the Regular Army—the enlisted man got \$30. For every officer that manned the trenches, 100 enlisted men did likewise. Heroism and service were no more the part of the officer than of the soldier. Both received the same fire, the same wounds, and the same percentage of disability—except that the ratio of wounded enlisted men was a thousandfold greater than of officers. Under existing law Congress has been equitable and just in the same proportions to both. This proposed law will wipe out that equity and equality by materially increasing the disability pension of the emergency officer over that paid the enlisted man. Now, I ask you, why should that be? If the officer is to get it, why not the boys that need it more, the enlisted men? Their induction into the service was the same, their service to the country identical—their disabilities no different.

Comparing Regular Army officers with emergency officers, as is being done, is camouflage, and aside from the real principle involved in the proposed passage of this bill. Let us have equality before the court in adjudging benefits to the deserving.

CHARLES B. COSTELLO.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to ask the Senator if he believes in our system of retirement for injuries incurred during service in the Regular Army. I do not know whether the Senator believes in that system or not. Does the Senator believe in that system of retirement?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have referred to the statements made by various Secretaries of War and others in which they point out with great clearness the reason for extending retirement benefits to officers of the regular Military Establishments of the United States. I accept those views and believe the reasons assigned for retirement privileges for the regular officers are sound. Officers of the Regular Army, as stated, give their lives to military service. They cut themselves off from other avenues of employment and activity. The compensation paid them for their military service is scarcely sufficient for their subsistence, and to meet imperative demands made in their military activities. They are promised when entering the service as boys, that after many years of service they will be given retirement privileges. As has been stated these privileges are in the nature of deferred payments for services rendered. It is quite certain that many young men would not enter the Army giving their lives to military service if they were not promised that when they become old or are disabled as a result of their service they would be granted retirement privileges. These deferred payments in the shape of retirement privileges are essential to maintain the necessary strength of the Army and of the Navy. This must not be forgotten that even after retirement those men upon the retired list are subject to military service and are frequently called back into active duty.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Tyson], who has seen military service, declares that as a result of his experience there must be retirement privileges given to the officers of the Army and the Navy. He states, in substance, that by entering the military branch of the Government they close the door of opportunity which is open to all young men of our country and they enter upon a path of duty and service which denies to them the advantages which come to others who enter the various fields of private endeavor which are open to the young men of America. These young men who enter the military service make a sacrifice and they are induced in part at least to make this sacrifice by the promise made in the law that they will receive in the nature of deferred payments the retirement privileges provided in the statute. There is, as has been pointed out so clearly, a marked difference between the regular officers of the Army and Navy and those who serve as officers in a temporary way.

The present occupant of the chair [Mr. Neely] served in the Spanish-American War. He was not a West Point graduate. He had not dedicated his life to military service, but patriotically entered the Army to serve for a limited period. Upon the termination of that war he returned to private life, and has earned high honors in the legal profession, and now serves with ability his State in this legislative branch of the Government. To insist that those who served as did the distinguished Senator and others, who temporarily came into the Army during the World War, should be placed in the same category as the Regular Army and Navy officers is to deny, as I view the case, facts which clearly differentiate the two classes of officers, and to inaugurate a policy which does not rest upon just or substantial grounds.

Moreover, as was indicated by the Senator from Iowa, if the emergency officers are to be given greater compensation than they now receive, and also retirement privileges, then their

brothers in arms drawn from the same democratic ranks should receive the same privileges and benefits. The letters which I have received from ex-service men who did not receive commissions clearly indicate that they feel that it would be discrimination to grant retirement privileges to their brothers and associates who happened to receive commissions and then deny the same privileges to them. One of the ex-service men wrote me that his brother happened to receive a commission because he was a bookkeeper. He was commissioned a captain and served as an accountant for a number of months. He was ill from the influenza and suffered some disabilities. The writer volunteered and served in France where he received injuries of a permanent character, injuries far more serious than the disabilities suffered by his brother who was in the accounting service of the Army. Under this bill the bookkeeper would receive several hundred dollars a month retirement privileges; and the brother who fought as a private and was wounded

would receive \$60 per month. He contended that this was discrimination that could not be justified.

I have here a list of some of the persons employed in the Veterans' Bureau who are receiving disability compensation and at the same time are getting rather large salaries from the Government. For like disabilities their brothers in arms who happened to be privates would be discriminated against. If the bill before us becomes a law these individuals would continue to receive their salaries and at the same time retirement privileges greatly in excess of the amounts now being received by them by way of compensation, and, of course, in excess of payments made to ex-service men who were not commissioned and whose disabilities are of like character. I ask that this list be inserted in the Record without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Employed in Veterans' Bureau

| C. number | Name | Address | Rank | Salary | Extent of disability | Amount of compensation | Amount of pay if Tyson-Fitzgerald bill becomes a law |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 165794 | Ale, John H. | United States Veterans' Bureau, regional office, Indianapolis, Ind. | First lieutenant | \$4,200.00 | Per cent P. P. 85 | \$85.00 | \$125.00 |
| 1099817 | Aten, Everett Maxwell | Hospital No. 103, Aspinwall, Pa. | Captain | 2,500.00 | P. P. 40 | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| 1264597 | Barnes, Geo. | Hospital No. 102, Livermore, Calif. | Second lieutenant | 1,680.00 | P. P. 35 | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| 263938 | Bittner, Earl Robert | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Baltimore, Md. | Second lieutenant | 2,200.00 | P. P. 35 | 35.00 | 93.75 |
| 317876 | Blackburn, John D. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Atlanta, Ga. | First lieutenant | 3,142.00 | P. P. 50 | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| 1271880 | Borden, Archibald D. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. | Major | 3,800.00 | P. P. 55 | 55.00 | 187.50 |
| 411008 | Boyd, Banj. D. | Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala. | First lieutenant | 3,500.00 | P. P. 40 | 40.00 | 125.00 |
| 685146 | Burstein, Louis L. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. | do. | 3,800.00 | P. P. 63 | 63.00 | 125.00 |
| 1321023 | Campbell, Novel W. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, San Francisco, Calif. | Captain | 3,900.00 | P. P. 40 | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| 479068 | Carling, John Dr. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. | do. | 5,307.90 | P. P. 26 | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| 478084 | Coumbe, Arthur G. | Hospital No. 55, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | Major | 3,900.00 | P. P. 64 | 64.00 | 187.50 |
| 487651 | Diodati, Vincent M. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. | Captain | 4,200.00 | P. P. 30 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 113746 | Duncan, Miles J. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. | Captain | 5,007.00 | P. P. 75 | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| 1123681 | Durham, R. B. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Columbia, S. C. | do. | 4,200.00 | P. P. 32 | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| 1275983 | Earnest, F. James Mahon | Portland, Oreg. | Major | 4,200.00 | P. P. 50 | 50.00 | 187.50 |
| 327132 | Ellis, Luther E. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Detroit, Mich. | Captain | 4,200.00 | P. T. | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| 319963 | Essenson, Oscar S. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. | do. | 4,000.00 | P. P. 45 | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| 380628 | Eyerle, Sema Le Clere | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Denver, Colo. | Lieutenant | 3,900.00 | P. P. 30 | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| 360813 | Feltham Percy M. | Central Office, Washington, D. C. | Captain | 4,200.00 | P. P. 67 | 67.00 | 150.00 |
| 452345 | Ferguson, Jo. Marvin | Hospital No. 74, Gulfport, Miss. | do. | 6,200.00 | P. P. 33 | 33.00 | 150.00 |
| 567006 | Fitzgerald, Wm. Thos. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, New York, N. Y. | Second lieutenant | 3,900.00 | P. P. 71 | 71.00 | 93.75 |
| 1360619 | Given, Ellis E. W. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. | Lieutenant colonel | 3,000.00 | P. P. 68 | 68.00 | 218.75 |
| 583944 | Grant, Harold R. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Detroit, Mich. | First lieutenant | 2,700.00 | P. P. 74 | 74.00 | 125.00 |
| 418634 | Green, Fred B. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Portland, Oreg. | Captain | 2,000.00 | P. P. 40 | 40.00 | 150.00 |
| 609646 | Harrison, Edmund L. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Charleston, W. Va. | First lieutenant | 3,300.00 | P. P. 55 | 55.00 | 125.00 |
| 328104 | Hindman, Samuel | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Cleveland, Ohio. | Captain | 4,000.00 | P. P. 59 | 59.00 | 150.00 |
| 603154 | Howard, John F. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Denver, Colo. | do. | 4,200.00 | P. P. 55 | 55.00 | 150.00 |
| 1094334 | Johnson, Edwin M. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Washington, D. C. | do. | 4,400.00 | P. P. 44 | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| 306568 | Johnson, Erik St. John | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Boston, Mass. | do. | 4,200.00 | P. P. 44 | 44.00 | 150.00 |
| 528515 | Keeler, Claude C. | Hospital No. 106, Fort Snelling, Minn. | do. | 5,000.00 | P. P. 88 | 88.00 | 150.00 |
| 617221 | Kendall, Wm. Eugene | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Chicago, Ill. | Major | 5,200.00 | P. P. 40 | 40.00 | 187.50 |
| 1090136 | Lazenby, Earl K. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Charlotte, N. C. | Captain | 3,918.00 | P. P. 67 | 67.00 | 150.00 |
| 318761 | Loewy, Ignatz D. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Phoenix, Ariz. | Major | 5,800.00 | P. T. | 100.00 | 187.50 |
| 1230898 | Maher, Harry E. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Fargo, N. Dak. | First lieutenant | 2,900.00 | P. P. 50 | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| 860177 | Malone, Will H., jr. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Atlanta, Ga. | do. | 4,200.00 | P. P. 61 | 61.00 | 125.00 |
| 472152 | McCulloch, David Coyle | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. | Captain | 4,000.00 | P. P. 30 | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| 445400 | McKnight, James L. | Hospital No. 51, Tucson, Ariz. | First lieutenant | 4,200.00 | P. P. 50 | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| 1242952 | Mollison, Wm. T. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Minneapolis, Minn. | Colonel | 3,000.00 | P. P. 31 | 31.00 | 250.00 |
| 364656 | Newquist, Daniel C. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Des Moines, Iowa. | Captain | 2,740.00 | P. P. 79 | 79.00 | 150.00 |
| 403973 | Partington, Cyrus B. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Denver, Colo. | First lieutenant | 4,500.00 | P. P. 37 | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| 1405707 | Patton, John R. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Boston, Mass. | Captain | 3,900.00 | P. P. 65 | 65.00 | 150.00 |
| 313793 | Penrose, Thos. Wm. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. | Major | 3,600.00 | P. P. 47 | 47.00 | 187.50 |
| 206909 | Richeson, Austin B. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Portland, Oreg. | do. | 2,700.00 | P. P. 51 | 51.00 | 187.50 |
| 436813 | Ruth, Lloyd A. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Minneapolis, Minn. | Second lieutenant | 2,750.00 | P. P. 70 | 70.00 | 93.75 |

Employed in Veterans' Bureau—Continued

| C. Number | Name | Address | Rank | Salary | Extent of disability | Amount of compensation | Amount of pay if Tyson-Fitzgerald bill becomes a law |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1231432 | Sansing, Campbell | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Dallas, Tex. | First lieutenant | \$3,900.00 | Per cent P. P. 36 | \$36.00 | \$125.00 |
| 338718 | Schwarz, Theodore E | Hospital No. 103, Aspinwall, Pa. | Major | 4,000.00 | P. P. 44 | 44.00 | 187.50 |
| 365002 | Seibert, David A. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Seattle, Wash. | First lieutenant | 3,600.00 | P. P. 68 | 68.00 | 125.00 |
| 528920 | Sherry, Cameron B. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, San Antonio, Tex. | Second lieutenant | 3,000.00 | P. P. 54 | 54.00 | 93.75 |
| 467751 | Small, John Jos. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. | Captain | 3,600.00 | P. P. 70 | 70.00 | 150.00 |
| 223707 | Smith, Dallas B. | Central Office, Insurance Division | Lieutenant colonel | 6,000.00 | P. P. 56 | 56.00 | 218.75 |
| 313817 | Steindler, Leo F. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Baltimore, Md. | Captain | 3,800.00 | P. P. 77 | 77.00 | 150.00 |
| 1124621 | Sullivan, Claude H. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Charlotte, N. C. | First lieutenant | 4,000.00 | P. P. 48 | 48.00 | 125.00 |
| 1339479 | Von Dahn, Howard C. | Hospital No. 63, Lake City, Fla. | Captain | 6,200.00 | P. P. 35 | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| 283048 | Wakefield, John D. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Cincinnati, Ohio. | do. | 3,900.00 | P. P. 35 | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| 274034 | Weltner, Fred P. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Charleston, W. Va. | Major | 2,400.00 | P. P. 42 | 42.00 | 187.50 |
| 322616 | Wheeler, William D. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Newark, N. J. | Captain | 2,600.00 | P. P. 61 | 61.00 | 150.00 |
| 405430 | Whitledge, Herbert E. | Hospital No. 79, Outwood, Ky. | do. | 6,278.00 | P. P. 63 | 63.00 | 150.00 |
| 1069534 | Woods, Phillip H. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. | do. | 4,200.00 | P. P. 35 | 35.00 | 150.00 |
| 349167 | Wyatt, Frederick L. | United States Veterans' Bureau regional office, Birmingham, Ala. (mobile station). | do. | 3,200.00 | P. P. 60 | 60.00 | 150.00 |

Mr. KING. It will be observed from the foregoing list that there are emergency officers who are receiving compensation for disabilities of as much as \$150 per month and at the same time some of them are receiving \$6,200 a year salary from the Veterans' Bureau. If this bill becomes law their compensation of course will be greatly increased. For instance, Captain Duncan will receive \$150 per month as retirement pay and he is also receiving \$5,007 salary. Captain Hindman will receive \$150 per month as retirement pay. He is receiving \$4,000 per annum as salary. Captain Johnson's salary is \$4,400, and under the bill he will receive \$1,800 additional as compensation. Major Kendall is receiving \$5,200 salary and yet his disabilities will give him under the pending bill \$187.50 per month additional. Major Leewy is receiving \$5,800 salary and is also receiving compensation in the amount of \$1,200 a year which if the present bill passes will be increased to \$2,487.50.

Colonei Smith is receiving \$6,000 salary and if the present bill becomes a law he will have added to that amount \$2,625. Captain Whitledge is receiving a salary of \$6,278 and compensation for disabilities of \$63 per month. If the pending bill becomes law he will receive as retirement pay \$1,800 which, of course, will be in addition to his salary. It will be observed that the disabilities suffered by the persons whose names appear in the above list do not prevent them from receiving large salaries. Undoubtedly, there are thousands of emergency officers receiving compensation, who, if this bill becomes law, will receive larger amounts under the retirement provisions, and who are also receiving important salaries and will continue in the future to receive the same.

My information is that there are a considerable number of emergency officers who are rated as having disabilities who fill important positions in various departments of the Government with salaries larger than they were receiving before entering the war, and I am also told that many emergency officers, both of the Army and the Navy, are filling important positions in business enterprises who are receiving compensation for disabilities attributable to their military service. They will be beneficiaries under this act and have all of the retirement privileges provided, notwithstanding the salaries and emoluments received by them from the work which they are performing in the various activities of life.

I have heretofore stated that if emergency and volunteer officers are to be given retirement privileges it will be a departure from a long-established policy which was adopted after mature consideration by the great men of our country, including those who held important military positions in the various wars through which our country has passed. The pension system was adopted and has been followed in dealing with those who performed military service in behalf of their country.

I now call attention to the provisions of the law under which pensions are being paid to veterans of the Civil War, and I shall later show that Congress has made liberal provisions for veterans of the World War who suffered disabilities.

For disabilities incurred in the service, for disabilities incurred out of the service, for service alone, the existing pension

laws apply with equality to all persons who have had honorable war service. Out of the plentitude of experience which has run through the whole course of the Government since the act of August 26, 1776, the policy of the Government has finally become settled, in laws which provide pensions for disability incurred in the service to be paid from the date of disability; to pensions for disability without regard to service origin, which pensions are to be paid commencing with a period after the close of hostilities and to be paid for service alone without regard to disability to such veterans as shall attain the age of 62 years. The war against Germany was comparable only to the Civil War. Both wars were fought by great civilian armies in which both the officers and men came from civil life and upon the conclusion of hostilities returned to civil life. Neither of these wars was fought or won by the regular or professional military organization.

The movement to give officers taken from civil life and who were discharged at the conclusion of the war the status of retired officers of the Regular Establishment, whose retirement has nothing to do with war service and whose widows are not pensionable, except the widows of officers who have had war service, is contrary to the settled pension policy of the Government and presents a disturbing factor in the permanence and consistency of our pension policy. The program proposed was rejected many years ago because it was regarded as inconsistent with the ideals and principles of a great democratic country in which all citizens are required to respond as of duty in time of war and where the Government recognizes an obligation to care for the wounded and disabled without regard to station or rank and likewise to care for the aged veterans without distinction and upon a basis of entire equality.

It has been more than 60 years since the close of the Civil War. There were on July 1, 1927, 90,000 veterans of the Civil War on the pension rolls. There were 212,642 widows of Civil War veterans and 49 Civil War nurses on the pension roll. These veterans are all of more than 80 years of age. They are regarded as being totally disabled as far as the capacity to perform remunerative labor is concerned. Of these veterans 37,700 were receiving pensions of \$65 per month; 44,084 were receiving pensions of \$72 per month; and 7,477 were receiving pensions of \$90 per month.

The widows who were the wives of veterans during their Civil War service received pensions of \$50 per month and the other widows pensionable under the law received pensions of \$30 per month. The basis for these pensions is 90 days of honorable service in the Civil War. No distinction is made between officers and men.

It is 30 years since the Spanish-American War. There were on July 1, 1927, 138,812 veterans of the Spanish-American War on the pension rolls drawing disability pensions. There were 23,547 widows of the Spanish-American War veterans and 279 nurses on the pension roll. Of these veterans of the Spanish-American War, 44,831 were receiving pensions at \$20 per month; 34,526 were receiving pensions at \$25 per month; 27,663 were receiving pensions of \$30 per month; 16,228 were receiving

pensions of \$40 per month; 12,971 were receiving pensions of \$50 per month; and 846 were receiving pensions of \$72 per month. These were disability pensions. The \$50 rate is awarded for total disability and the \$72 rate is awarded for total disability accompanied by such condition of helplessness as requires the aid and attendance of another person. The other rates of \$20, \$25, \$30, and \$40 are awarded for partial disability and in such degree as the rate bears to \$50, the rate for total disability. Widows of Spanish-American War veterans are pensioned at \$30 a month with \$6 additional for each child under 16 years of age.

I now direct attention to what is being done for those who suffered disabilities in the World War. I submit that Congress has made liberal provision for compensation in behalf of those who served in the World War and received injuries and suffered disabilities. Congress made no distinction between officers and enlisted men. It treated all as valiant soldiers in a great democratic army. At the present time there are more than 10,000 emergency officers receiving disability compensation.

On September 30, 1927, 8,096 officers had been given a disability rating of less than 30 per cent and were drawing compensation at the average rate of \$31 per month; 1,865 of these officers who had been rated for partial disability equal to or in excess of 30 per cent are drawing compensation at the average rate of \$50 per month; 1,358 of these officers who have been rated for total disability equal to or in excess of 30 per cent, are drawing compensation at the average rate of \$102 per month. The rate for total disability provided for veterans of the Spanish-American War is \$50 per month. The rate provided for veterans of the Civil War in their advanced age and enfeebled condition is \$85 per month, with a special rate of \$72 for Civil War veterans who require the care and attention of another person, and a special rate of \$90 per month for Civil War veterans who are entirely helpless. As against these total disability rates for the veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Civil War, the officers of the World War who have a rating of total disability are drawing average compensation of \$102 per month, and officers of the World War who have been rated for partial disability equal to or exceeding 30 per cent are drawing compensation at the average rate of \$50 per month, which is equal to the rate provided for total disability for the veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Congress, accordingly, has awarded more liberal disability compensation to officers of the World War than has been provided for officers of the Spanish-American War or the Civil War. In fact, the total disability rate for the officer of the World War is more than double the rate provided for total disability in the case of an officer of the Spanish-American War and is more than 50 per cent in excess of the pensions provided for the disabled, aged, and helpless veterans of the Civil War.

Mr. President, I am not criticizing the apparent discrimination in favor of the officers of the World War who suffered disabilities. I voted for these measures and for the appropriations under which payments are made to those suffering disabilities. I am, however, opposing the policy which overthrows an established one, and discriminates against the officers themselves as well as against the volunteer officers of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and against the ex-service men who fought and served their country but did not obtain commissions.

I have noted above that the average compensation for total disability that is being paid to officers of the World War is \$102. The average compensation that is being paid to officers of the Army who have been given a rating of total disability is \$127 per month, with \$50 per month as the average compensation for partial disability exceeding 30 per cent. For the Navy the average compensation for total disability is \$100 a month and for partial disability exceeding 30 per cent \$50 per month, and for the Marine Corps the average compensation for total disability is \$95 per month and for partial disability exceeding 30 per cent \$47 per month.

The pending bill provides that the officers of the Army who served in the World War and who retired to civil life after the armistice, and who have been rated by the Veterans' Bureau for disability in excess of 30 per cent, shall be placed upon a special retired list in the Veterans' Bureau and in lieu of the compensation they are presently receiving, shall be paid three-fourths of the monthly pay of their rank as of the date when discharged from the service after the war.

It has been pointed out by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] that the officers who will receive the benefit of this bill, if it becomes law, will have an advantage over officers of the Regular Army, because the latter would not get the three-fourths retirement pay as of the rank which they held at the period of their discharge, but they would be relegated to a lower rank as the basis for their retirement privileges.

The pending bill provides that the emergency officers who secure a rating for disability are to have their names published annually in the Army register, whereas the other officers of the World War who have not been rated for disability are not to have their names published in the Army register. There may be a reason for such legislation, but I can not understand what it is. Two men are officers—one a captain, the other a major. The captain receives a rating of 30 per cent disability and his name is placed in the Army register. It may be the captain was not upon the battle field at all but was serving in the United States in some clerical position; but the major fought gallantly upon the battle field, and because he did not incur a disability his name is not to be placed in the register. It would seem that the honor of having their names in the Army register is quite as much the right of officers who served with honor during the World War, but who were not disabled in the service, as it is the right of those who were overtaken by disability in the service.

This view has been expressed to me by some officers who have suffered disabilities but who will not claim benefits under this bill. Some of them, though their disabilities are rather serious, are earning a considerable amount monthly and do not feel like submitting claims for disabilities. These officers will not have their names placed upon this roll of honor.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, they may have their names put upon the roll of honor and not draw the pay, unless they want to do so. They do not have to draw the pay. The reason they are put upon the roll of honor is because they have more than 10 per cent disability.

Mr. KING. There are many officers who will not claim disability even for the purpose of having their names upon the roll.

Mr. TYSON. That being the case, that is their own fault. If they do not want to do it, that is up to them. We are not responsible for anybody who is not willing to take advantage of an opportunity which is given him.

Mr. KING. It appears then that an inducement is offered to officers to get their names upon the roll of honor, the inducement being that they submit claims for disability ratings.

Mr. TYSON. Does not the Senator realize that there are a great many men who were disabled in the World War but who are less than 10 per cent disabled? They get no consideration whatever.

Mr. KING. I understand that. That is purely arbitrary, however.

Mr. TYSON. Nevertheless, that is done; it is done by the law; and I take it the Senator helped to pass that law.

Mr. KING. I do not recall the provision of which the Senator is speaking.

Mr. TYSON. The Senator, however, does know that no man who was disabled less than 10 per cent gets any compensation?

Mr. KING. I comprehend that. But this bill as presented contained another discrimination. It includes only the disabled officers of the Army and not those of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

Mr. TYSON. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. KING. An amendment covering emergency Navy and Marine Corps officers has been offered, but when the bill was originally projected, and under the Bursum bill when it was offered by the Senator a year ago, and again submitted at the beginning of this session, there was no provision for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Mr. TYSON. It was understood, however, that an amendment would be offered to cover emergency naval and Marine Corps officers.

Mr. KING. Of course, I can not say as to that; I was not in the confidence of the Senator, but I know that such an amendment has now been offered. However, may I say to the Senator that there is no provision in the bill for reserve officers of the National Guard and militia? They may claim the same privileges as are granted by this bill; they constituted a part of our military forces. Why should not officers of the National Guard, with the same disabilities, be accorded the same treatment as is given to emergency officers under this bill?

Mr. TYSON. I agree with the Senator; and I suggest that he introduce a bill at the proper time to have that injustice corrected.

Mr. KING. If I introduce a bill, it will be a bill that will provide that enlisted men who fought in the ranks and served in the trenches shall receive the same compensation for similar injuries as is paid to men who happened temporarily to have commissions.

The beneficiaries of the bill, as of date September 30, 1927, include 3,030 emergency Army officers of the World War, who are divided into two distinct classes. In one class there are 1,233 officers who are on the books of the Veterans' Bureau as being totally disabled who are drawing average compensation in the

sum of \$102 per month and in the other class are 797 officers who are on the books of the Veterans' Bureau as having partial disabilities in excess of 30 per cent who are drawing average compensation in the sum of \$50 per month. The present average compensation of the officers in the second class is about two-fifths or 40 per cent of the average compensation of the officers in the first class. This bill puts both groups of officers in the same classification as far as future compensation is concerned and makes provision that they shall be paid three-fourths of the regular pay of their rank for life. In September, 1927, there were 176 officers of the Navy, including the Coast Guard, and 17 officers of the Marine Corps who will come within the operation of the act if the bill be so amended as to include disabled officers of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

I have referred to the fact that a number of officers who will obtain retirement privileges if this bill becomes a law will be greatly in excess of the number claimed by the proponents of this bill. When the bill was first considered it was insisted that not more than 1,000 persons would obtain retirement privileges. It is now conceded that there are several thousand who at the present time come within the terms of the bill. There have been claims for compensation filed by emergency Army officers up to December 31 of last year of the number of 41,532. The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, states that—

There were half a million enlisted men and more than 32,500 officers in the Navy and Naval Reserve Force when hostilities ended in November, 1918.

The report of the major general commanding the United States Marine Corps for the year ending June 1, 1918, states that there were 2,418 officers in the Marine Corps. The total number of officers in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, accordingly, were therefore 234,918. I have stated that of this number 188,559 were emergency Army officers, and that 41,532 of this number have claimed compensation.

There are now 10,142 of this number receiving compensation and a large number of applications are pending before the Veterans' Bureau. The list is daily growing so that it is impossible to determine the number that will finally be added to the list. Of this number 3,390 are rated less than 30 per cent, but as being permanently disabled. The number rated at less than 30 per cent who have temporary disabilities is given as 1,015. However, reratings are constantly taking place and officers are being transferred from lower to higher grades—that is, from ratings less than 30 per cent to ratings in excess of 30 per cent. Moreover, some who are rated as temporarily disabled may be transferred to-morrow to the permanently disabled list. The Veterans' Bureau notified me at noon to-day that there are 10,142 emergency officers in the Army who are on the active list. To-morrow there may be more, as the ratings are being constantly changed. Some who are less than 30 per cent may, to-morrow or the succeeding day, be placed in the categories of disabilities in excess of 30 per cent. Nor is it possible to determine how many emergency officers will apply for compensation and for retirement within a year after the passage of this bill, if it should pass. It is impossible to determine how many of the 188,559 officers will ultimately be placed upon the retired list under the provisions of this bill and the amendment withdrawing the time limitation.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, what does the Senator mean by the "amendment withdrawing the time limitation"?

Mr. KING. It is an amendment which extends the time to file applications and, of course, with pressure which will be brought, Congress will remove the time limitation as the years go by and ultimately every officer proving the required disability will be placed upon the retired list. The Senator knows that although we fix 30 per cent as the datum line for the purpose of obtaining retirement privileges, that line will be removed and sooner or later those claiming disabilities of 10 per cent or more will be given the retirement privileges.

When legislation of this character first came before Congress after the World War, the limit was fixed at 10 per cent. Propaganda in favor of that limitation was as great as the pressure exercised in behalf of this bill which fixes disability at 30 per cent as the standard for retirement privileges. As I have shown, 42,000 of the emergency officers in the Army were physicians and 2,000 chaplains. Some of the physicians suffered disabilities and, of course, should be given the same benefits granted to other emergency officers of the same grade. As a matter of fact, many of the emergency officers were not in France, and a great majority were never upon the battle fields. Many thousand officers served in clerical capacities and in administrative duties in the United States. Many were engaged in business activities for the Government and incurred no greater risks or hazards than did private citizens of the

United States. It has been suggested upon various occasions that if retirement privileges are to be granted they should be extended only to those who did the fighting and not to those who incurred no more risks or hazards than those in civil life. It has also been suggested that retirement privileges should not be granted to emergency officers whose earnings are as great as or greater than were received by them prior to the war. Another suggestion has been made that if the disability does not materially interfere with the earning capacity of an officer he should be denied the retirement privileges.

Amendments of this character, no matter their merit, will receive but scant support in this body. The propaganda in favor of the bill as it is before us has been so great and the pressure so powerful that there is no chance of writing into the bill any important amendment or any provision that might interfere with its passage regardless of its virtues.

Mr. President, there are now many active claims for compensation of emergency officers who served in the Navy and in the Marine Corps. The number, therefore, of active claims which I gave a few moments ago does not give the aggregate and should be increased by the list of officers from the Navy and from the Marine Corps. I am calling attention, Mr. President, to these matters for the purpose of demonstrating that some Senators have not understood the full implications of this bill and the thousands of persons who will be beneficiaries thereunder.

Mr. President, this bill will afford no benefits to second lieutenants who have been rated for total disability. Their monthly compensation will be reduced from \$99 to \$93.75.

The increase accorded first lieutenants and captains who have been rated for total disability and of whom there were from the Army on September 30, 1927, 761, does not warrant the pressure that is being expended to force this bill through Congress.

No one begrudges these officers who have been rated for total disability a just compensation or pension. In September last 1,865 officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, including the Coast Guard, were rated for partial disability only, and who are now drawing compensation at the average rate of \$50 per month; they will have their pay increased to \$125 per month for first lieutenants and to \$150 per month for captains, which for 450 Army captains will mean a trebling of their pay and which for 113 Army majors will mean an increase of their monthly pay to 375 per cent of the compensation awarded them by the Veterans' Bureau, and which for 17 lieutenant colonels of the Army will mean an increase of their monthly pay 437½ per cent of the compensation awarded them by the Veterans' Bureau, and which for 5 colonels will mean an increase in their monthly pay to over 500 per cent of the compensation awarded them by the Veterans' Bureau, and which for 1 general of the Army will mean an increase of his monthly pay to 625 per cent of the compensation awarded him by the Veterans' Bureau. As against these unwarranted magnifications of compensation for partial disability we have an actual reduction of the compensation of second lieutenants for total disability, and an increase of less than 25 per cent for totally disabled first lieutenants, and less than 50 per cent for totally disabled captains. If there ever was a case of flagrantly partial legislation the pending bill is an example of it.

The bill is not only unfair to the more than 30,000 veterans of the war who have been rated for permanent total disability and the 100,000 veterans of the war who are rated for permanent partial disability, but is grossly unfair and unequal as between the officers who are the ostensible beneficiaries of the proposed legislation. During the fiscal year 1927 there was an average number of 237,076 veterans who were drawing compensation in one form or the other for whom the average rates was \$50.66 per month.

The bill unfairly selects 78 out of each 10,000 veterans who are rated for disability and all of whom are receiving an average of \$50 per month and gives them special benefits by which their monthly compensation is raised from 300 to 625 per cent. It means everything to the only partially disabled officers who make up a very clear preponderance of the total number of officers who are the ostensible beneficiaries of the bill. Many who become officers of the Army were not manual laborers and their economic and earning capacity is not seriously affected by such minor physical defects or damages as would accord them a rating of 30 per cent disability made from the standpoint of their capacity to perform crude manual labor. There have been Senators of the United States who for blindness would be rated as 200 per cent disabled by the Veterans' Bureau, yet they have drawn \$10,000 a year in salaries from the Government.

A man whose record is for 30 per cent disability is expected to be able to carry on his business and to be engaged in gainful occupations. It is difficult to see how a 30 per cent disability ascribable to physical defects can be regarded as affect-

ing the earning capacity of a man who carries on an intellectual occupation, who employs his own mind in the business, and who directs the work of others who perform manual labor.

A considerable number of the officers who are rated for 30 per cent partial disability reside in the District of Columbia and its environs. Why did not the committee call these men before it, ascertain the nature of the physical defects for which they are drawing \$50 or more per month, and ascertain whether or not their earning power has been actually decreased and whether or not in any case they are drawing less than the standard and customary pay for the business or service which they are following?

I am adverse to that. In the great majority of cases they are drawing large salaries and that the increase carried by this bill of from 300 to 625 per cent per month is not warranted out of any consideration of poverty or financial distress. It is believed that thousands of disabled veterans who were not in the class of these officers, have much higher claims to increased compensation on the ground of poverty or of lack of economic independence.

Mr. President, from the letters which I have received I infer that there is a feeling in some parts of the country that emergency officers who are suffering from disabilities are receiving no compensation whatever from the Government. Of course the fact is quite the reverse. They are receiving compensation to the same extent as are all ex-service men who have been wounded or have suffered disabilities by reason of their military service. I have shown that many emergency officers in addition to compensation of from \$100 to \$150 per month, are employed by the Government, and some are receiving salaries of from \$5,000 to \$6,200 per annum. It is often stated that the Government has been illiberal in appropriating for the ex-service men. I desire to present a few figures indicating what the facts are in respect to this matter. In the fiscal year 1927 there were 25,567 veterans in Government hospitals under the charge of the Veterans' Bureau. During the same year the Government paid out \$36,154,237 for medical and hospital services and facilities, which is an average of over \$1,400 per capita for the veterans who had the benefit of this hospital and medical service. Men who were in the hospitals received total disability pay during the time of their hospitalization.

These figures show the solicitude of the Government for disabled veterans. I am glad to learn of the efforts of the Government to care for disabled veterans and for veterans whether reserve officers or privates and to grant to them just, fair, and generous treatment.

The figures just referred to demonstrate that the Government in 1927 paid out considerably more than \$2,000 per capita for the veterans who were in the hospitals, among whom were some of the officers who are drawing disability compensation from the Veterans' Bureau under the present law. The expenditures for salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year 1927 amounted to \$36,354,328.90, a sum which is equal to the amount laid out for hospital and medical services and facilities. This large overhead cost is to be referred in large measure to the administration of the hospital service and facilities.

The average number of active compensation awards from the Veterans' Bureau in the fiscal year 1927 was 237,076. This means that the Veterans' Bureau was distributing monthly compensation to 237,076 veterans rated for disability. At the close of the fiscal year 1927 the Pension Bureau was distributing pensions to 489,942 pensioners, at an administrative overhead cost of \$1,327,252. To bring this matter into clear relief, the Pension Bureau in the fiscal year 1927 distributed \$230,152,712.17 to 489,942 pensioners, at an overhead cost of \$1,327,252.47, whereas the Veterans' Bureau in the fiscal year 1927 distributed \$173,476,965.39 compensation to 237,076 veterans of the World War, at an overhead cost of \$36,354,328.

The total expenditures of the Veterans' Bureau in the fiscal year 1927 were \$405,348,447.70. The question has been suggested as to whether this large sum would not be of more benefit to the veterans if distributed to the beneficiaries direct, as are pensions, instead of being charged with overhead costs and special services to the extent of many millions annually.

In further support of the statement that Congress has been liberal in appropriating for veterans of the World War I call attention to the fact that in 1917 the appropriations were \$50,250,000; in 1918, \$181,297,800; in 1919, \$141,918,833; in 1920, \$252,291,769; in 1921, \$316,359,672; in 1922, \$406,770,342; in 1923, \$425,462,323; in 1924, \$436,514,053; in 1925, \$481,957,898; in 1926, \$521,950,000; and in 1927, \$462,965,000.

A letter from Director Hines, dated February 28, 1928, states that the disbursements made by the Government for vocational training totaled \$644,937,396.28; for term insurance, \$960,942,

334,57; for United States Government life insurance, \$61,660,216.76; for compensation, \$1,173,515,358.71; for allotments, \$300,852,071.66; for allowances, \$282,087,704.94; for marine and seamen's insurance, \$35,074,818.69; for medical and hospital services, \$309,459,156.37; for hospital facilities and services, \$29,348,345.57; for soldiers' and sailors' civil relief claims, \$19,383.65; administrative, \$281,678,615.53; adjusted service certificate fund, \$63,454,105.15; adjusted service and dependent pay, \$26,403,402.72; miscellaneous, \$47,164.38; or a total of \$4,169,480,074.98.

In the light of these figures, there is no warrant for the statement so often heard that Congress had dealt with the ex-service men in a niggardly way. Let me present a few figures by way of comparison between the Civil War and the World War and the treatment accorded to veterans of each contest. The Civil War lasted four years. The World War lasted 1 year 7 months and 5 days. The number of men in the Union Armies was 2,400,000 and in the World War more than four and a half million. In the World War the battle casualties were 50,000 killed and 23,500 wounded.

Deaths from disease were 56,991. Out of every hundred soldiers and sailors 2 were killed or died of disease. In the Civil War out of every hundred soldiers and sailors 10 were killed or died of disease. The number of casualties in the Civil War were 110,070 killed and died of wounds, 224,586 died of disease, and deaths from other causes totaled 24,872. The total number of deaths were 359,528 and the number of wounded who survived August 1, 1866 were 208,040.

In the first 11 years following the close of the Civil War—that is, from 1866 to 1876, inclusive—the disbursements for pensions amounted to \$298,267,071.17. For the 11 years from 1917 to 1927, inclusive, the appropriations for the benefit of veterans of the World War were \$3,677,737,691.

If we distribute the pension appropriations of 1876 among the 232,137 beneficiaries we produce a distribution of \$124.70 per capita. A distribution of the Veterans' Bureau appropriations for 1927 among the 232,077 beneficiaries produces a distribution of \$1,994.77 per capita. In other words the per capita distribution of 1927 is seventeen times the per capita distribution for 1876. There are doubtless elements in this comparison which upon critical analysis might be denominated invidious, but after making all allowances possible the figures submitted establish the fact that the Government has dealt generously with the veterans of the World War. I am glad such is the case. It would be a matter of sincere regret to me if our Government should fail to discharge its duty toward those who constituted our military forces upon land and upon sea in the World War, the greatest war that has befallen humanity.

As stated, Mr. President, I have submitted these figures because of criticisms indulged in so often throughout the country that Congress has neglected to meet the legitimate requirements of the ex-service men.

Returning to the bill before us it will not be inappropriate to repeat that this measure is not for the benefit of the veterans who on September 30, 1927, were rated for total disability by the Veterans' Bureau and who are in a great majority of the cases drawing approximately as much, and in a great many cases larger, compensation from the Government than will be afforded by this bill. It is apparent that this measure is of special advantage to the approximately 2,000 veterans who on that date were rated for partial disability only, and who are drawing an average of \$50 per month, and are in less need of increased compensation than thousands of veterans now receiving disability compensation under existing law, but who are in no wise beneficiaries of this bill. The director of the bureau stated before the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate on March 5, 1926, that—

It is the business of the Veterans' Bureau, as you gentlemen know, to deal with all ex-service men regardless of rank held in the service. In other words, we deal with them based on their disabilities and their industrial handicaps now, and we make no distinction in their care or treatment in any way.

But this bill creates a separate class of beneficiaries who are entitled to special consideration from the fact or the accident of the military rank which they may have held during their temporary period of military service. The bill gives special status to those officers of the Army who were appointed to serve during the emergency created by the World War. It was understood that their services would be temporary or for the duration of the war, and these men had a right to anticipate benefits in the way of disability pensions or compensation of the same general character which were given to disabled veterans of the Civil War and of the war with Spain. Those benefits have been accorded them. Every one of the beneficiaries of the special

legislation incorporated in the pending bill are the present beneficiaries of the liberal compensation for disability provided by the World War veterans' act of 1924.

The bill before us provides that these officers in lieu of the compensation provided in the World War veterans' act shall be put on a special retired list as though they were permanent officers of the Army and draw pay at 75 per cent of the pay provided for active service to officers of the same rank.

These temporary officers are to be made regular officers for the purpose of drawing permanent pay. We may well hesitate before committing the Government to this policy. We should consider well the ultimate end to which it obviously will lead us. The pending bill applies to those officers who have suffered disability which has been given a rating of 30 per cent by the Veterans' Bureau or who may within one year be given a rating of 30 per cent by the Veterans' Bureau. This means that the door is wide open for applications to increase disability now rated at less than 30 per cent to 30 per cent or more in order to draw permanent pay equivalent to 75 per cent of the pay of the rank for active service.

This means that the compensation paid lieutenants who have disability ratings will be practically double the compensation paid the ordinary veteran for the same disability. About two-thirds of the disabled officers are lieutenants. About one-quarter of them are captains. Less than 10 per cent of the disabled officers have rank above that of a captain. There are very few of the disabled officers of the World War who had rank during the service indicating real responsibility for the command of units in general military operations. There are, in fact, only 12 temporary colonels and 21 temporary lieutenant colonels who had disability presently rated at 30 per cent. No officers above the rank of colonel have been rated for disability at 30 per cent. There may be some distinction in education between the ordinary veteran and the lieutenant, but there is little distinction in age or experience. There is no distinction in patriotism. The lieutenants served with their men, took the same hazards, and suffered the same disabilities, or suffered disabilities under identical circumstances. To distinguish between them the compensation awarded for identical disabilities suffered in identical services and under the same circumstances and operating for a common objective can not be supported on any consideration of sound policy. It brings in class distinction where none should exist. These men are all veterans. They should be received and treated as such. They should be regarded as equals in the law as they are regarded as equals by the people.

This distinction is all the less unwarranted, because the pending bill does not propose to retire these officers as a part of the personnel of the permanent establishment in which the officers are commissioned for life and are retired for age. The pending bill proposes to create a distinct and separate category in the Veterans' Bureau for these officers who have been out of the service for 10 years and have the Veterans' Bureau give them compensation in the form of retirement pay as distinguished from compensation in the ordinary form. What the bill calls an "emergency officers' retired list" is to be a mere form in the records of the Veterans' Bureau. It will have nothing to do with the Army Establishment as such or with the retired list of the Regular Establishment. These officers will be under none of the duties to which an officer of the Regular Establishment must be subjected or the commands to which he must respond. The retired list of the Army is a regulation which applies in peace as well as war. Retirements are for such disability or age as disqualifies the permanent Army officer from active service. It is not a casualty list. It is a list of those permanent officers who for one reason or another become incapacitated for service, and inasmuch as their appointments are for life it would be improper for the Government to summarily discharge them, and hence the law provides that they shall be continued on part pay for the duration of their lives.

In enacting the so-called bonus legislation Congress allowed all the veterans, including captains, first lieutenants, and lieutenants, an additional \$1.25 per day for the time served in France and \$1 a day for time served in the United States, and taking this extra or additional compensation for days served as and for a premium, each of the veterans of the war, including captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, was given a paid-up policy of insurance, adjusted to their separate premiums and ages in each individual case. In this bonus legislation and insurance legislation Congress dealt with captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants upon an entire equality with the other 4,500,000 veterans of the war.

No distinctions were made. Congress gave these captains and lieutenants the same advantage of the adjusted compensation and insurance which it gave to the war veterans generally.

And now we are asked to make of them a separate class. It can not be contended that this legislation will benefit in any way, present or prospectively, the Regular Military Establishment. It is not designed for the promotion of the military interest of the United States. There are no sound reasons to support the pending bill. There are the soundest reasons why it should be rejected. It is impolitic in its conception, and it will be impolitic in its result if it becomes the law of the land. It is contrary to the established military policy of Congress in dealing with this subject of compensation and pensions. The wise and reasonable thing to do is for Congress to be consistent and to see to it that the laws affecting this subject are consistent within themselves, and in relation to each other. We can not have equality upon any other principle, and legislation which is not equal in its operation on persons who are entitled to equal consideration of the Government does not comport with the fundamental principles which should govern the relation of Congress to the people under the Constitution of the United States and those republican principles of Government which are embodied in it and which should be the guiding principles of our legislation.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I believe there is no Member of the Senate who is more anxious to come to a vote speedily on the pending bill than I am. For nine years I have been working for this bill and for other legislation fostered by the ex-service men's organizations. I have listened for about six hours to the debate on this subject and I think I can get through with my remarks in six minutes.

With regard to the historic question brought up by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], I should like to have printed in the RECORD without reading a statement of the disability pension rates for officers and enlisted men from the Revolutionary War to the present day, which I think will show that this is no new policy which is being adopted, but a policy which has been consistently followed by the Government of the United States since Revolutionary times.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement referred to is as follows:

DISABILITY PENSION RATES FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

(Page numbers given refer to "Laws of the United States governing the granting of Army and Navy pensions," in effect March 5, 1925, published by the Government Printing Office and compiled under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions and published in accordance with the provisions of section 4748, Revised Statutes.)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Page 9. Rate of pensions for known wounds incurred during the Revolutionary War are as follows under the act of April 10, 1806:

Commissioned officers: One-half of the monthly pay legally allowed at the time of incurring said disability, but no pension shall be calculated at a higher rate than one-half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Enlisted men: Five dollars a month.

CAMPAIGN ON WABASH

Page 10, act of April 10, 1812: The same provisions as the foregoing Revolutionary pensions are made applicable to the campaign on the Wabash.

WAR OF 1812

Page 10. Act of April 24, 1816: The persons on the pension rolls on April 24, 1816, had their pensions increased for all ranks of first lieutenant and under, as follows:

| | |
|--|------|
| First Lieutenant..... | \$17 |
| Second Lieutenant..... | 15 |
| Third Lieutenant..... | 14 |
| Ensign..... | 13 |
| Noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates..... | 8 |

This act of April 24, 1816, further provides that all laws and regulations relating to pensions of officers and soldiers of the Regular Army shall relate equally to the officers and soldiers of the militia while in the service of the United States.

BLACK HAWK WAR

Page 10. Act of June 15, 1832: Officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates raised for the protection of the frontier, in case of disability by wounds or otherwise incurred in the service, shall be entitled to like compensation as allowed to officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates in the Military Establishment of the United States.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN FLORIDA

Page 11. Act of March 19, 1836: That the Volunteers or militia shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred on persons wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of the United States.

CREEK WAR

Page 11. Act of May 23, 1836: The Volunteers shall be entitled to all the benefits which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

MEXICAN WAR

Page 12. Section 4730, Revised Statutes: Officers and enlisted men, whether of the Regular Army or Volunteers, for total disability by reason of injury received or disease contracted while in line of duty, in service in the war with Mexico shall receive half of the pay of their rank at the date on which the wound was received or the disease contracted, not exceeding half of the pay of a Lieutenant colonel.

CIVIL WAR

Page 30: The act of July 14, 1862, states that the beneficiaries for disability shall be officers of the Army, including Regulars, Volunteers, and militia, marine and enlisted men, however employed in the military or naval service (in the Civil War).

Page 31, section 4695, gives the rate of pensions for total disability for the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph:

| | Per month |
|--|-----------|
| Lieutenant colonel and officers of higher rank | \$30 |
| Major | 25 |
| Captain | 20 |
| First Lieutenant | 17 |
| Second Lieutenant | 15 |
| Certain other officers and warrant officers | 10 |
| All enlisted men | 8 |

Page 175. Subsequent enactments as given below increased the pay of the disabled enlisted men through the medium of general service pensions, but these enactments did not reduce the pay of the disabled officers, and the rate of pay of the disabled officers was not reached by the enlisted men through the enactment of service pensions until the act of May 11, 1912, which gave a general service pension of \$30 a month to all officers and enlisted men of the Civil War who had reached the age of 75 years and served two years or more.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The officers and enlisted men who incurred disability in the Spanish-American War, whether volunteer or regular, received pensions under the general pension law of July 14, 1862, which set the maximum for an officer at \$30 a month and the enlisted personnel at \$8 a month for total disability.

The disabled emergency officer of the Spanish-American War continued to receive more than the disabled emergency enlisted men of this war until the act of June 5, 1920, when the enlisted men were granted a service pension with maximum payments of \$30 a month, a sum equal to the pay being received by the disabled officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel and above.

Mr. CUTTING. It is very remarkable to me, Mr. President, that the opposition to this bill has come from so many different angles and has been supported by so many different arguments. We have heard the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] argue that, while on the face of the figures furnished by the Veterans' Bureau there are only 3,000 men who will benefit by this proposed act, in the course of the next 2 years or 5 years or 10 years there may be as many as 50,000 men who will receive the benefit of its provisions. On the other hand, we have heard the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] arguing that only a very small proportion of the emergency officers would be benefited by this bill. The Senator from Connecticut went so far as to say that many of the 3,000 now on the list will not be able to accept the benefits of the measure or will not be willing to accept them.

My opinion of that matter, Mr. President, is that the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Connecticut are very much closer to the facts than is my friend from Utah. My experience with the Veterans' Bureau leads me to the conclusion that when this bill becomes a law the Veterans' Bureau will be more inclined to lower the rating of officers who have applied for compensation than they will to raise it. I do not believe there will be any great increase beyond the 3,000 who apparently will be the principal beneficiaries of the bill.

But, Mr. President, I do not believe it makes any difference whether the number of 3,000 is going to be increased or decreased. The point is whether or not the United States owes this debt to the emergency officers who served it in time of war. It is not a question of how many there are or how few, or how much money it is going to cost the Treasury. If we owe this debt, we ought to pay it.

The very able Senator from Pennsylvania—who, I believe, has studied all these matters as thoroughly as anyone in this Chamber—has based his opposition to this bill on the question of discrimination; first, the discrimination between officers and enlisted men; second, the discrimination between emergency officers themselves.

Mr. President, if a discrimination exists between officers and enlisted men, it is no new discrimination. It is one that has existed at all times. This bill does not purport to do away with any such discrimination. If it is the opinion of the Senate that such a discrimination should be done away with, let them do away with it with regard to the Regular Army and with

regard to the emergency officers. This legislation does not go into that at all. We are dealing with one particular problem. We are doing away with one particular discrimination—namely, the discrimination which exists at present between officers in the Regular service and the emergency officers who served with them, and endured the same risks and hardships and dangers and disabilities that the officers in the Regular service did.

But the Senator from Pennsylvania brought up another argument with which, to a certain extent, I am in sympathy. When you set an arbitrary line at 30 per cent, it is natural that you are going to have cases where hardship has been inflicted on one side or the other of the line.

We have heard at great length about the major who was a bacteriologist, and heard him compared with a major who was a chemist; and it was very clearly shown that they were not being treated fairly according to the present regulations of the Veterans' Bureau, and that that unfairness would be increased fivefold by this bill. That is true, Mr. President. Personally I should favor the bill as it was originally indorsed by the American Legion, not going into technicalities of percentage disability but giving the emergency officers exactly the same privilege which is enjoyed by the Regular officers.

We have not that bill before us, however. We have a bill drawing the line at 30 per cent; and the discriminations at 30 per cent are not materially more unfair than they would be if you drew any other particular line of cleavage. If you reduce the retirement rate to 29 per cent, or 28 per cent, or 27 per cent, you are still going to have individual cases of hardship as between men who come on one or the other side of that particular line.

The Senator from Pennsylvania said that he wanted to explain not only what the bill did do, but what it did not do. Mr. President, I am for this bill on account of what it does do, and I am not going to oppose it on account of what it does not do and does not pretend to do, and what no ex-service man that I know of thinks that it is meant to do.

This bill deals with a very small part of the problem of the ex-service man. It deals with 3,000 emergency officers, and it tries to do away with the discrimination between them and the Regular officers who had the same experiences and the same hardships in the war. It does not go any further.

A number of Senators have said that the enlisted men are opposed to the bill. That has not been my experience. I had the honor of attending the first caucus of the American Legion at St. Louis in May, 1919; and I think this bill was sponsored in the first place by an enlisted man in the New Mexico delegation to that convention. Since then it has been up in the Senate and up in the House of Representatives a good many times. The enlisted men all over the country have had a chance to become acquainted with the bill. I think my colleague here knows, as I do, that out of the 18,000 ex-service men in New Mexico there are not more than between 25 and 30 who would benefit by this particular bill; but I have found that all the rest are thoroughly in favor of it, that they understand it, and that they want it brought to a vote. They know that it is not going to benefit the enlisted man. If there is some other bill which will benefit the enlisted men, both in the Regular service and in the temporary service, I believe that I will go as far in supporting it as any Senator in this Chamber; but this bill deals with a particular problem. I am going to vote for this bill, and I hope other Senators will vote for it, because as far as it goes it is right in principle, even though it may not go as far as some of us would like.

I hope this bill will pass by the same overwhelming majority by which it was passed in previous sessions of Congress.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I am heartily in favor of this retirement bill for emergency officers. I believe that it will bring about long-delayed justice. Army officers of practically every other branch of the service have been taken care of by legislative enactment; and I think it is time that the emergency officers should be taken care of, too, in the way of a retirement measure.

There is no question but that these emergency officers rendered good service during the war; that they were called from their business, whatever it was, and went into the service the same as others did; and I believe they are entitled to recognition.

I want to read just a brief extract from a letter I have received from a constituent of mine, which is a sample of a number of other letters I have received. It is from a young man who was a civil engineer, and after taking a course in an officers' training camp went into the Government service and served throughout the war. He says:

On September 2, 1920, I was discharged from the Army on a surgeon's certificate of disability marked 30 per cent disabled. I could not

return to the practice of my profession of engineering, but instead had to move out to New Mexico, upon the advice of physicians, in order to be enabled to live. I spent two years in New Mexico and then took up the work of teaching, which I have been following since.

In October, 1924, the United States Veterans' Bureau at Washington, D. C., awarded me a permanent disability rating of 50 per cent, and I have been receiving compensation for that rating since that time.

Had I been in the Regular Army I would have been retired as a disabled officer and would have received retirement pay for my rank beginning with the date of my discharge from the Army hospital in September, 1920.

I was commissioned from civil life into the Corps of Engineers of the Army which is ample proof that I had the necessary technical qualifications in addition to the other qualifications of an Engineer officer. That I was in actual and responsible charge of the military mapping of the southern department, United States Army, for some 20 months—work of a very confidential as well as a highly technical nature—would indicate that I carried on quite capably in every way. During that period I proudly and gladly performed every duty and arduous task and accepted every risk and responsibility shoulder to shoulder with the commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Wherever and whenever there was work to do, I was spared in no way.

My case is typical of those of many other emergency officers of the World War. So long as the war was in progress, nothing was too good for them; but as soon as the war was over and their services were no longer needed to help, guide, and direct the Army, they were discharged on a basis that denied them all of the rights, benefits, and privileges that go with the position of a commissioned officer in the Regular Army.

Mr. President, I believe this bill should be passed, and I trust that it will be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROOKHART in the chair). The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JUDGE RHYDON MAYS CALL

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, in memory of Rhydon Mays Call, late judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Florida, a special service was held at 10 o'clock Saturday, January 14, 1928, in the Federal court room in the city of Jacksonville. Hon. Lake Jones, judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Florida, presided, and on the bench with him were Hon. George Couper Gibbs, Hon. Daniel A. Simmons, and Hon. DeWitt T. Gray, judges of the circuit court for the fourth judicial circuit of the State of Florida.

Members of the bar from every part of the State were present, as were other friends of the late Judge Call. Proceedings were reported by Raleigh C. Dowling, Ralph W. Pattison, and Earnest L. Bryant. The court having been convened by the United States deputy marshal, Judge John L. Doggett delivered the following just and impressive tribute to the memory of that eminent judge, patriotic citizen, and much-loved man, whose life was rich in public service, which I ask to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROOKHART in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

Judge DOGGETT. If your honors please, my brother lawyers, ladies, and gentlemen, the letter from the joint committees of the bar requested me on this occasion to pay a fitting tribute to Judge Call's memory, and voice the respect in which he was held, and the grief occasioned by his loss.

I wish that I could adequately and appropriately put the words into sentences that would make you feel that I had accomplished such a mission. Oh, how I yearn for the power at this moment to express the tribute and voice the respect and grief that this occasion demands. If I fail, I believe he at least would believe if he were here that only my limitations of mind were the obstacles that prevented such performance, for at no moment throughout my life could my heart have been more attuned and in harmony with my effort than it is at this moment.

People are born, live their whole life out, and die, and when the then living contemplate and look back over those careers generally it is that all seem about the same, and are, at best, but commonplace.

Occasionally, however, it appears that a man is sent into the world with a particular work to perform. To my mind Rhydon M. Call had a mission of that kind—the accomplishment of justice.

There is an old maxim that I believe is attributed to Mahomet, which says that "one hour in the execution of justice is worth 70 years of prayer."

If such be the case, what a wealth of example did we enjoy as lawyers throughout his long judicial career, and what a loss did we sustain in Rhydon Call's death. No man can perform justice without an understanding of what justice is, and no man can understand justice to its fullest extent unless he has learned to drink uncomplainingly the bitter draughts of deep sorrow, producing an aloneness in the world, resulting in the deepest of meditation, and an unselfish and impartial accounting to and of one's self and of his fellowmen and of their affairs.

Out of such despairing experience and disasters did Rhydon M. Call, the judge, emerge, but without a complaint, and with only silent, grim determination written on his face and engraved within his heart, to live on and on to the end—alone. Oh, so alone, but calmly, most efficiently and wonderfully, making his judicial life his whole life, since he felt and was so alone.

If I went into details, whether in chambers or on the bench, of his daily routine, we would see that familiar figure sitting there, somewhat hunched over in his chair, with eyes cast down, calmly whittling his favorite piece of wood—red cedar—listening intently and patiently, and completely absorbed with what he was hearing. Never was he known to make a memorandum. He had acquired the habit of concentration to such a marked degree that he needed no reminder as to argument or incident. Seldom it was that he ever asked a question and still more seldom did he ever of his own volition interrupt counsel. He would rule but once in the trial of a case on a question of evidence, and that would remain the guide on that proposition throughout the trial. We who practiced before him knew this only too well, and we would never attempt the same question in another form even without an explanation to the court. Argument with him as to his ruling spelled instant reprimand, generally only by the raising of his eyes, which at such a moment it would seem that he was looking both through and into each and all of the internals of one's body and saying to those internals, "I've ruled; that ends the matter. You have your exception."

His insight and memory at times seemed almost uncanny, and his wisdom, fortified by his knowledge, frequently muttered in a low tone, was at times so disconcerting that it spelled instant disaster to an unrighteous cause. His place of worship was the shrine of justice, and justice was always his client, not the sentimental blubbing kind, not the kind that rode on the top of a hurrahing temporary wave of public approval, not the kind which is illustrated by the following incident—I feel sure you will all understand. A young judge was sitting in a case in a rural community where lawyers of note were trying a case of moment and one involving questions that would affect a policy of the State. One of these lawyers offered an objection and the judge promptly ruled with him. This lawyer was so elated that he offered another objection and was promptly ruled against, and upon his showing an inclination to argue with the court, the judge said, "Why, I have just ruled with you once. I must rule with the other fellow this time."

Justice from the bench is not such an evening-up process with the Judge Call kind of *nisi prius* judge.

When properly applied, it purposes an unbroken and even career, guided by a dignity of ethical and moral feeling, founded upon logical thinking, tempered with the human element, embellished with scholarly attainment, nourished with an unwavering determination to follow the law as it is revealed and finally pronounced by a he-man. Such was the rugged justice that was administered throughout the long and remarkable career of Rhydon M. Call. Such could properly be a summary of the Rhydon Call type of justice.

People individually, be they lawyer or client, meant nothing in his judicial career, subject matter alone determined his judgment. His life was one of constant, never-ceasing contact with the human being and his cause of action; and out of his abundant experience with the strength and weaknesses of causes, the motives and the desires thereof, the hopes and passions therein, with an unerring eye always upon the straight course of the law, he would emerge from his deliberations with a decision that always brought with it the respect of lawyer and client, and most frequently such a conviction of its righteousness and legality that the litigation would end with his decision. Such was the judicial force of Rhydon M. Call.

We who practiced constantly before him know that it can not be exaggeration when we say that he contributed more to the bringing about of respect for the judiciary in this State than did any other man who ever lived.

I mean that respect and confidence under our form of government that lawyers at least realize is fundamental to the perpetuation of our whole judicial scheme.

So thoroughly have I believe this that I have frequently stated that if we had a Rhydon M. Call on every State and Federal bench throughout this Nation that socialism would die aborning or perish in a desert of disappointment and bolshevism would growl itself into perpetual oblivion, gnawing a bone of decreasing dissatisfaction upon the trash heap of discarded governmental notions.

He eschewed always the half-baked and far-fetched theories and kept his eye always steadfast upon the rock-ribbed principles of the Constitution as interpreted by the fathers.

No fine-spinning theorists in constitutional law, no smartish mental quick-change arguing artists, no specious reasoner in legal trash could ever shake him on his firm foundation nor reap any greater harvest than a dignified and respectful hearing.

People generally felt that he was their Rock of Gibraltar and sole security and harbor of safety in time of trouble. May I ask how deeply also must they feel his loss?

No greater responsibility ever rested upon a President so far as its effect on the people of one State is concerned than filling the position left vacant by the death of Rhydon M. Call. Our President may not know it and appreciate it, but we who have lived our lives in this State, particularly in the law, know it and know it only too well.

I shall touch but gently the personal life of the man for that was personal to him and to him alone does it belong. I can not refrain from noting, however, one characteristic that was never discovered except by a few of his closest and most intimate personal associates.

You who knew him only as an apparently immobile, silent, patient, stern, restrained, almost granite-like, dignified judge will doubtless be surprised to know that in an appropriate atmosphere and at a time when only a few persons he was fond of were around him, and particularly during the moments of enjoyment of the great outdoors, both waterways and woods, he would unbend the exhibit of a boyish ruggedness that made him a most attractive and fun-making companion.

At such times he would scuffle and wrestle with the nearest at hand, roll upon the floor or ground with them, laughing in his quiet way, and run away from them and back again just as a boy of 15 might do.

These outbursts were seldom, yet they were only measured by the appropriateness of the occasion and by the people who were with him.

He was at all times a most entertaining talker when he would talk, and particularly did his extensive literary reading afford him a vast store of information to draw upon as topics of conversation.

About his principal philosophy in life, which he ever followed and practiced, is best found in the well-known stanza from James Whitcomb Riley—

It hain't no use to grumble and complain,
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice,
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain
Why, rain's my choice.

But he, this nisi prius genius, is now gathered to his fathers and lives only to the bench and the bar in its grateful remembrance and his own bright example.

While living a life of study meekness and despite his constant modesty and self-nullification he built a lasting monument to himself in the minds of those who survive him; but may I suggest that we perpetuate for posterity in enduring bronze to be erected, perhaps in this court room or in some park of the city, some appropriate memento of his most remarkable judicial career.

Nations, States, and even communities do these things to commemorate the lives of their most distinguished and exceptional citizens. Can we, as lawyers, think of a life more worthy of such commemoration? I commend this to your earnest consideration, to the end that a committee be appointed with plenary powers to fittingly round out the expression of the bar in great respect for and appreciation of the judicial labor and life of Rhydon M. Call, the judge.

And now, may I heartily and without reservation say in closing that whoever may be chosen as his successor I can conceive of no greater boon that could come to him and to the people of Florida than that, if it be possible for the souls of those who depart to return and exercise a beneficial influence, that I pray that the gates to the place of abode of souls of righteous judges shall always remain open so that the judicial spirit of Rhydon M. Call may at all times be able to wing its flight back and ever hover around his successor, giving to him at all times the same pure, sane, wise, unbiased, and unprejudiced judicial judgment that in his lifetime Judge Rhydon M. Call invariably pronounced from this bench.

BOILERS FROM MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, there is on the Vice President's desk H. R. 4964, to authorize the city of Muskogee, Okla., to remove and retain title to the boilers from the Municipal Hospital Building recently conveyed by the city to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee, Okla. A similar bill is on the Senate calendar, reported by the Committee on Finance. The bill is an emergency measure. The

Senate bill has an amendment which I desire to have attached to the House bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 4964.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that the amendment desired is one that was suggested by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 4964) to authorize the city of Muskogee, Okla., to remove and retain title to the boilers from the Municipal Hospital Building recently conveyed by the city to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee, Okla., was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the city of Muskogee, Okla., through its authorized representatives, be, and it is hereby, authorized to remove from the Municipal Hospital Building, recently sold by said city to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee, Okla., and retain title to the boilers in said Municipal Hospital Building, having been reserved when the sale of said hospital building was consummated, but which reservation was erroneously omitted from the deed conveying said Municipal Hospital Building from said city to the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 90.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I suggest that the amendment which I send to the clerk's desk be attached at the end of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert, at the proper place in the bill, the following:

That such removal shall be at the expense of the city, and shall not be undertaken until other arrangements for heating this hospital have been made by the United States Veterans' Bureau.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1768 will be indefinitely postponed.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 16, 1928, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, March 15, 1928

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our blessed, blessed Father in Heaven, Thou dost put Thy shoulder under our burdens and givest help and support to every seeking heart. In our meditations, in our prayers, and in our labors may we turn to Thee with true discernment and with a living faith. We give Thee thanks and praise for Thy guiding hand along the pathway of life's pilgrimage. Impress us with the truth—ever old and ever new—of Thy goodness, the restful joys of repentance, and the wonderful rewards of obedience to Thy law, and the sweet satisfaction that blesses the life whose companionship is with Thee. Be our pillar of cloud by day and our pillar of fire by night, that we may wage successful warfare against the invasions of lust, self-indulgence and lawlessness, and every fearful wrong which disfigures humanity and robs God. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 374. An act for the relief of Lulu Chaplin;

S. 511. An act to reimburse Horace A. Choumard, chaplain in Twenty-third Infantry, for loss of certain personal property;